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See also Numerical List, Page 9.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

SESSIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

FIRST SESSION, TWELFTH PARLIAMENT, 1912.

A

Accidents on Railways.. 114
" " 114*a*
" " 114*b*
" " 102
Adulteration of Food.. 14
Agriculture:— 15
Dairy and Cold Storage.. .. .. 15*a*
Veterinary Director General, 1910.. .. 15*b*
" " " 1911.. .. 15*c*
Annuities—Government Statement of business done year ending March 31, 1911.. 44
Annuities—Government, Number of Lecturers appointed upon the subject of. 44*a*
Annuitants, and parties having made payments, &c.. .. .. 44*b*
Annuities Branch, Govt., Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, *re* transfer of.. 67
Anglo-Canadian Chemical Co., correspondence between, and Department of Inland Revneue.. 139
Appointments made, dissolution of last Parliament, and resignation of Laurier Ministry, &c... 70
Appointments made in Departments of Public Works and Post Office since October 7, 1911, Outside and Inside Service.. .. .. 70*a*
Appointments of Commissioners *re* United States and Canada Boundary Waters Treaty.. 119

A

Assistance to Provincial Railways and Public Works by Federal Government. 120
Ashe, Earl, claim for damages by fire from locomotive on I.C.R... 115
Auditor General.. 1
Aurora, report *re* proposed erection of a public building at.. .. .. 62*a*
Australia, Trade arrangements between Canada and.. 71
Awarding of contract for building of Hudson's Bay Railway.. .. .. 72*a*

B

Baldwin, Eugene, dismissal from Customs Service, Quebec.. .. .. 79*c*
Berthier en Haut, purchase and repair of Post Office at.. 154
Binks, Mr., promotion as Supt. of Dead Letter Office.. 138
Blind River Post Office, Province of Ontario, change of name of.. 150
Bohan, John W., Customs Officer, Bath, N.B., dismissal of.. .. .. 79*o*
Bonds and Securities registered since last return, November 29, 1910.. 49
Boots and Shoes, quantity of, imported into Canada since March 1, 1908.. 81
Boulay, H., report of, against W. Roy, employee on I.C.R., in 1904.. 97
Boundaries of Province of Manitoba, extension of, &c... 110

B

Boundaries of Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, correspondence with Government *re*.. .. .. 110*a*
Boundaries of Province of Ontario, extension of, &c.. .. .. 110*b*
Boundaries of the Province of Quebec, correspondence *re* extension of, &c.. .. 94
Boundary Waters Treaty between Canada and United States, appointment of Commissioners under.. 119
Bourque, Geoffrey, accident incurred by, in yard of I.C.R., 1911.. 102
Branch Lines Railways:—
Tenders for construction line of Railway from Estmere to Baddeck, NS. 100
Tenders for construction line of Railway from Estmere to Baddeck, N.S. 100*a*
Tenders for construction of line of Railway by I.C.R. between Sunnybrae and Guysborough, N.S.. .. .. 110*b*
Breakwater, *re* the building of, at Port Richmond, N.S.. 129
Breakwater, *re* the building of, at Chas. Forest's Cove, N.S.. .. .. 129*a*
British Canadian Loan and Investment Co., statement of affairs of.. 131
Brotherhood Unions of I.C.R., agreement between and the Government since 1898. 69
Burrard Power Co., H. M. The King *vs.* Case of.. 147

C

Cablegrams relating to reduced rates of transmission.. 59
Canadian-Australian Trade, Return *re*,.. 71
Canal Statistics.. .. .. 20*a*
Cement purchased for different works by Government, or Montreal Harbour Commission.. 85
Central Station, City of Quebec, expropriation of property of Messrs. Turgeon and Gunn for.. 117
Car Ferry Service between Province of Prince Edward Island and the Mainland.. .. ..95, 95*a*, 95*b*
Census of Canada, Fifth.... .. .. A
Census, taking of in City of Regina.. .. 73
Chartered Banks.. 6
Chief Astronomer.. .. .. 25*a*
Charles Forest's Cove, building of breakwater at.. .. .. 129*a*
Civil Service:—
List.. 30
Appointments and Promotions, Commissioner's Annual Report.. 31
Insurance Act, &c.. 43
Retiring allowances and Superannuation, Statement of.. 41

C

Coal Dust Anthracite, &c., quantity imported into Montreal in 1911.. 80
Cold Storage establishments in each city of Canada, showing number of.. 146
Commissioners, names of, appointed under Inquiries Act.. 155
Commissioners appointed to investigate matters on Transcontinental Railway between Winnipeg and Moncton 65*a*
Commissioners to inquire into Government Departments, Order in Council *re*.. 65
Commission for demarcation of the Meridian of 141st Degree, West Longitude.. 86
Commission appointed to inquire into matters appertaining to the Farmers' Bank.. .. .. 65*b*
Commission of Conservation, Report of, for year ending March 31, 1911.. 47
Combines Investigation Act, proceedings under.. .. .. 36*a*
Criminal Statistics.. 17
Customs Annual Report.. 11
Customs Tarriff, change in *re* twine used in heading of Lobster Traps.. .. 98

D

Dismissals:—
From Moosejaw Land Office of John Rutherford.. 79
Capt. Peter Decoste from Dredge 'Cape Breton'.. .. .. 79*a*
Roder'k Sutherland, caretaker public building, at Canso, N.S.. .. 79*b*
Mr. Eugène Baldwin from Customs Service at Coaticook, Que.. .. .. 79*c*
Mederic Picotte as Messenger of the House of Commons.. .. .. 79*d*
Wm. A. Hattie from position of Preventive Officer at Mulgrave, N.S... .. .. 79*e*
R. Leithead, &c., employees of I.C.R. 79*f*
Jos. Veniot, checker on I.C.R.. .. 79*g*
John Connolly, of New Glasgow, Inspector of Fuel on I.C.R.. .. .. 79*h*
S. N. Ferguson, Preventive Officer at Oyster Ponds, Guysborough, N.S. 79*i*
F. J. Veniot, Collector of Customs at Bathurst, N.B.. .. .. 79*j*
Luke Day, Department of Public Works, North Sydney, N.S. 79*k*
Geo. T. Harbour, Supt. of Deep Water Wharf at Gaspé, Que.. .. 79*l*
D. McDonald, Esq., M.D., of Baddeck, C.B.. .. .. 79*m*
Geo. Cavanagh, New Glasgow, N.S. 79*n*
John W. Bohan, Bath, N.B.. .. .. 79*o*

D

Dismissals—*Continued.*
- Hector Hamel, Montreal Custom House.. .. .. 79*p*
- Lyman C. Smith, Oshawa, Ont. .. 79*q*
- Michel Campeau, Postal Station, Montreal.. .. .. 79*r*
- R. McAdam, Fishery Officer for Antigonish Co., N.S,.. .. .. 79*s*
- Fishery Guardians in County of Guysborough, N.S.. .. .. 79*t*
- Edwd. Kelly from position of engineer at Reduction Works, Canso, N.S.. .. .. 79*u*
- David S. Hendsbee from position of weigher at Reduction Works, Canso, N.S.. .. .. 79*v*
- Anson Shelters at St. Armond Station, County of Missisquoi 79*w*
- Proposed of John Park, Postmaster at Orangeville, Ont.. .. .. 79*x*
- Jas. McPhee as Customs Officer at West Bay, N.S.. .. .. 79*y*
- Allan Kennedy, Telegraph Repairer, Inverness Co., N.S.. .. .. 79*z*
- Wenceslaus Lebel, of Kamouraska, Customs Department 79*aa*
- Thos. Hale, 'Labour Gezette,' Westville, Nova Scotia.. .. .. .. 79*bb*
- Wm. A. Gerrior, Larry's River, N.S., Customs Department 79*cc*
- August Hibert as Postmaster, St. Paschal, Kamouraska Co., Que.. 79*dd*
- Luc Lizotte, Postmaster, St. Pacombe, Kamouraska Co., Que. .. 79*ee*
- Capt. Alex. Roberts, Postmaster, Canso, N.S.. .. .. 79*ff*
- In 1896 of H. St. Amour, Postmaster of St. Amour, Co. of Prescott.. .. .. 79*gg*
- W. H. Harris, Postmaster at White Head, N.S.. .. .. 79*hh*
- Jas. McGrath, Postmaster at Aspen.. .. .. 79*ii*
- Louis Gerard, Postmaster at Ste. Angele de Mérci, Rimouski Co. 79*jj*
- On May 1, 1903, of John Fraser, Postmaster at Stellarton, N.S... 79*kk*
- John M. Rodgers, Postmaster at East Ronan Valley, N.S.. .. .. .. 79*ll*
- Eugène Guimond, Postmaster at Ste. Angèle, Co. of Rimouski.. .. 79*mm*
- Charges against Dugald R. Boyle, Fishery Officer at West Arichat, N.S.. .. .. 79*nn*
- Charges against Dr. J. R. McLeod, Port Physician, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.. .. .. 79*oo*

D

Dismissals—*Continued.*
- Théophile Morice, Officer over delivery of Coal, I.C.R., at Rivière du Loup.. .. .. 79*pp*
- Charges received by P. O. Dept. *re* the Postmaster at Glenelg, N.S.. 79*qq*
- Charges against Jas. A. Matheson, I.C.R., Trackman, Meadowville.. 79*rr*
- D. McFarlane, Postmaster at S. W. Margaree, N.S.. .. .. 79*ss*
- Postmaster at Rathburn, Co. of Ontario, and change of P. O.. .. 79*tt*
- John McLeod, Postmaster at Denmark, Colchester, N.S.. .. .. .. 79*uu*
- Doué, Daoust, Postmaster at Alfred, County Prescott.. .. .. 79*vv*
- Thos. Dionne and Miss Sanidon, of Cacouna Post Office.. .. .. 79*ww*
- Postmaster of St. Anaclet, Co. of Rimouski.... .. .. 79*xx*
- Resignation of Donald E. McLean, late Postmaster, Inverness, N.S. 79*yy*
- Number of Postmasters removed from office in County of Shefford, since Oct. 1, 1911.. .. .. 79*zz*
- Charges against Arthur Brymer, Fishery Officer at L'Ardoise, N.S. 79*aaa*
- Charges against Lawrence G. Power, Supt. Lobster Hatchery at Arichat, N.S.. .. .. 79*bbb*
- Joachim Godbout, Lighthouse Keeper at St. Laurent.. .. .. 79*ccc*
- Investigation against P. L. St. Pierre, Postmaster at St. Paul d'Abbotsford.. .. .. 79*ddd*
- Dr. H. Dupré as Postmaster of St. Hébert, Co. of Richelieu.. .. .. 79*eee*
- Showing number of dismissals in Post Office Department since October 1, 1911.. .. .. 79*fff*
- Madam, the widow of Antoine St. Martin, as Postmistress.. .. .. 79*ggg*
- Jos. Moreau as Postmaster, at St. Germain, Kamouraska.. .. .. .. 79*hhh*
- Geo. Bourgoin, Statistician on Lachine Canal.. .. .. 79*iii*
- Louis Deschesne, an employee of the Marine Department.. .. .. 79*jjj*
- Charges aginst A. E. Hatfield, Fishery Overseer for County of Yarmouth, N.S.. .. .. 79*kkk*
- Mr. J. C. Dauphinais as Postmaster at Sorel.. .. .. 79*lll*
- Jos. Clouthier, Postmaster at St. Adolphe de Dudwell.. .. .. .. 79*mmm*

Dairy and Cold Storage.. .. .. 15*a*

Destructive and Pest Act, Regulations under.. 53

D

Decoste, Capt. Peter, dismissal of, from Dredge 'Cape Breton'.. .. .. 79*a*
Deep-Sea Fishermen, expenditure *re*, Bounty to.. 58
Dog-Fish Scrap, relating to price of, from March 31, 1911.. 109
Dominion Police, average number of men on, for year 1911.. 60
Dominion Lands Survey Act, Orders in Council in accordance with.. 55
Dominion Lands Act, chap. 20, Statutes of Canada, 1908, Orders in Council *re*, published in 'Ganada Gazette'.. .. .. 55*a*
Dominion Lands Act, chap. 20, Statutes of Canada, 1908, Orders in Council *re* disposal of lands within 40-mile Railway Belt in British Columbia 55*b*
Dominion Lands Act, chap. 20, Statutes of Canada, 1908, Supplementary Return *re*.. .. .. 55*c*
Dominion Lands Survey Act, Supplementary Return, Orders in Council *re*.. .. 55*d*
Duchemin, H. B., date of appointment to investigate complaints *re* Government Officials.. 149
Duchemin, H. B., Report of charges made by, against W. W. Gray.. .. .. 97*a*
Duty payable in respect to Jute Cloth, Traction Engines, &c.. 141
Duties on Lumber, Documents in connection with enforcement of.. 66

E

Election, Return of Twelfth General, for House of Commons, 1911.. 18
Elections, Bye, Return of for (Twelfth Parliament) House of Commons 18*a*
Election General, 1911, Resumé of 152
Enquiry into loss of horse killed on Dalhousie Branch, I.C.R.. 114
Erection of an Armoury at Sarnia, Ont., Reports relating to.. 93
Estmere to Baddeck, Tenders for construction of line of railway from, &c.. .. ..100, 100*a*
Estimates.. 3
" 3*a*
" Supplementary, March 31, 1912. 3*b*
" 4
" 5
Expenditure for printing Pamphlets *re* Immigration.. 64
Experimental Farms.. 16
Expropriation of properties of Messrs. Turgeon and Gunn, Quebec.. 117
External Affairs.. .. .. 29*b*

E

Extension of Boundaries of Province of Manitoba, and other matters *re*.. 110
Extension of Boundaries of Province of Quebec, Correspondence *re*. &c.. 94

F

Farmers' Bank, Copies of Petitions relating to, &c.. .. .. 65*c*
Farmers' Bank, Commission appointed to inquire into matters relating to.. 65*b*
Farm Labourers and Domestic Servants placed from 1907 to 1912.. 87
Fidelity Trust Co. of Montreal, Incorporation and operation of.. 116
Fifth Census of Canada.. .. .. A
Fifth Joint Report of Commissioners *re* demarcation of Meridian 140° W. L.. 86
Fish Trap Licenses, against issuing of, to Capt. John H. Thorburn.. 106
Fish Trap, removal of, at or near McNutt's Island, Harbour of Shelbourne, N.S.. .. .. 106*a*
Fishing in fresh water lakes of Dominion, Lease giving exclusive rights to.. 123*a*
Fishery Guardians, County of Guysborough, N.S., *re* dismissal of.. .. .. .. 79*t*
Fishery Act, prosecutions under, against J. McCabe, D. Porter, and others, County of Pictou, N.S.. 89
Forget, A. E., Messrs, &c., Return showing dates presented by 92
'Forbes Sterilizers,' Memo. *re* use of, in House of Commons and Government Departments.. 112

G

Geographic Board.. .. .. 21*a*
Geological Survey.. 26
Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session.. 39
Governor General, Commission issued to present, instructions, &c.. 83
Government Annuities, Statement business done year ending March 31.. 44
Gray, W. W., Report of H. H. Duchemin against.. .. .. 97*a*

H

Harbour Commissioners (Marine).. 23
Hawkes, Arthur, *re* appointment of, as Commissioner of Immigration.. .. .. 64*a*
Homestead Inspectors, how many employed in Prov. of Saskatchewan, 1911. 88
House of Commons, Messengers, total number, &c.; also total number relieved from service, &c.. 74
Hudson's Bay Railway, and relating to the navigating of the Hudson's Straits. 101*a*

I

Immigration, Expenditure printing pamphlet *re* promotion of.. 64
Immigration, Relating to appointment of Arthur Hawkes, Commissioner for.. .. 64*a*
Immigration purposes, Amount expended for, by Dominion Government, for past ten years.. .. .. 64*b*
Imperial Defence, Correspondence between Imperial and Canadian Governments, *re*.. 77
Indians Affairs.. 27
Industrial Disputes.. .. .. 36*a*
Inland Revenue.. 12
Inland Revenue Part II (Weights and Measures).. 13
Inland Revenue Part III (Adulteration of Food).. 14
Intercolonial Ry., Agreements between men of, and Brotherhood Unions.. .. 69
Interior, Report of Dept. of.. 25
Interior, Dept. of, Copies of Orders in Council under a Resolution of House of Commons.. 57
Internal Economy Commission, Report of, for preceding year.. 45
Inefficient Posatl Delivery Service at Rothesay, N.B.. 124
Insurance, Report of Superintendent of. 8
Insurance, Abstract Statement of.. 9
Irrigation Act, Regulations and forms prescribed.. 54

J

Justice Report.. 34
Jute Cloth, Traction Engines, &c., *re*, to any change in duty, &c.. 141

K

Keewatin Territory, Separate School System in.. 137
King vs. Burrard Power Co., Return *re*. 146

L

La Société Co-operative de La Vallée de Yamaska, Tobacco Growers of, papers referring to.. 126
Labour Report.. 36
Lacoste, Sir A., Ouimet, Hon., and Doherty, C. J., Hon., Superannuation of.. 91
Lands sold by C.P.R. during year ending 1st Oct., 1911.. 68
Lands sold by C.P.R., year ended Oct. 1, 1911 ('Irrigation Block').. .. .. 68*a*
Lands sold by C.P.R. in Alberta, year ended Oct. 1, 1911.. .. .. 68*b*
Lavoie, Absolom, of Amqui, accidentally killed on I.C.R. at Métis, Rimouski Co., 1911.. .. .. 114*a*

L

Lease to Whaling Companies for whale fishing on the coast of British Columbia.. 123
Lease giving exclusive rights to fishing in fresh water lakes of the Dominion. 123*a*
Letters Patent relating to the Governor General of Canada.. 83
Liquor brought from any place outside Canada into the Territories.. 78
Library, Joint Committee, Report of.. .. 33
Library, Joint Committee, further Report of.. .. .. 33*a*
Loans, various, made by Government of Canada since year 1900.. 145
Lobster Traps, Return *re* temporary change in Tariffs on twine used in.. .. 98
Lumber Duties on, Circulars, Instructions *re*, addressed to Collectors of Customs, 1911.. 66

Mc

McAulay, Angus A., claim for damages, fire from locomotive in P. E. Island... 115*a*
McCabe, John, and others, Prosecutions under the Fishery Act against.. 89

M

Madore, Alex., Accident sustained by, on I.C.R.. 114
Magdalen Islands, News sent to, by 'Wireless Telegraph,' &c.. 133
Mails, Contracts for carrying of, between Scott Junction and Station, Co. of Beauce, Cancellation of.. 134
Mails, Contracts for carrying of, between River John Ry. Station and Post Office, Cancellation of.. .. .. 134*a*
Mails, Contracts for carrying of, between Stellarton Station and Post Office, Cancellation of.. .. .. 134*b*
Mails, Contracts for conveyance in which cancellation was made from Oct., 1911, Feb., 1912.. .. .. 134*c*
Mails between England, France and Canada, Contracts *re* carriage of, between Steamship Co.s and Govt. of Canada. 111
Mail Bags, amount paid since Oct. 15, 1911, for making and repairing.. 153
Mail Routes, rural, established by present Government.. 143
Manitoba, Printing and Distribution of Voters' Lists of, at last General Election.. 103
Manitoba, Extension of boundaries of, and matters *re* division of Keewatin. 110
Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Correspondence with Government *re* boundaries. 110*a*

M

Marine and Fisheries (Marine).. 21
" " (Fisheries). 22
Marriage Act, 'An Act to amend the,' Return *re*.. 108
Marriage Act, Return concerning Petitions, Memorials, &c., *re* passing of the 'Ne Temere'.. .. .. 108*a*
Meat Trusts, Concerning methods and operations of.. 61
Meridian 141st Degree, West Longitude, Report *re* demarcation of.. 86
Messengers of the House of Commons relieved from service, &c.. 74
Militia Council, Report of.. 35
Militia, Regulations and General Orders promulgated by.. .. .. 46*a*
Metapedia Waterworks Co., Claim of, against I.C.R.. 130
Miscellaneous Unforseen Expenditure, from Apri l1, 1911, to Nov. 16, 1911 .. 42
Money paid by Dominion Government to Railways in Manitoba, Alberta, &c.. .. 72*b*
Moosejaw, Documents *re* the appointment of a Post Office Inspector at.. .. 136
Moosejaw, Tenders in connection with public building at.. 62
Morine, A. B., G. N. Ducharme and R. S. Lake, appointment of, as Commissioners *re* Government Departments.. 65

N

National Battlefields Commission, Receipts and Expenditures of.. 50
Naturalization, Uniformity of, passage of legislation relating to.. 76
Naval Service, Report of.. 38
Naval Service, Order in Council as to extra pay of officers and men.. 40
Naval Service, allowance in lieu of lodging, provisions, &c.. .. .. 40*a*
Naval Service, regulations *re* distinguishing flag and pendants flown by ships of Royal Navy.. .. .. 40*b*
Naval Service, gratuities to widows of seamen killed on duty.. .. .. 40*c*
Naval Service of Canada, Correspondence connected in any way with.. .. .. .. 40*d*
Naval Service, rates of pay and allowances for Bandsmen in Royal Canadian Navy.. .. .. 40*e*
Naval Service, Naval Reserve Lands, Transfer of, by Imperial Govt. to Dominion Govt.. .. .. 40*f*
Naval Service, pay for Bandsmen in Royal Canadian Navy.. .. .. 40*g*
Naval Service, Transfer of certain Naval Reserve Lands by Imperial Govt.. .. 40*h*

N

Naval Service, Memorandum of Admiral Kingsmill *re* Navy.. .. .. 40*i*
Negotiations for Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and United States.. .. 82
Newfoundland, Contracts for conveyance of Mails between Canada and.. 111

O

Ontario, Return *re* extension of boundaries of, and division of District of Keewatin.. .. .. 110*b*
Order in Council appointing Commissioners to inquire into Depts. of Govt. 65
Order in Council *re* an 'Act to amend the Marriage Act'.. 108
Order in Council, pay for Bandsmen in Canadian Navy.. .. .. 40*g*
Ordinances of Yukon Territory in year 1911.. 75
Ottawa Improvement Commission, Receipts and Expenditures of.. 51
Ottawa, Respecting work done for improvement and beautifying of.. .. .. 51a
Ottawa Improvement Commission, Work done by, for year ending March 31, 1911.. .. .. 51*b*

P

Parcel Post Convention between Canada and France, Papers connected with.... 135
Paris Exposition, Statement of expenses incurred for, in 1900.. 63
Pelagic Sealing, Treaty *re*, &c., between Great Britain, United States and Russia.. 84
Persons appointed to positions with the Government between dissolution and Sept. 21, 1911.. 70
Port Dover Harbour, Norfolk Co., Ontario, Relating to improvement of..127*a*, 127*b*
Postmaster General, Report of.. 24
Powassan, Change of Postmaster at, between Jan. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1912.. 142
Prosecutions under Fishery Act against John McCabe and others.. 89
Provident Trust Co., of Montreal, Incorporation and operation.. 118
Provincial Railways and Public Works, Assistance to, by Federal Government. 120
Public Accounts, Report of.. 2
Public Printing and Stationery, Report of.. 32
Public Works, Report of Dept. of.. 19

Q

Quantity of Anthracite, &c., Coal imported into Montreal in year 1911.. .. 80
Quantity of Boots and Shoes imported into Canada, from March 1, 1908.. .. 81

Q

Quarantine Station on Lawlor's Island. 99
Quebec, Province of, Correspondence *re* extension of boundaries of.. 94
Quebec Bridge, Report, &c., of the Board of Engineers for the construction of.. 104
Queen's Hotel Co., Ltd., Correspondence and documents in the case.. 122

R

Railways:—
Railways and Canals.. 20
Statistics (Canal).. .. .. 20*a*
" (Railways).. .. .. 20*b*
Commissioners.. .. .. 20*c*
Telephone Statistics.. .. .. 20*d*
Express Statistics.. .. .. 20*e*
Papers *re* that portion of, between Hillsborough and Albert Co., N.B... 72
Papers *re* awarding of contract building Hudson's Bay Ry., &c.. .. .. .. 72*a*
In Alberta, Manitoba, &c., Money paid by Dominion Government to.. .. .. 72*b*
Transcontinental, Correspondence *re* connecting Montreal with.. .. .. .. 72*c*
Trascontinental Ry. Station at Quebec, Papers *re* awarding of contract of.. 72*d*
Transcontinental, Statement showing work done on Eastern Division of, to Dec. 31, 1911.. .. .. 72*e*
Report A. E. Doucet, Dist. Engineer, Sec. B. Trans. Ry. *re* selection of railway station sites.. .. .. 72*f*
Writings made or given by Board of Nat. Trans. Ry., from appt. of R. W. Leonard.. .. .. 72*g*
Interim Report Commissioners of Nat. Trans. Ry.. .. .. 72*h*
Commission Transcontinental, Report of.. 37
Transcontinental, Construction of, between Moncton and Winnipeg, Appointment of Commission *re*.. 65
Names of all appt. to service of I.C.R., in City of St. John, N.B.. 107
Provincial and other Public Works, Assistance to, by Federal Govt. 120
Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and United States, Negotiations for.. .. 82, 82*a*
Regina, Memorials *re* taking of Census in.. 73
Rex versus Sheldon and others, papers and documents in the case.. 121
Richmond Port, N.S., Building of a breakwater at.. 129
River John Railway Station, *re* contract between Post Office and.. .. .. .. 134*a*
Rocky Mountain Park Act, Orders in Council passed concerning.. .. .. 56*a*

R

Rothesay, N.B., inefficient Postal Service at 124
Royal North West Mounted Police, Report *re*.. 28
Royal North West Mounted Police, term of service, pay, &c., of, Extract from Minutes of Treasury Board.. 128
Royal Society of Canada, Statement of affairs of.. 52
Rural Mail Routes, established by the present Government.. 143
Rutherford, John, removal from Moosejaw Land Office.. 79

St.

St. John Ry. Co. to lay rails across tracks of I.C.R.. .. ..96, 96*a*
St. John and Quebec Ry. Co., Agreement between H. M. The King and Ry. Co.. 125
St. John Valley Ry. Co., Building of, from St. John to Grand Falls, N.B. .. 113
St. Laurent, Xavier, *re* killing of horse belonging to, on Dalhousie Branch, I.C.R.. .. .. 114*b*

S

Salmon, Papers relating to negotiations affecting the exportation of.. 148
Sarnia, Proposed Winter Harbour at.. 127
" Erection of an Armoury at.. .. 93
Secretary of State, Report of.. 29
Separate School System, Petitions praying for such in Keewatin Ter. to Govt. 137
Scott Junction, Cancellation of mail contract between Station and.. 134
Shareholders in Banks, List of.. 6
Shipping, Foreign, engaged in Coastwise Trade in Canada.. 144
Shipping, List of.. .. .. 21*b*
Smith, Lyman C., Customs Collector at Oshawa, Dismissal of.. .. .. 79*q*
Steamboat Inspection, Report *re*.. .. .. 23*a*
Stellarton Station, Contract service between Post Office and.. .. .. 134*b*
Sterilizers, showing what Government Buildings are equipped with.. 112
Stream Measurements, Report of progress of, for calendar year 1910.
Strike existing, and in the past on G. T. Ry. west of Winnipeg, relating to.. .. 140
Sutherland, Roderick, dismissal of.. .. 79*b*
Superannuations and Retiring Allowances, Statement of, *re* Civil Service.. .. 41
Superannuation of Judges, Sir Alex. Lacoste, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, &c., &c.. .. 91
Superintendent of Insurance, Report of.. 8
Sunnybrae and Guysborough, construction of certain Branch Lines of I.C.R. between.. .. .. 100*b*

T

Tender of the McDiarmid Co., Ltd., construction of Moosejaw buildings.. .. 62
Tender for construction of line of Railway from Estmere to Baddeck, N.S.. 100
Tender for construction of proposed line from Estmere to Baddeck, N.S.. .. .. 100*a*
Tolls on Canals, abolition or regulation of, as per Order in Council.. 105
Topographical Survey.. .. .. 25*b*
Tracadie Road Post Office, complaints, charges, &c., relating to.. 132
Trade and Commerce, 10, 10*a*, 10*b*, 10*c*, 10*d*, 10*e*, 10*f*
Trade Arrangements between Canada and Australia.. 71
Trade Arrangements with the British West Indies, &c.. .. .. 71*a*
Trade Unions, *re*, under 'An Act respecting'.. 48
Transfer of certain Naval Reserve Lands by Imperial Govt.. .. .. 40*h*
Treaty *re* Boundary Waters between Canada and United States.. 119

T

Treasury Board, Extract from Minutes of meeting of Jan. 22, 1912.. 90
Turgeon, F., and F. Gunn, expropriation of property in City of Quebec.. 117

U

Unclaimed Balances.. 7
Unpaid Dividends.. 7

V

Veniot, P. J., Collector of Customs, Bathurst, N.B., *re* dismissal of.. .. .. .. 79*j*
Veterinary Director General, 1910 .. .. 15*b*
" " " 1911 .. .. 15*c*
Voters' Lists of Province Manitoba at last elections, printing and distribution.. 103

W

Weights and Measures.. 13
Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Ry. Co., correspondence between Govt. &c., and.. 101
West Indies, Trade arrangements with.. 71*a*
Whaling Companies, Lease to, for Whale fishing on coast of B.C.. 123
Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1911, Report Dept. of Labour on.. 151

See also Alphabetical List, Page 1.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when Presented to the Houses of Parliament; the Names of the Senator or Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME A.

Fifth Census of Canada, 1911. Areas and population by provinces, districts and subdricts, Vol. I.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Volume 1, Parts A to P, and Vol. 2, Parts Q to Y. Presented 10th January, 1912, by Hon. Mr. White.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, November 20, 1911.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented 29th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. White.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3*a*. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1913. Presented 10th January, 1912, by Hon. Mr. White.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

3*b*. Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented 13th March, 1912, by Hon. Mr. White..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4. Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th March, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

5. Further Supplementary Estimates for fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th March, 1912.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada for year ended 31st December, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

7. Report on dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada for five years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1911.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for year ended, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 20th November, 1911... .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part I.—Canadian Trade). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 23rd February, *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, and (4) United States). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 10th January, 1912. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*b*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part III.—Canadian Trade). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 25th March, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

10*c*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part IV.—Miscellaneous Information). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 7th February, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*d*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part V.—Grain Statistics, &c.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*e*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 1st April, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f*. Report of Trade and Commerce for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 10th January, 1912. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

12. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1911. (Excise, Part I). Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, 30th November, 1911.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Report Department of Inland Revenue. (Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light). Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, 30th November, 1911. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

14. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Part III.—Adulteration of Food. Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, 11th January, 1912. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8—*Continued.*

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1st December, 1911.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

15*a*. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

15*b*. Report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, J. G. Rutherford, for the year ending 1910. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

15*c*. Report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner for the year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1st December, 1911.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1st December, 1911.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 1910. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

18. Return of the Twelfth General Election for the House of Commons, 1911.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

18*a*. Return of By-Elections (Twelfth Parliament) for the House of Commons, 1911.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal period ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Monk, 1st December, 1911. Vols. I and II.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for fiscal year, 1st April, 1910 to 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 12th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*a*. Canal Statistics for season of navigation of 1911.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*b*. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 1st February, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14.

20*c*. Sixth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 29th March, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

20*d*. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 8th March, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*e*. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 8th March, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 31st December, 1911. (Marine). Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 22nd January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15.

21*a*. Tenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, for year ending 30th June, 1911. Also Appendix Handbook of Indians of Canada.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

21b. List of Shipping issued by Department of Marine and Fisheries. Vessels in registry books of Canada, for year 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 16.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1911. (Fisheries). Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 12th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

23. Supplement to the Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1910—Marine—Report of the Harbour Commissioners for Montreal, Quebec, &c. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 22nd January, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

23*a*. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection for the fiscal year 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 22nd January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, 24th November, 1911.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25. Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, 12th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

25*a*. Report of Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior, for year ending 31st March, 1910. Vol. II. and IIII.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25*a*. Report of Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior, for year ending 31st March, 1911.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19.

25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, 1910-11.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*d*. Report of progress of stream measurements for the calendar year 1910.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, for calendar year 1911.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

26a. Summary Report of the Mines Branch Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1910. Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, 11th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 20.

27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, 11th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

28. Report of the Northwest Mounted Police, for year 1911. Presented by Rt. Hon. Mr. Borden, 10th January, 1912... .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 30th November, 1911
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

29*b*. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 11th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 30th March, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 22.

31. Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the period from 1st September to 31st August, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 12th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 6th March, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1911. Presented by Hon. The Speaker, 16th November, 1911... .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

33*a*. Report of the Joint Committee Library of Parliament for year 1911. Presented by Hon. The Speaker, 18th March, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, 10th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

35. Report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, 8th February, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23.

36. Report of the Department of Labour for year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 12th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36*a*. Fourth Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 12th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36*c*. Report of proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 10th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

37. Report of the Transcontinental Railway Commission for year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane.. ..*Presented for distribution and sessional papers.*

38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, foı the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented 10th January, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Hazeh.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24.

39. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1911-12. Presented 20th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. White.
Not printed.

40. Copy of Order in Council, dated 7th August, 1911, *re* "Extra Pay of Officers, and Men serving in the Naval Service of Canada."

Copy of Order in Council, dated 10th August, 1911, *re* "Payment to Ministers of Religion of various denominations for religious ministration to Officers and Men belonging to the Naval Foces of Canada."

Copy of Order in Council, dated 18th October, 1911, *re* "Regulations for the entry of Naval Cadets for the Naval Service."

Copy of Order in Council, dated 25th October, 1911, *re* "Regulations for Courts Martial." Presented 20th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

40*a*. Copy of Order in Council, dated 7th August, 1911, *re* "Consolidated Allowance in lieu of Lodging, Provisions, Fuel, Light, &c., for the Naval Service of Canada." Presented 29th November, 1911 by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. ..*Not printed.*

40*b*. Copy of Order in Council, No. P.C. 2843, dated 16th December, 1911—"Regulations *re* Distinguishing Flag and Pendants to be flown by the Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy." Presented 1st January, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. ..*Not printed.*

40*c*. Copy of Order in Council, dated 27th January, 1912, *re* Gratuities to Widows of Seamen, killed on duty. Presented 8th February, by Hon. Mr. Hazen..*Not printed.*

40*d*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th November, 1911, for a copy of all Correspondence between His Majesty's Government in Canada and His Majesty's Government in England, subsequent to the last Imperial Conference, concerning the Naval Service of Canada, or in any way connected with it. Presented 15th February, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.*
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

40*e*. Copy of Order in Council P.C., 16/168, dated 27th January, 1912, *re* Daily Rates of Pay and allowances for Bandsmen in the Royal Canadian Navy.—(*Senate*).
Not printed.

40*f*. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 186, 30th January, 1912, *re* transfer of certain Naval Reserve Lands by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government and the reservation of the same for Naval and Military purposes.—(*Senate.*)..*Not printed.*

40*g*. Copy of Order in Council P.C., 16/168 dated 27th January, 1912, *re* Daily Rates of Pay and Allowances for Bandsmen in the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented 27 February, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. ..*Not printed.*

40*h*. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 196, dated 30th January, 1912, *re* transfer of certain Naval Reserve Lands by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government and the reservation of the same for Naval and Military purposes. Presented 27th February, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. ..*Not printed.*

40*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of the memorandum of Admiral Kingsmill, dated 9th October, 1911, referred to by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in answer to a question put to him on the 15th January, 1912. Presented, 11th March, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

41. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1911, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired; also, whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 20th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. White.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42. Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, 1911, to the 16th November, 1911, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1911. Presented 20th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. White.. .. ..*Not printed.*

43. Civil Service Insurance Act. Statement concerning. Presented 20th November, 1912. *Not printed.*

44. Return, in pursuance of Section 16 of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, containing Statement of the business done during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented 21st November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..*Not printed.*

44*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 8th February, showing:—1. The number of persons who have been appointed to the position of lecturers upon the subject of Annuities under chapter 5, 7-8 Edward VII, "An Act to authorize the issue of Government Annuities for Old Age and Amendments thereto." 2. The names of such lecturers, the amount of salary paid to each, of travelling expenses or payments for any other service rendered in connection therewith. 3. The number of clerks and others employed in connection with the organization and putting into force the provisions of the Annuities Act; and the salaries and wages paid to each one so employed. 4. The total expense incurred in the organization of Annuities Branch of the Public Service, to the end of December, 1911.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

44*b*. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 6th February, 1912, showing:—1. The number of annuitants and parties having made payments on account of purchase of same up to the 1st February, 1912. 2. The amount of money paid in to the same date. 3. The number of contracts for annuities entered into in each month from the 1st January, 1911, to the 1st February, 1912. 4. The number of letters received by the officials in charge of the Annuities Branch during same period?—(*The Senate.*).. ..*Not printed.*

45. Report of the proceedings for the preceding year of the Commisioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule 9. Presented 24th November, 1911, by Hon. The Speaker.. .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between 1st November, 1910, and 2nd November, 1911, inclusive. Presented 24th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. Hughes.. .. ..*Not printed.*

47. Report of the Commission of Conservation on the Water-Powers of Canada. Presented 28th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. Burrell.. .. ..*Not printed.*

48. Return respecting Trade Unions under Chap. 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented 30th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. Roche.. .. ..*Not printed.*

49. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (29th November, 1910), submitted to the Parliament of Canada, under Section 32 of Chap. 19, R.S.C., 1906. Presented 30th November, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Roche*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

50. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1911. Presented 30th November, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. White.*

Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

51. Statements of Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission to 31st March, 1911. Presented 30th November, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. White... ..Not printed.*

51*a*. Return respecting work done by Ottawa Improvement Commission for beautifying of Ottawa.—(*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*) Presented 22nd February, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

51*b*. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 18th March, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. Statement of the affairs of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended 30th April, 1911. Presented 30th November, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. White*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

53. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act."—(*For distribution*). Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Burrell*
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

54. Return of Orders in Council passed regulations and forms prescribed between the 1st October, 1910, and 30th September, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Irrigation Act, Chapter 61 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st of October, 1910, and the 31st July, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

55*a*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st October, 1910, and 31st July, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*b*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st October, 1910, and 31st July, 1911, in accordance with provisions of Sub-section (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*c*. Supplementary Return of Certain Orders in Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908.—(*Senate.*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*d*. Supplementary Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st August, 1911, and 15th November, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908. Presented 7th February, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st October, 1910, and the 30th September, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Reserve Act, Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

56*a*. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st Oceober, 1910, and the 30th September, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of the Rocky Mountain Park Act, Section 5 of Chapter 60, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

57. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of Copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a Resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such Resolution. Presented 5th December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Rogers*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

64*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all Orders in Council and other papers relating to the appointment of Arthur Hawkes as a special commissioner in the immigration branch of the Interior Department. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Mr. Oliver*... .. ..*Not printed.*

65. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st December, 1911, appointing Messieurs Alfred Bishop Morine, Guillaume Narcise Ducharme and Richard Stuart Lake, a Royal Commission to investigate and inquire into the operation of the various departments of the government, with a view to securing increased efficiency and a more thorough organization and co-ordination in the said departments. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Rt. Hon. Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

65. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th January, 1912, relative to the appointment of two commissioners, namely: Mr. F. C. Gutelius, C.E., of Montreal, and Mr. George Lynch Staunton, K.C., of Hamilton, to investigate all matters bearing on the actual construction of the National Transcontinental Railway between Moncton and Winnipeg. Presented 6th February, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Cochrane.*
Not printed.

65*b*. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 12th February, 1912, appointing the Hon. Sir William Ralph Meredith, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, a commissioner to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the organization, management, operation and failure of the Farmer's Bank of Canada. Presented 13th February, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. White.*
Not printed.

66. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, reports and other documents in connection with the interpretation and enforcement of the duties on lumber, together with a copy of all instructions or other communications addressed by circular or otherwise to Collectors of Customs, and a copy of any minute or minutes or rulings or decisions of the Board of Customs during the year 1911. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Mr. Knowles*... ..*Not printed.*

67. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st November, 1911, providing for the transfer of the Government Annuities Branch from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Post Office Department. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Pelletier*... .. ..*Not printed.*

68. Return relating to lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended the 1st October, 1911. Presented 11th January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Rogers*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68*a*. Return under the provisions of Section 8 of 49 Victoria, Chapter 9, being a list of lands in the "Irrigation Block" of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the province of Alberta, sold by that company during the year which ended on the 1st October, 1911. Presented 13th March, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68*b*. Return under the provisions of Section 8 of 49 Victoria, Chapter 9, being a list of lands in the province of Alberta, sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 1st October, 1911. Presented 13th March, 1912.
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

69. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all agreements between the Minister of Railways of Canada and any of the Brotherhood Unions or organizations of the employees of the Interclonial Railway since 1898. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

70. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th November, 1911, showing:—1. What persons were appointed to positions in the several departments between the date of the dissolution of the last parliament and the 31st September last. 2. On whose recommendation such appointments were made, and the salary attached to each position. 3. What appointments were made in the several departments between the 21st day of September last and the date of the resignation of the Laurier Ministry, on whose recommendation in each case and the salary of each appointee. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

70*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a Return showing how many appointments have been made in the Department of Public Works and Post Office since the 7th day of October, 1911, in the inside service, and in the outside service respectively. Presented 12th February, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

71. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all documents, &c., necessary to bring up to date the statement regarding the matters covered by Sessional Paper 109 of the Session of 1910-11 in reference to Canadian-Australain Trade.—*Mr. Ames.*

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

71*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th January, 1912, for a copy of all papers and correspondence relating to the negotiations that have been opened by the government for improved trade arrangements with the British West Indies and British Guiana. Presented 26th January, 1912.—*Mr. Murphy.*

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

72. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th November, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence consisting of letters or telegrams, between the Salisbury and Harvey Railway Company or any officer thereof or any person, and the Minister of Railways or any other member of the government or any other person, and the Minister of Railways and Canals, relating to the re-opening of that portion of the railway of the said company between Hillsborough and Albert, and the supplying of rails and other materials for the purpose of repairing and improving the same, and also, of any Orders in Council, agreements and other documents relating thereto. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Pugsley*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all papers, correspondence and Orders in Council in connection with the awarding of the contract for the building of the Hudson Bay Railway, and of all orders suspending work on the same. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Neely*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th November, 1911, for a statement showing the amount of money paid by the Dominion Government to each of the railways in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and in the Northwest Territories by way of subsidies, and adding thereto the value of lands given as subsidies on the basis of one dollar per acre. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

72*c*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all Orders in Council, petitions, telegrams, letters, agreements, correspondence and all other documents generally in connection with the proposed branch line or lines of railway to connect Montreal with the National Transcontinental Railway. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Montreal)*

Not printed.

72*d*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all papers, correspondence and Orders in Council in connection with the awarding of the contract for the building of the Transcontinental Railway Station at Quebec, and all orders suspending work on the same. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*e*. Statement of work done on the National Transcontinental Railway—Eastern Division —to 31st December, 1911, and estimate of cost of completion. Presented 16th February, 1912—*Hon. Mr. Cochrane*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents and of all the correspondence exchanged between A. E. Doucet, district engineer, on district B of the Transcontinental Railway, and of all other persons, relating to the selection of sites for railway stations in the parishes of St. Damien and St. Cajetan d'Armagh, in the county of Bellechasse. Presented, 18th March, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Cochrane*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*g*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all minutes of proceedings, records, orders, instructions or other writings made and had, or given or authorized to be made, had or given by the Board of National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, from the date of the appointment of Mr. R. W. Leonard, as a member of the said Board and chairman thereof, to the present date; also of all letters, telegrams, instructions or other documents made or had or passed, since the said appointment, by and between the Minister of Railways and Canals, or other members of the government, or by any person by authority of the government, and the said Chairman of the Board of National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, or the Secretary of said Board; also of any Orders in Council relating to the appointment of an asistant chairman or an assistant to the chairman of said Board, together with a copy of all letters, papers. instructions or documents relating thereto; as well as a statement of all payments of monies in the way of salaries or compensation made to the incumbent of the office of assistant chairman or assistant to the chairman of said Board, and of all papers, letters or instructions made, written or received by the said minister or the said chairman, relating to or in any way connected with the payment or authorization of said salary or compensation. Presented 20th March, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Cochrane.*

Not printed.

72*h*. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, being for the nine months ended 31st December, 1911. Presented 22nd March, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Cochrane.. .. ..*Not printed.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons of the 29th November, 1911 (so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned), for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memorials, resolutions and other documents in the hands of the government, or any department thereof, in connection with the taking of the census in the city of Regina, and all complaints and protests in connection with the same; also, all departmental instructions, memoranda, reports and other documents. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

74. Return showing:—1. The number of messengers in the House of Commons during the last session of the last parliament. 2. The names of the said messengers and the dates of their respective appointments. 3. The number of these messengers who have been relieved from service, their names, at whose request, for what reasons and on what date. 4. By whom have they been replaced. 5. Where are the residences of the new messengers and by whom were they recommended. 6. How many French Canadians hve been dismissed nd by whom have they been replaced. Presented 17th January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Speaker*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

75. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1911. Presented 17th January, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Roche.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence with and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or other minister of the Imperial government, in relation to the passage of legislation providing for uniformity in naturalization throughout the empire since the sittings of the Imperial Conference in June last. Presented 19th January, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 7th December, 1910, for a copy of the Report of the Imperial Defence Committee of the Privy Council in England concerning the defence of the empire, communicated to the Canadian Government, and of the despatches and correspondence exchanged between the Imperial and the Canadian Governments relating to the said report. Presented 22nd January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

78. Return called for by Section 88 of Chapter 62, R.S.C., requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before parliament, each year, a Return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the Territories, by special permission in writing of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Presented 22nd January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Rogers*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, resolutions, telegrams and other communications or memorials in connection with the removal from the Moosejaw Land Office, of John Rutherford, lands agent, and the appointment (either temporary or permanent) of a new incumbent of the office. Presented 23rd January, 1912.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, papers and correspondence, petitions or memoranda presented to the Government, or the Department of Public Works, or any official thereof, in connection with the dismissal of Captain Peter Decoste from the dredge *Cape Breton*. Presented 26th January, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Department of Public Works relating to the dismissal of Roderick Sutherland, caretaker of the public building at Canso, Nova Scotia. Presented 26th January, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.*

Not printed.

79*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, reports or other documents, relating to the removal from office of Mr. Eugene Baldwin, late of the Customs Service at Coaticook, Quebec. Presented 30th January, 1912. —*Mr. McLean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, petitions, reports, recommendations, declarations, proceedings of inquiry and all other documents relating to the dismissal of Médric Picotte as messenger of the House of Commons and the appointment of his successor, Henry Coffin. Presented 7th February, 1912.—*Mr. Seguin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*e*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, complaints, charges, telegrams, petitions, memorials, Orders in Council or other documents in the possession or under control of the government, relating to the dismissal of William A. Hattie, from the position of Preventive Officer at Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, and relating to the appointment of a man to fill the vacancy caused by such dismissal. Presented 12th February, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, complaints, telegrams, evidence, reports, or other papers, relating to charges against Robert Leithead, James Blair, Duncan Gillis and Calvin McKenzie, all employees of the Intercolonial Railway in the county of Pictou, for partizanship and to the investigation of said charges. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*..*Not printed.*

79*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th January, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and all other documents, and of all complaints and charges, in any way relating to the suspension of Joseph Venoit, checker on the Intercolonial Railway at Pictou, Nova Scotia. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*...*Not printed.*

79*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all charges, letters, and other documents relating to complaints against John Connolly, of New Glasgow, coal inspector, for partizanship, the evidence taken in the investigation before H. P. Duchemin, and all other papers in connection therewith. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, complaints, charges or other documents in the possession of the Department of Customs relating to the dismissal of S. M. Ferguson, Preventive Officer at Oyster Ponds, county of Guysborough, Nova Scotia, and relating to an appointment of a man to fill the vacancy cause by such dismissal. Presented 19th February, 1912. —*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams or other documents relating to the dismissal of P. J. Veniot, Collector of Custotms at Bathurst, New Brunswick, and the appointment either permanent or temporary of his successor. Presented 19th February, 1912.—*Mr. Turgeon*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, reports and other documents relating to the dismissal of Luke Day, (of the Department of Public Works), of North Sydney, Cape Breton. Presented 19th February, 1912.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence addressed to the Minister of Public Works in connection with the dismissal of George T. Harbour, superintendent of the work at the deep water wharf at Gaspé. Presented 22nd February, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, reports and other documents relating to the dismissal of D. McDonald, Esquire, M.D. (of the Department of Indian Affairs), of Baddeck, Cape Breton. Presented 26th February, 1912.—*Mr. McKenzie..Not printed.*

79*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, requests, complaints, or other documents in the possession of the government, or any department thereof, relating to the dismissal of George Cavanagh from the Customs Service at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald.. .. ..Not printed.*

79*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all charges, letters and documents of every kind with respect to the dismissal of John W. Bohan from the position of Preventive Customs Officer at Bath, in the county of Carleton, province of New Brunswick; also, a copy of all references for an investigation on any charges, if any, and a copy of all evidence adduced thereat, together with the recommendation of the official making such investigations. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Carvell.. .. ..Not printed.*

79*p*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, documents, &c., relating to the dismisasl of Hector Hamel, assistant appraiser at the Montreal Custom House; and also, relating to his subsequent appointment as preventive officer. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.*
Not printed.

79*q*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, Orders in Council, reports or other documents in the possession of the Department of Customs relating to the dismissal of Lyman C. Smith from the Customs Collectorship at Oshawa, Ontario. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.. .. ..Not printed.*

79*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of the petitions forwarded to the Minister of Public Works praying for the dismissal of Michael Campeau, and the appointment of Honoré Paquette, as caretaker of the Postal Station in Laurier Ward, Montreal. Presented 1st March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.. ..Not printed.*

79*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, requests, reports, recommendations and correspondence, regarding the removal or dismissal of Alexander R. McAdam, Fishery Officer for the county of Antigonish, and the appointment of a successor to him Presented 4th March, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).. .. ..Not printed.*

79*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, petitions, recommendations, complaints and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the dismissal of Fishery Guardians in the county of Guysborough, Nova Scotia. Presented 4th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.. .. ..Not printed.*

79*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, complaints, charges, or other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the dismissal of Edward Kelly from the position of engineer at the Reduction Works at Canso, Nova Scotia. Presented 4th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.. .. ..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*v*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, complaints, charges or other documents in the possession of the Marine and Fisheries Department relating to the dismissal of David S. Hendsbee from the position of weigher at the Reduction Works at Canso, Nova Scotia. Presented 4th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports, recommendations and evidence taken under investigation by Dr. Shurtleff, relating to the dismissal of Anson Sheltus, of St. Armand Station, county of Missisquoi, a Preventive Officer of the Customs Department. Presented 5th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*x*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 30th January, 1912, calling for copies of all letters, papers or other documents in the hands of the government relating to the proposed removal of John Park, postmaster at Orangeville, Ontario.—(*Senate.*)

79*y*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports, telegrams, recommendation and memoranda relating to the dismissal of James McPhee as Customs Officer at West Bay, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of a successor. Presented 6th March, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*z*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports, recommendations and memoranda relating to the dismissal of Allan Kennedy as General Government Telegraph Repairer, Inverness county, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 7th March, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*aa*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports and recommendations relating to the dismissal of Wenceslas Lebel, of Kamouraska, as preventive officer of the Customs Department. Presented 12th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*bb*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, complaints, charges and other documents connected with or giving any information as to the discharge of Thomas Hale, of Westville, Nova Scotia, as correspondent for the *Labour Gazette*. Presented 12th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. ..*Not printed.*

79*cc*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, petitions, charges, complaints and other documents in the possession of the government or any department thereof, relating to the dismissal of William A. Gerrior, customs preventive officer at Larry's River, N.S., and to the appointment of his successor. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*dd*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports and recommendations relating to the dismissal of Auguste Hibert as postmaster at St. Pascal, county of Kamouraska. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ee*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports and recommendations relating to the dismissal of Luc Lizotte as postmaster at St. Pacome, county of Kamouraska. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ff*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, complaints or other dcuments in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the dismissal of Captain Alex. Roberts, postmaster at Canso, N.S., and the appointment of his successor. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*gg*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, reports, letters, complaints, &c., relating to the dismissal in 1896, of H. St. Amour, postmaster at St. Amour, county of Prescott, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*hh*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, complaints or other documents relating to the dismissal of W. H. Harris, postmaster, at White Head, N.S., and relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ii*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, reports and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the proposed dismissal of James McGrath, postmaster at Aspen, Nova Scotia. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*jj*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, petitions, letters, &c., relating to the dismissal of Louis Girard, postmaster at Ste. Anglèle de Mêrici, county of Rimouski, and relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*. *Not printed.*

79*kk*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, reports or other documents relating to the removal from office on 1st May, 1903, of John Fraser, postmaster of Stellarton, Nova Scotia. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ll*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all petitions, requests, letters, recommendations, Orders in Council or other papers or documents in the possession or under the control of the Honourable the Postmaster General or the Post Office Department, relating to the dismissal of John M. Rogers, postmaster at East Roman Valley, N.S. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*mm*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence and papers in connection with the appointment and subsequent dismissal of Eugene Guimond, as postmaster at St. Angele, county of Rimouski. Presented 20th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..***Not printed***.

79*nn*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1912, for a copy of all charges made against Dougald R. Boyle, officer at West Arichat, Nova Scotia, and of all correspondence and telegrams between the Department of Marine and Fisheries or any official thereof and any other person in relation thereto. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*oo*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1912, for a copy of all charges made against Dr. J. R. McLeod, port physician at Port Hawkesbury, N.S., the evidence taken before H. P. Duchemin in support of such charges, and his report on the same, and of all correspondence and telegrams between the said H. P. Duchemin and the Department of Marine and Fisheries or any official thereof in relation thereto. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*pp*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, inquiries, accusations, petitions and reports in the Department of Railways and Canals, referring to the dismissal of Mr. Theophile Morice, an officer over the delivery of the coal of the Intercolonial Railway at Rivière du Loup. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*qq*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, requests, petitions, telegrams, complaints or charges received by the Post Office Department since 10th October, 1911, relating to the postmaster at Glenelg, N.S. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*rr*. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, complaints and other documents, relating to charges against Jas. W. Matheson, I.C.R. trackman at Meadowville, Pictou county, N.S., of the evidence taken and other proceedings of the investigation held on said charges, the reports thereon and of all representations in regard to the case from the Brotherhood of Trackmen. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ss*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, petitions, reports, charges or other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the dismissal of J.D. McFarlane, postmaster at Southwest Margaree, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*tt*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers and correspondence in connection with the removal of the postmaster at Rathburn, township of Mara, county of Ontario, and the change of the location of the post office at said point. Presented 22nd March, 1911.—*Mr. Pardee*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*uu*. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers, complaints, letters and other documents connected with or relating to the dismissal of John McLeod as postmaster at Denmark, Colchester county, N.S., and the appointment or suggested appointment of D. McLeod to the vacancy. Presented 22nd March, 1912—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*vv*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports and recommendations in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the dismissal of Doué Daoust, postmaster at Alfred, county of Prescott, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ww*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, inquiries, letters, &c., relating to the dismissal of Thomas Dionne, as postmaster of Cacouna, also the dismissal of Miss Saindon, of Cacouna, and the reinstallation of the said Thomas Dionne in the post office at Cacouna. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*xx*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, petitions, recommendations, &c., relating to the request that was made to the Post Office Department for the dismissal of the postmaster at St. Anaclet, county of Rimouski. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*yy*. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, papers, documents, memoranda, telegrams and correspondence relating to the resignation of Donald E. McLean, late postmaster at Inverness, N.S. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*zz*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a Return showing the number of postmasters removed from office in Shefford county since the 1st October, 1911; their names, post office addresses, dates of dismissal, reasons therefor, name of complainant in each case, names of new postmaster appointed to replace them;

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

the charges laid against the dismissed postmasters, and whether charges were investigated before their removal from office; dates of different investigations, by whom held and was the accused postmaster present at said investigations in each case; names of any other postmasters in said county who may have charges laid against them; their names, offices, names of complainants in each case and nature of the complaints; will charges be investigated before the accused postmasters are removed from office; application made for these offices and name of applicant in each case. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*aaa*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all charges against Arthur Brymer, fishery officer at L'Ardoise, N.S., and of all telegrams and other communications between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or any other officer of his department, and any other persons having reference to the same and in relation to the appointment of his successor. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*bbb*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all charges against Lawrence G. Power, Superintendent of the Lobster Hatchery at Arichat, N.S., and of all letters, telegrams and other communications between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries or any officer in his department, and any other person, having reference to the same and in relation to the appointment of his successor. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ccc*. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers, corrspondence, telegrams, &c., concerning the dismissal of Joachim Godbout, lighthouse keeper at St. Laurent, Isle of Orleans, county of Montmorency. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ddd*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all papers and other documents concerning the proposed investigation against P. L. St. Pierre, postmaster at St. Paul d'Abbottsford, county of Rouville, Que. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*eee*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, requests, complaints, depositions, reports of inquiry and of every other document in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the dismissal of Doctor H. Dupre as postmaster of St. Robert, county of Richelieu, and to the appointment of a new postmaster. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Cardin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*fff*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a tabulated statement showing the number of dismissals in the Post Office Department since the first day of October, 1911, in the nine provinces of the Dominion. Also, the names of the postmasters so dismissed, the locality, the cause of dismissal, the names of the petitioners praying for such dismissal in each case, and the names of the petitioners opposing said dismissals. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*...*Not printed.*

79*ggg*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, requests, complaints, depositions, reports of inquiry, and of every other document in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the dismissal of Madam, the widow of Antoine St. Martin, as postmistress at St. Louis de Bonsecours, county of Richelieu, and to the appointment of a new postmaster. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Cardin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*hhh*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations and reports respecting the dismissal of Joseph Moreau, as postmaster at St. Germain, Kamouraska, in the year 1905. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*iii*. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, letters, petitions and affidavits, relating to the dismissal of George Bourgoin, employed as statistician on the Lachine canal, also of all letters exchanged between the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Railways and Canals concerning said dismissal. Presented 28th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. ..*Not printed.*

79*jjj*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports and recommendations relating to the dismissal of Louis Dechesne, an employee of the Marine Department, on the river Ouelle wharf, county of Kamouraska. Presented 29th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe*.. ..*Not printed.*

79*kkk*. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1912, for a copy of all charges against A. M. Hatfield, fishery overseer of the county of Yarmouth, N.S., and of all letters, telegrams, and any other communications between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries or any officer of his department, and any other person, having reference to the same, in relation to the appointment of Mr. Hatfield's successor. Presented 30th March, 1912.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*lll*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, requests, complaints, depositions, reports of inquiry and every other document whatsoever, relating to the dismissal of Mr. J. O. Dauphinais as postmaster of Sorel, county of Richelieu, and also of all letters, requests or other documents relating to the appointment of the new postmaster at Sorel. Presented 30th March, 1912.—*Mr. Cardin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*mmm*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, papers, requests, inquiries and reports respecting the dismissal of Mr. Joseph Cloutier, postmaster of St. Adolphe de Dudswell. Presented 30th March, 1912. —*Mr. Tobin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, showing:—1. The quantity in tons of anthracite dust and Culm coal imported into Montreal during the year 1911. 2. The quantities of the same imported into other ports of the province of Quebec during the year 1911. 3. The duty collected on this product, if any, under the ruling of the Customs Department; the rate of duty and amount collected. 4. The value of said product as imported and entered at Montreal and the other ports. 5. The quantity in tons and the value of bituminous slack coal imported during the year 1911 into the port of Montreal and the various other ports, respectively, in the province of Quebec, and the duty collected thereon. Presented 25th January, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1912, showing the quantities, the different kinds as far as practicable, and prices of all boots and shoes imported into Canada during each of the fiscal years ending respectively 31st March, 1908, 1909 and 1910, together with the several countries from which the same were imported, giving the quantities, &c., from each country for each year. Presented 2nd February, 1912.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

82. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all the correspondence between the Prime Minister of Canada, or any member of the Government, and Messieurs Fielding and Paterson, during the time the latter gentlemen were in Washington last year, on the subject of the negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States. Presented 2nd February, 1912—*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

82*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence from the 1st day of January, 1910, to the 1st October, 1911, between the Right Honourable James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, and the Government of Canada, or any member thereof with reference to the negotiations for Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States. Presented February, 1912.—*Mr. Bradbury.*

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

83. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of the letters patent relating to the office of Governor General of Canada, of the Commission issued to the present Governor General, and of the instructions accompanying the same. Presented 2nd February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald.*

Printed for sessional papers.

84. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of the treaty between Great Britain, the United States and Russia for the suspension of pelagic sealing, and all correspondence regarding the same from the initial negotiations to the present day. Presented 5th February, 1912. —*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

85. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, showing whether the government or the Montreal Harbour Commission purchased any cement for its different works, from the 1st January, 1905, to the 21st September, 1911; if so, from whom purchased; the price paid, and were tenders called for before purchasing. Presented 5th February, 1912.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed*

86. Copy Fifth Report of the Commission for the Demarcation of the Meridian of the 141st Degree of West Longitude.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

87. Return to an order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, showing:—1. How many farm labourers and domestic servants have been placed by each employment agent in Eastern Canada, or whom a commission has been paid, during each of the years 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and up to date in the month of January, 1912. 2. The total amount of commission paid to each of such agents in each of the years mentioned, and the counties and provinces in which they are located. Presented 5th February, 1912.—*Mr. Sutherland*.. .. ..*ot printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, showing how many homestead inspectors were employed in the province of Saskatchewan by the Department of the Interior on 1st October, 1911, and what were their names; names of any of these inspectors who have been dismissed from office; reasons for dismissal; names of persons appointed to the positions so vacanted, giving their previous occupations, respectively. Presented 8th February, 1912.—*Mr. Thompson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to prosecutions under the Fishery Act against John McCabe, David Porter, Joseph Foster and Duncan Murray, in the county of Pictou; and also, relating to a suit of Porter *vs.* Murray in the County Court of District No. 5, Nova Scotia, and the connection of the department with the same. Presented 9th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Copy P.C. 19/168 certified extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 22nd January, 1912, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council on the 27th January, 1912.—(*Senate*)... .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

91. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, Orders in Council and other documents respecting the superannuation of the Honourable Judges Sir Alexandre Lacoste, J. A. Ouimet and C. J. Doherty. Presented 9th February, 1912.—*Mr. Ethier.*

Not printed.

92. Return showing certain dates returned to Senate by Messrs. A. E. Forget, &c.—(*Senate*).

Not printed.

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, reports or other documents relating to the erection of an armoury at the town of Sarnia, Ontario. Presented 13th February, 1912.—*Mr. Pardee.*

Not printed.

94. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the province of Quebec, with regard to the extension of the boundaries of the said province. Presented 13th February, 1912.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, representations, estimates, letters, telegrams and other documents received by the Right Honourable Prime Minister, or by any member of the Government, in any way relating to the subject of a car ferry service between the province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland, across the Straits of Northumberland, and the widening of the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway; and also, as to the estimated cost of all such work. Presented 13th February, 1912.—*Mr. Emmerson.*

Not printed.

95*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House, of the 29th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, representations, estimates, letters, telegrams and other documents received by the Right Honourable Prime Minister, or by any member of the Government, in any way relating to the subject of a car ferry service between the province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland, across the Straits of Northumberland, and the widening of the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway and also as to the estimated cost of all such work. Presented 7th March, 1912.—*Mr. Emmerson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, or other documents containing applications or requests for the establishment of a car ferry service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland and of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, survey, and other documents showing the cost of the same, and of widening the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway; together with all other information available as to the desirability or necessity of said projects. Presented 7th March, 1912.—*Mr. Pardee*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals, or any official thereof, and the Saint John Railway Company, or the municipality of the city and county of St. John, on the subject of the granting of permission to the Saint John Railway Company, to lay its rails across the track of the Intercolonial Railway at or near the Haymarket Square in the city of St. John. Presented 13th February, 1912.—*Mr. Pugsley*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

96*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals, or any official thereof, and the Saint John Railway Company, or the municipality of the city and county of St. John, on the subject of the granting of permission to the Saint John Railway Company, to lay its rails across the track of the Intercolonial Railway at or near the Haymarket Square in the city of St. John, New Brunswick. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Pugsley*... .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, reports, correspondence and messages respecting a report made in 1904 by H. Boulay of Sayabec, against William Roy, sectionman at Amqui, Intercolonial Railway, and of all that has been subsequently done to give effect to that report. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, papers, charges, affidavits and other documents relating to a charge against W. W. Gray, coal inspector of the Intercolonial Railway at Westville, Nova Scotia, and of all evidence, documents, reports, or other papers connected with the investigation of said charge by H. P. Duchemin. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, recommendations, ministerial instructions, and any other document, from the Department of Customs relating to a temporary change in the customs tariffs upon the twine used in the headings of lobster traps. Presented 15th February, 1912.—*Mr. McLean*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, memorials, resolutions and letters received from boards of trade, officials or individuals during the years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, respecting the location of a quarantine or inspecting station on Lawlor's Island, Halifax harbour, accompanied by a chart. Presented 16th February, 1912.—*Mr. McLean*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, correspondence and Orders in Council, relating to or in any way connected with the surveying and calling for tenders for the construction of the line of railway from Estmere to Baddeck, in the county of Victoria. Presented 16th February, 1912.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, and other Orders in Council in connection with the calling for tenders for the construction of the proposed branch line of railway from Estmere to Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, or bearing upon the reason why none of all said tenders were not accepted. Presented 16th February, 1912.—*Mr. McLean*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, contracts, memoranda, or notice cancelling contracts, and of all other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, bearing date after 1st January, 1911, relating to the construction of certain branch lines of the Intercolonial Railway between Sunny Bræ and Guysborough and Country Harbour, and between Dartmouth and Dean Settlement, in the province of Nova Scotia. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

101. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 15th January, 1912, for a copy of Orders in Council and all correspondence between the Government and the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway Company and its successor the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, relative to the proposed route of said Railway to Hudson's Bay, with all accompanying plans and reports; also a copy of all correspondence relative to the offer of Milburn and Company, Steamship owners, of England, said to have been made to the Government through the said Railway Company to place a line of their steamships on the route between Hudson's Bay and England on the completion of said Railway, and the further offer by the said Milburn and Company to place one of their Baltic steamships at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of making a practical test of the navigability of the route for commercial purposes. Presented 16th February, 1912. —*Mr. Aikins.*

Not printed.

101*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, surveys, plans and maps made or prepared during the year 1911 or this year, in respect of or in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway or the suggested ports at Nelson or Churchill on the Hudson Bay, or relating to the navigation of the Hudson straits. Presented 4th March, 1912.—*Mr. Aikens.*

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

102. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of the inquiry made by the Railway Department respecting the accident incurred by Goffrey Bourque, of Lac au Saumon, in the yard of the Intercolonial Railway at Campbellton, in the month of November or December, 1911; also, for all papers and correspondence exchanged since on this subject. Presented 16th February, 1912.—*Mr. Boulay.*

Not printed.

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, &c., between the King's Printer, the Superintendent of Printing, and the King's Printers' Representatives in Winnipeg, regarding the printing and distribution of the Voters' Lists of the province of Manitoba at the last general elections. Presented 19th February, 1912.—*Mr. Staples.. .. ..Not printed.*

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of the Report of the Board of Engineers appointed for the reconstruction of the Quebec bridge, and of the plans and specifications prepared by them; of all notices calling for tenders; of all tenders received; of the report of the Board on the same, collectively or individually, to the Minister of Railways; of the report of the said minister for the acceptance of tenders, and any Orders in Council awarding contracts for the building of the said bridge. Presented 19th February, 1912.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*

Printed for sessional papers.

105. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed during the last ten years relating to the abolition or regulation of tolls on canals. Presented 19th February, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all petitions, letters and memorials received by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries since the first day of October, 1911, protesting against the issuing of a fish-trap license to Captain John T. Thorburn, Sand Point, county of Shelburne, Nova Scotia. Presented 22nd February, 1912.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 22nd March, 1912, for the production of all petitions and correspondence in relation to the removal of a fish trap at or near McNutts Island, in the harbour of Shelburne.—(*Senate*)... .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

107. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 15th February, 1912, showing the names, position and pay of all persons appointed to the Intercolonial Railway service in the city of St. John, New Brunswick, from 1st September, 1907, to 1st March, 1911.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

108. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 22nd February, 1912, referring certain questions to the Supreme Court of Canada in respect to Bill No. 3, of the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act to amend the Marriage Act." Presented 23ar February, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Doherty..Printed for sesional papers.*

108*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, petitions, memorials or other documents received by the Prime Minister or any other member of the government, relating to the passage of a federal marriage law or legislation in regard to the so-called effect of the Ne Temere Decree. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

109. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, recommendations, petitions, ministerial instructions and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the price from 31st March, 1911, of Dog Fish scrap. Presented 23rd February, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

110. Return to an Address of His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, memorials or communications of any kind between the government of the province of Ontario and the Dominion Government since 1st January, 1908, respecting the extension of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba or the division of the Territory of Keewatin. Presented 23rd February, 1912... .. ..*Not printed.*

110*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, memoranda or correspondence of any kind had between the Dominion Government and the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, or with the Government of Ontario, as to the settlement of the boundaries of said respective provinces; and also, of any agreement or memo. containing any terms of settlement of the questions relating to the boundaries of said provinces or any part thereof; and also, of any documents, letters or representations made to the Federal Government by any person or persons relative to said settlement or the questions involved therein. Presented 26th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald.* *Printed for sessional papers.*

110*b*. Return to an Address of His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, memorials or communications of any kind between the Government of the province of Ontario and the Dominion Government since 1st January, 1908, respecting the extension of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba or the division of the territory of Keewatin. Presented 26th February, 1912.—*Mr. Meighen*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

111. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 24th January, 1912, for copies of the contracts betweetn the Government of Canada, and the various steamship companies for the carriage of the mails between England, France and Canada, and all the correspondence relating thereto since the first of January, 1909; also, the agreements, if any, for the carriage of mails via New York. Further, any contracts, subsidy agreements, &c., for the conveyance of mail between Canada and Newfoundland, and the correspondence relating thereto since the first of January, 1909.—(*Senate*).

Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

112. Memorandum of the Chief Architect to the Deputy Minister of the Department of Public Works relative to the "Forbes Sterilizers" in use in the House of Commons and several departments. Presented 26th February, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

113. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, correspondence and papers relating to the building of the Saint John Valley Railway from Saint John to Grand Falls, New Brunswick. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Michaud*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

114. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, correspondence, inquiries, evidences, reports, &c., relating to an accident sustained by Alphonse Madore, employed on the Intercolonial at Ste. Flavie, in 1888 or 1889, and to the settling of the claim then made by the said Alphonse Madore to the Department of Railways and Canals. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

114*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all inquiries, correspondence whatsoever relating to the death of the late Absolon Lavoie, of Amqui, accidentally killed on the Intercolonial Railway at Metis, county of Rimouski, during the summer of 1911. Presented 18th March, 1912.—*Mr. Boulay*..*Not printed.*

114*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, letters, &c., connected with an inquiry made by the Intercolonial authorities on the loss of a horse killed on the Dalhousie branch, belonging to Mr. Xavier St. Laurent, of Causapscal since 1905. Presented 26th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

115. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, statements, letters, telegrams, statement of claim and application, minutes of the evidence taken on any investigation held, with all reports thereon, and all other documents in any way relating to a claim of Earl Ash, for damages caused by and resulting from the destruction by fire of property owned, occupied and passessed by the claimant, alleged to have been caused by fire and sparks from a locomotive of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada, and operated by said railway. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Emmerson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

115*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, evidence taken under investigation by Superintendent Sharp, reports and other documents connected with a claim for damages occasioned by fire to the property of Angus J. McAulay, of Tracadie, Prince Edward Island, on the 16th day of July, 1911. Presented 1st March, 1912—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

116. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, &c., concerning the incorporation and operations of the Fidelity Trust Company of Montreal. Presented 28th March, 1912.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

117. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 31st January, 1912, for copies of Acts, documents, correspondence, &c., concerning the expropriation of the properties of F. Turgeon and F. Gunn, in the city of Quebec for the purpose of a Central station.—*(Senate)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

118. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers and correspondence relating to the incorporation and operations of The Provident Trust Company, of Montreal. Presented 1st March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

119. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 10th January, 1912, for a copy of all Orders or Minutes of Council relating to the appointment of commissioners under the treaty with the United States relating to boundary waters, and questions arising along the boundary between Canada and the United States, signed at Wshington, 11th January, 1909; together with a copy of all despatches, letters and telegrams between the Governor General, or the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the British ambassador at Washington, or the British Government, or any member thereof, upon that subject; and also, of all letters and telegrams between any member or department of the government and Sir George Gibbons, Mr. Aimé Geoffrion and Mr. Alexander Barnhill, or either of them, relating to their appointment as such commissioners. Presented 1st March, 1912.—*Mr. Pugsley*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

127. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, reports or other documents relating to the proposed winter harbour at Sarnia, Ontario. Presented 13th March, 1912.—*Mr. Pardee*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

127*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, petitions and correspondence in the possession of the Department of Public Works, relating to the improvement of Port Dover harbour, in Norfolk county, Ontario; together with all papers or documents relating to the connection of the Grand Trunk Railway Company therewith. Presented 29th March, 1912.—*Mr. Charlton.*
Not printed.

127*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, petitions and correspondence in the possession of the Department of Public Works, relating to the improvement of Port Dover harbour, in Norfolk county, Ontario, together with all papers or documents relating to the connection of the Grand Trunk Railway Company therewith. Presented 1st April, 1912.—*Mr. Charlton*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

128. Certified extract from the Minutes of a meeting of the Treasury Board held on the 4th March, 1912, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council on the 9th March, 1912, respecting the term of service and pay of the constables of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Presented 13th March, 1912... .. .. ..*Not printed.*

129. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, correspondence and papers, relating to the building of a breakwater at Port Richmond, Nova Scotia. Presented 14th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

129*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, correspondence and papers relating to the building of a breakwater at Charles Forests Cove, Richmond county, Nova Scotia. Presented 18th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte.*
Not printed.

130. Return to and Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Intercolonial authorities, the Minister of Railways and the Department of Justice, and all other persons, relating to a claim of the Metapedia Waterworks Company against the Intercolonial, including therein all plans, designs, inquiries, evidences and other reports concerning this matter; also a copy of all plans, designs, notices and correspondence between the Intercolonial authorities and M. P. Laberge, the Dominion Lumber Company and John Fenderson & Co., relating to the placing of an aqueduct pipe on the land No. 170 of the cadastre of St. Pierre du Lac. Presentd 15th March, 1912.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printd.*

131. Statement of the affairs of the British Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1911. Presented 18th March, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

132. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, complaints, charges, and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to Tracadie Road Post Office, Guysborough, N.S. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

133. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1912, for a copy of the news sent up to date to Magdalen Island by the weekly correspondent appointed by the Postmaster General; also for a copy of the instructions given said correspondent at the time of his appointment. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

134. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, reports and documents relating to the notice of cancellation of mail contract between Scott Junction and the station in the county of Beauce. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Béland*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

134*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports and other documents in relation to the mail contract between River John Railway station and the post office, and between River John and Hodson, respectively, since 1st October, 1911, and as to the cancellation of the contract for said service with Logan and the making of a contract for the same with one Gannon. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

134*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents in relation to the mail contract service between Stellarton station and the post office since 1st October, 1911, and as to the cancellation of the contract for said service with the present contractor. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

134*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a return showing all the contracts for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, in which notice of cancellation has been given under the terms of the said contract, between 10th October, 1911, and 1st February, 1912, and also the name and address of each contractor and the amount of each contract. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

135. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of the Parcel Post Convention between Canada and France, and all papers connected therewith. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

136. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations applications and other documents, relating to the appointment of a post office inspector at Moosejaw, Saskatchewan. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the 4th March. 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions, sent to the Government, or any of His Majesty's ministers, praying for the establishment of a separate school system in the Keewatin Territory. Presented 20th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*...*Not printed.*

138. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 28th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, recommendations to Council, Orders in Council, or any other papers in connection with or having reference to the promotion of Mr. Binks to be Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office. Presented 28th March, 1912.—*Mr. Henderson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

139. Return dated 12th March, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Anglo-Canadian Chemical Company, and the Department of the Inland Revenue from 1st of January, 1911, to date.—(*Senate*)... .. .. *Not printed.*

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers on file with the Government and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between the Labour Department and the Board of Conciliation in relation to the strike now and for some time past existing on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. MacNutt*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all rulings or decisions made by the Minister of Customs, or the Tariff Board of the Department of Customs, since the 10th of October last, in reference to the duty payable in respect to Jute cloth, traction engines and partially dressed lumber, respectively; and likewise in reference to any other articles imported into Canada concerning which there has been any change in the rate of duty exacted at any time since the said date, as compared to the rate of duty exacted on such articles respectively immediately prior to said date. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

142. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions or other papers relating to any change or proposed change of postmasters at Powassan between 1st January, 1906, and 1st January, 1912. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Arthurs*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

143. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1912, for a return showing the rural mail routes established by the present Government; the number of requests received by the Post Office Department for the establishment of rural mail routes; the number of applications granted; the number not granted, and the reasons therefor. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all Orders in Council, petitions and memorials, passed or received by the Government of Canada, respectively, since 1se July, 1908, relating to foreign shippings engaged in the coastwise trade in Canada; and also a copy of all correspondence between the Government or any departments thereof and any person, company or corporation relating to the same. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the 26th February, 1912, for a return showing the various loans made by the Government of Canada since the year 1900; the periods for which they were made; where contracted; rate of interest; commissions paid and to whom; net proceeds per cent of each loan; will future loans be asked for by public tender, if so where? Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Montreal)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a return showing the number and capacity of cold storage establishments in each of the principal cities of Canada; the kind and quantity, approximate value of food stuff and produce contained in each of these establishments, during the months of November and December, 1911, and January, 1912. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Verville.*

Not printed.

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of the Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the King *vs.* The Burrard Power Company, and of all Orders in Council for the transmission to the government of the province of British Columbia of the administration of all water rights in the Railway Belt; together with a copy of all correspondence between the Government of British Columbia and the Government of Canada with regard to the same. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Sir W. Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, documents and memoranda from the government of British Columbia, and all other papers relating to negotiations affecting the exportation of salmon, the boat rating in canneries, the system of issuing licenses and the restriction of licenses to Asiatics in the province of British Columbia, and all Orders in Council made in regard to any of these matters since 1st October, 1911. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Concluded.*

149. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a return showing the date of the appointment of Mr. H. P. Duchemin to investigate complaints against government officials in Nova Scotia; the remuneration he is to receive for his services, the daily allowance specified for his travelling and living expenses, full detail of his remuneration and expenses, the amount paid him so far; any account or statement presented which has not been paid, the gross amounts for which accounts have been paid. The names of any other parties conducting investigations in Nova Scotia, their remuneration, the number of the commissioners appointed in all the provinces by the present government or any department, to investigate charges of political partisanship on the part of officials, their names and addresses, and the dates of appointment and remuneration, including allowance for expenses. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, petitions, requests, memoranda, ministerial or departmental instructions in the possession of the Government or any department thereof, relating to the alleged change of name of Blind River Post Office, in the province of Ontario. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

151. Report from the Department of Labour on Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1911. Presented 28th March, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Crothers*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

152. Résumé of General Elections, 1911. Presented 30th March, 1912.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

153. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a return showing the amount paid since 15th October, 1911, for making and repairing mail bags, and for the metal parts thereof including locks; the names and addresses of the companies, firms and individuals to whom payment has been made, and the amount in each case. Presented 29th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all documents relating to the purchase and repair of the post office at Berthier-en-haut. Presented 1st April, 1912.—*Mr. Barette*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

155. Names of Commissioners appointed under 'Inquiries Act."—(*Senate*)...*Not printed.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

MARINE

TENTH REPORT

OF THE

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1912

[No. 21*a*—1912.]

To the Hon. J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The undersigned has the honour to submit the Tenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1911.

WM. P. ANDERSON,
Chief Engineer, Marine Dept.
Chairman of the Board.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page.
Order in Council establishing Board	5
List of Members	6
By-laws	7
Rules of Nomenclature	9
All decisions from inauguration of Board to June 30, 1911	13
Index for Provinces, Territories and Counties	147
Counties in Canada	180
Townships in Ontario	181
Quebec	191
Nova Scotia	196
Parishes in New Brunswick	197

ORDER IN COUNCIL

THE CANADA GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, Saturday, June 25, 1898.

[3324]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1897.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada is pleased to create a 'Geographic Board' to consist of one member for each of the Departments of the Geological Survey, Railways and Canals, Post Office, and Marine and Fisheries, such member, being appointed by the Minister of the department; of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, of such other members as may from time to time be appointed by Order in Council, and of an officer of the Department of the Interior, designated by the Minister of the Interior, who shall act as secretary of the Board; and to authorize the Board to elect its chairman and to make such rules and regulations for the transaction of its business as may be requisite.

His Excellency is further pleased to order and direct, that all questions concerning geographic names in the Dominion which arise in the departments of the public service shall be referred to the Board, and that all departments shall accept and use in their publications the names and orthography adopted by the Board.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Extract from O. in C. dated Dec. 14, 1899.

'That the Order in Council constituting the Board be amended by giving to the government of the Northwest Territories and to each Province the right to nominate one of their officials as a member of the Board who shall advise the Board with reference to names in his Province, provided that the several governments undertake to be guided by the decisions of the Board.

MEMBERS OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA

Chairman

Wm. P. Anderson, Chief Engineer, Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Secretary

A. H. Whitcher, Department of the Interior.

Executive Committee.

D. B. Dowling, Geologist, Geological Survey, Department of Mines.

C. O. Senécal, Geographer and Ch. Draughtsman, Geol. Survey, Dept. of Mines.

James White, Secretary, Commission of Conservation.

Members.

W. H. Boyd, Topographer, Geological Survey, Department of Mines.

E. Deville, Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands.

A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist.

E. V. Johnson, Inspecting Engineer, Department of Railways and Canals.

Wm. Smith, Secretary, Post Office Department.

Provincial Representative Members.

(Order in Council, December 14, 1899.)

Ontario—

Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ont.

Quebec—

Eugene Rouillard, Secretary, Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.

New Brunswick—

Wm. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, Fredericton, N.B.

Nova Scotia—

A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, Halifax, N.S.

Prince Edward Island—

Hon. M. McKinnon, Provincial Secretary, (ex-officio), Charlottetown, P.E.I.

British Columbia—

Wm. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist, Victoria, B.C.

Saskatchewan—

John A. Reid, Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Regina, Sask.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA

BY-LAWS.

I—Officers of the Board.

The officers shall consist of a chairman (who shall be elected by ballot), of an executive committee of three to be nominated by the chair and approved by the Board, all of whom shall serve for one year or until their successors shall be chosen, and of the secretary.

II—Duties of Officers.

(*a.*) The chairman shall preside at the meetings and shall certify to the decisions of the Board. He shall appoint all committees not specially named by the Board. In his absence the Board shall have power to elect a temporary chairman.

(*b.*) The secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of the Board and shall record the decisions rendered, or other action of the Board upon cases submitted to it, with reference to the papers filed in each case. He shall maintain files of the original papers, or copies of them, that may be presented in each case, conveniently arranged for reference. He shall, under the instructions of the Board, conduct the general correspondence and shall receive communications presented for the consideration of the Board.

(*c.*) The executive committee shall receive through the secretary all communications requiring decision by the Board, shall investigate the questions presented, and after securing information from all available sources, shall report to the Board with recommendations regarding them.

(*d.*) Before dealing with any name within a province represented upon the Board, such name shall be submitted to the representative of said province for examination and report.

(*e.*) Upon the receipt of a communication submitting place-names for the consideration of the Board, it shall be the duty of the secretary, after preliminary submission to the executive committee, to transmit at once a copy of such communication, together with any papers relating thereto, to the member of the Board for the provinve affected, and also, in the case of coast names appearing on admiralty charts, to the hydrographer of the admiralty.

(*f*) So soon as the report of the provincial representative, and in the case of chart names, the report of the hydographer, are received, the secretary shall immediately submit the whole correspondence to the executive committee who shall promptly prepare the names for submission to the Board.

(*g*). The secretary shall enter upon every record submitted for the consideration of the Board, the recommendation of the provincial representative, and, if any, the recommendation of the hydrographer.

III—Meetings.

The Board shall hold regular meetings on the first Tuesday in each month. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or by the executive committee. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but on the written request of any member, filed with the secretary of the Board within a month from the date of a meeting, any decision adopted at such meeting shall be reserved for approval by a

majority of the full Board. The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the Board shall be required for the final decision in any case. All motions presented for the consideration of the Board shall be submitted in writing.

IV—Reports.

The Board shall publish its decisions on geographic names, after each meeting, in the *Canada Gazette* and in bulletins, the same to be consolidated in a general report of the Board's work, to be issued after the 30th of June in each year.

V—Amendments.

These by-laws may be amended at any regular or special meeting, by a majority vote of all the members of the Board, provided that copies of the proposed amendment have been sent by the secretary to the members of the Board at least twenty days previous to the time the vote is taken.

RULES OF NOMENCLATURE.

1. When the priority of a name has been established by publication, particularly when such publication has occurred in any standard or authoritative work or works, that name should, if possible, be retained.

2. When names have been changed or corrupted, if not too firmly established by local usage or otherwise, the original forms should be restored.

3. In cases where what was evidently originally the same word, appears with various spellings sanctioned by local usage or otherwise, these various spellings when applied to different features should be regarded as in effect different names, and as a rule it is inadvisable to attempt to produce uniformity.

4. As a rule the first published name should be retained, but where a choice is offered between two or more names for the same place or locality, all sanctioned by local usage, that which is most appropriate and euphonious should be adopted.

5. The possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony of the name or changing its descriptive application. Where the possessive form is retained, the apostrophe should be dropped.

6. It is desirable to avoid the use of hyphens to connect parts of Indian names.

7. Names consisting of more than one word may be connected by hyphens or combined in one word as may be advisable.

8. It is desirable to avoid the use of the words city and town as parts of names.

9. The form 'canyon' may be used instead of 'cañon,' but the latter is preferable.

10. The term 'brook' is considered preferable to 'creek' for designating small streams, and will be adopted in cases where the latter has not become too firmly fixed.

11. The Board suggests that the initial letters of generic or descriptive parts of geographical names, when used in reports or other documents, should not be capitals.

12. The use of alternative names should be discontinued where possible or not inconvenient.

13. Geographical names in a foreign country should be rendered in the form adopted by that country, except where there are English equivalents already fixed by usage.

14. French names in Canada are to be spelt, accented, hyphenated, &c., according to the rules of the French language.

15. In cases where names already exist, and have been published in both English and French form and have been sanctioned by long usage, no attempt shall be made to abolish either form, but both may be recognized and published in the Board's lists of decisions and it shall be deemed correct to use either form in official documents in either language. In all other cases any duplication of form shall be discouraged and preference shall be given to the form which has priority of origin, whether this be English or French.

16. In English text and map printing, the use of hyphens for composite French names, though it is recommended, shall not be considered obligatory.

17. The spelling of native geographical names should represent, approximately, the true sounds of the words as pronounced in the native tongue. In the orthography of names of Indian origin in the province of Quebec, the rules of the Board, based on those of the Royal Geographical Society, are preferable to French practice as being simpler and in accordance with international usage, and shall be followed in the case of new names.

18. Where a generic descriptive term, such as Cape, Bay, River, &c., is added to a name, it is permissible to translate such term into French for use in French

publications, or into English for use in English publications, if it can be done without producing a mixture of English and French.

19. The Board adopts the rules of the Royal Geographical Society for the orthography of geographical names, of which the broad features are as follows:—

(*a*) The vowels are to be pronounced as in Italian and the consonants as in English.

(*b*) Every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are introduced. When two vowels come together each one is sounded, though the result, when spoken quickly, is sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from a single sound, as in *ai, au, ei.*

(*c*) One accent only is used, the acute, to denote the syllable on which stress is laid. This is very important, as the sounds of many names are entirely altered by the misplacement of this 'stress.'

The following amplification of the foregoing rules explains their application:—

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
a	*ah*, *a* as in *father*.	Java, Banana, Somali, Bari.
e	*eh*, *a* as in *fate*.	Tel el Kebir, Oleleh, Yezo, Madina, Levuka, Peru.
i	English *e*; *i* as in *ravine*; the sound of *ee* in *beet*. Thus, not *Feejee*, but	Fiji, Hindi.
o	*o* as in *mote*.	Tokyo.
u	long *u* as in *flute*; the sound of *oo* in *boot*. *oo* or *ou* should never be employed for this sound. . . . . Thus, not *Zooloo*, but	Zulu, Sumatra.
	All vowels are shortened in sound by doubling the following consonant.	Yarra, Tanna, Mecca, Jidda
	Doubling a vowel is only necessary when there is a distinct repetition of the single sound.	Nuulua, Oosima.
ai	as in *aisle*, or English *i* as in *ice*.	Shanghai.
au	*ow* as in *how*. . . . . Thus, not *Foochow*, but	Fuchau.
ao	is slightly different from above.	Macao.
aw	when followed by a consonant or at the end of a word, as in *law*.	Cawnpore.
ei	is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from *ei* in the English *eight* or *ey* in the English *they*.	Beirut, Beilul.
b	English *b*.	
c	is always soft, but is so nearly the sound of *s* that it should be seldom used.	Celebes.
	If *Celebes* were not already recognized it would be written *Selebes*.	
ch	is always soft as in *church*.	Chingchin.
b	English *d*.	
f	English *f*. *ph* should not be used for the sound of *f*. Thus, not *Haiphong*, but	Haifong, Nafa.
g	is always hard. (Soft *g* is given by *j*).	Galapagos.
h	is always pronounced when inserted.	
hw	as in *what*; better rendered by *hw* than by *wh*, or *h* followed by a vowel, thus *Hwang ho*, not *Whang ho*, or *Hoang ho*.	Hwang ho, Ngan hwei.
j	English *j*. *Dj* should never be put for this sound.	Japan, Jinchuen.
k	English *k*. It should always be put for the hard *c*. Thus, not *Corea*, but	Korea.
kh	The Oriental guttural	Khan.
gh	is another guttural, as in the Turkish.	Dagh, Ghazi.
l, m, n	As in English.	
ng	has two separate sounds, the one hard as in the English word *finger*, the other as in *singer*. As these two sounds are rarely employed in the same locality, no attempt is made to distinguish between them.	
p	As in English.	
ph	As in *loophole*.	Chemulpho, Mokpho.
th	stands both for its sound in *thing*, and as in *this*. The former is most common.	Bethlehem.
q	should never be employed; *qu* (in *quiver*) is given as *kw*.	Kwangtung.
	When *qu* has the sound of *k* as in *quoit*, it should be given by *k*.	
r, s, sh, t, v, w, x	As in English.	Sawakin.
y	is always a consonant, as in *yard*, and therefore should never be used as a terminal, *i* or *e* being substituted as the sound may require. Thus, not *Mikindany*, but	Kikuyu. Mikindani.
	not *Kwaly*, but	Kwale.
z	English *z*.	Zulu.
zh	The French *j*, or as *s* in *treasure*.	Muzhdaha.
	Accents should not generally be used, but where there is a very decided emphatic syllable or stress, which affects the sound of the word, it should be marked by an *acute* accent.	Tongatábu, Paiáwon, Sarawak.

DECISIONS

In the following list of names, those approved by the Board are printed in black type. Names, and different forms of the same name, which have been discarded are also given; the former being printed in *italics* and alphabetically arranged with the adopted names, but the latter, when nearly like the adopted forms, are not repeated.

A

Abatagush; bay, at the south end of lake Mistassini, Mistassini district, Que.
Aberdeen; mount, northeast of mount Lefroy, Alta. (Not Hazel peak.)
Abbika. See Apika.
Abbott; pass, near mount Lefroy, Alta., and B.C.
Abbott; mount, south of Glacier station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Abbott Corners; post office, Missisquoi county, Que. (Not Abbotts Corners.)
Abitibi; lake and river, south of James bay. The boundary line between Ontario and Quebec passes through the lake. (Not Abitibbi, Abittibi, nor Abittibbi.)
Abloviak; bay, east shore of Ungava bay, Ungava. (Not Ablorialik.)
Aboushagan; river, Westmorland county, N.B. (Not Abouchagan, Aboushogan, Aboushagin, nor Abougoggin.)
Abraham. See Abram.
Abram; lake, north of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Abraham nor Abram's.)
Acheninni; lake, on Grassberry river, central Saskatchewan. (Not Blackfeet.)
Achigo. See Sachigo.
Active; pass, between Galiano and Mayne islands, in the southern portion of the strait of Georgia, B.C. (Not Plumper's.)
Acton Corners; post office, Grenville county, Ont. (Not Acton's Corners.)
Actonvale; town, Bagot county, Que. (Not Acton Vale.)
Adam; lake, west of Fluke lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Adams; creek, branch of Bonanza creek, Klondike river, Yukon.
Adelaide; island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence R. Leeds county, Ont.
Admiral. See Saltspring.
Admiralty; group of islands, St. Lawrence R., south of Gananoque, Leeds Co., Ont.
Adstock; township and village, Beauce county, Que.
Advance; reef, off Michael point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Affleck; lake, northwest of Rosamond lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Afton; mount, south of mount Abbott, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Agawa; bay, islands, point, and river, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Aguawa.)
Agnes; lake, west of lake Louise, Alta. (Not The Goat's Looking Glass.)
Agotawekami; lake, southeast of Abitibi lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Aguawa. See Agawa.
A. H. Ward. See Ward.
Ahwillgate. See Awillgate.
Aiabewatik; lake, east of Anzhekumming lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Ainslie; shoal, south of Girouard point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Airy; mount, east of mount Stanley, Kootenay district, B.C.

Aishihik; lake, and river tributary to the Dezadeash, southwestern Yukon.
Akolkolex; river, tributary to Columbia river, between Revelstoke and Arrowhead, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Akotkolex.)
Akos; lake, at head of Kamachigama R., Montcalm Co., Q. (Not Akonse nor Akoncy.)
Akotkolex. (See Akolkolex.)
Akpatok; island, Ungava bay, Ungava.
Akpatok. See Aukpatuk.
Akuinu; river, tributary to Athabaska river, Alta. (Not A-kew-i-new.)
Akuling; inlet, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin. (Not A-ku-ling.)
Akwatuk; bay and river, south of Big river, Ungava. (Not Aquatuk.)
Albanel; lake, east of Mistassini lake, Mistassini district, Que. (Not Little Mistassini nor Mistassinis.) Mistassini lake and the lake called in recent years 'Little Mistassini' or 'Mistassinis,' were explored in 1762 by Père Charles Albanel, a Jesuit missionary, when on his way from L. St. John to Hudson bay *via* Rupert river. Père Albanel gave his name to the smaller lake and it is so named on the maps of Laure 1732, Bellin 1755, D'Anville 1755 and others from 1763 to 1794. In view of this evidence and the recommendation of the advisory member of the Board representing the province of Quebec, the previous decision has been revised.
Albert; canyon, creek, glacier, peak, and snowfield, east of Illecillewaet river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Albert; port, Huron county, Ont.
Albert; town, in Albert county, N.B. (Not Hopewell Corner.)
Albert. See Anderson.
Aldborough; post office and township, Elgin county, Ont. (Not Aldboro.)
Albury; post village, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Alcott; creek, flowing northeasterly into Chitek river, central Sask. (Not Rat.)
Aldridge; lake, west of Obowanga river, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Alemek. See Lamek.
Alexander; railway station, slough, and village, Manitoba. (Not The Big slough.)
Alexandra; lake, Smellie township, Kenora district, Ont.
Alexis; creek and lake, tributary to Chilcotin river, also Alexis Creek, post office, Cariboo district, B.C.
Alford; post office and railway station, Brant county, Ont. (Not Alford Junction.)
Alford Junction. See Alford.
Algernon; rock, in St. Lawrence river, southeast from 'Stone Pillar,' below Goose island, L'Islet county, Que. (Not Roche à Veillons nor South.)
Alice; lake, northeast of Bow lake, Alta.
Alki; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Allan; lake, east of Wallace river, and river tributary to Saulteux R., central Alta.
Allan; point, south of Dorval, Jacques Cartier county, Que. (Not Marion.)
Allan Corners; post office, Chateauguay county, Que. (Not Allan's Corners.)
Allan Mills; post office, Lanark county, Ont. (Not Allan's Mills.)
Allanwater; river, emptying into Wabakami lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Allen; island, west of Beekman peninsula, Franklin.
Allgold; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Alligator; lake and mountain, north of Watson river, southern Yukon.
Alma; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Alsek; river, formed by the junction of the Dezadeash and Kaskawulsh, Cassiar district, B.C., and Yukon. (Not Alseck nor Altsek.)
Alukpaluk; bay, southeast shore of Ungava bay, Ungava.
Alwin; rock, west of Bigsby island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.

Amazon. See Milton.
Ameliasburg; township, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Ameliasburgh.)
Amherst; island, in lake Ontario, Addington county, Ont.
Amik; lake, south of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Amiskwi; peak, at headwaters of Amiskwi R. Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Amiskwi; river, tributary to Kicking Horse river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Beavertail nor North Branch of Kicking Horse river.)
Amy; point, at north end of Gribbell island, Coast district, B.C.
Anaham. See Anahim.
Anahim; creek, tributary to Chilcotin river, also lake and Indian Reserve, Cariboo district, B.C. (Not Anaham.)
Anamebini; river, tributary to Severn river, Keewatin. (Not Anamabine.)
Anderson; channel, east of Beekman peninsula, Franklin.
Anderson; lake, southwest of Seton lake, Lillooet district, B.C.
Anderson; mount, south of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Anderson; point N.E. entrance to Washow bay, L. Winnipeg, Man. (Not Albert.)
Anderson. See Henderson.
Anderson Corners; post office, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not Anderson's Corners.)
Angle peak. See The Vice-President.
Anesty. See Anstey.
Ange Gardien de Rouville. See Canrobert.
Ann; point, Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Lone Tree.)
Anne; point, opposite Massasauga point, Hastings county, Ont.
Annette; lake, north of mount Temple, Alta.
Annie; lake, north of the 'big bend' of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Annimwash; bay, in L. St. Joseph, and lake north of L. St. Joseph, Keewatin.
Anse-au-Vallon; village, Gaspé county, Que. (Not L'Anse-à-Valleau.)
Anstey; arm, creek, lake, and river, Shuswap lake, Yale district, B.C. (Not Anesty.)
Anstey; mount, Selkirk range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Anstruther; lake and township, Peterborough county, Ont. (Not Eagle.)
Ant. See Deacon.
Anticline; mountain, between headwaters of Nordenskiöld R. and L. Laberge, Yukon.
Antler; creek, tributary to Souris river, southern Man. and Sask. (Not South Antler.)
Antonio; point, southerly extremity of Maurelle island, Coast district, B.C.
Anuk; river, tributary to Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Anvil; mountain, between Cottonwood and Dease rivers, Cassiar district, B.C.
Anwatan; lake, east of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que.
Anzhekumming; lake N.E. of Manitou L., Kenora district, Ont. (Not Upper Manitou.)
Apeganau; river, tributary to Burntwood river, Keewatin. (Not Muddy Water.)
Apika; brook, flowing into head of L. Timiskaming, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Abbika.)
Apussigamasi; lake, on Burntwood river, Keewatin. (Not Appussigamahsin.)
Aquatuk. See Akwatuk.
Arbutus; rock, south of cape Hurd, Bruce county. Ont.
Arbutus. See Saddle.
Arcand; bay, in Ottawa river, west of Montebello, Ottawa county, Que. (Not Arcans, Cardinal's nor Charlebois.)
Arcans. See Arcand.
Archibald; bay, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Arcs (lac des); lakes, south of Bow river, Rocky Mountains park, Alberta.
Ardoise. See L'Ardoise.
Argyle; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.

Argyle; islands, northwest of Burke island, Bruce county, Ont.
Arignole. See Orignal.
Arkansas; creek, tributary to Dominion creek, Indian river, Yukon.
Ark-e-leenik. See Thelon.
Arkell. See Kusawa.
Arlington; lakes and mountain, west of the west fork of Kettle river, Yale, B.C.
Arm; islands, Southgate group, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C.
Arm; river, flowing into the southern portion of Last Mountain lake, southern Sask.
Armstrong; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.
Arnet; island, southwest of Stone island, Clayoquot sound., Vancouver I., B.C.
Aroma; lake, northeast of Tramping lake, Sask.
Aroostook; river, tributary to St. John river, Victoria county, N.B. (Not Arostook.)
Arosen; island, in Ottawa river, west of Montebello. Ottawa county, Que. (Not Arouson, Rousseau nor Roussin.)
Arrow; lake and river, tributary to Pigeon river, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Arrowsmith; mount, southeast of Alberni, Vancouver island, B.C.
Arrowwood. See Rosebud.
Arthuret; village, Victoria county, N.B. (Not Arthurette.)
Arthur Land. See Ellesmere.
Arthur Seat; mountain near Nahlin river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Arthur's.)
Arva. See Medway.
Ascot; post office, Sherbrooke county, Que. (Not Ascot Corner.)
Ash; brook, northeast of Nozheiatik lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Ash; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.
Ash. See Lynedoch.
Asham; point, southwest of Peonan point, lake Manitoba, Man.
Ashby; lake and township, Addington county, Ont. (Not Island lake.)
Ashe; inlet, south shore of Big island, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Ashe; lake, northeast of Blaine lake, central Sask.
Asheigamo; lake, S. of L. Hill, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Tasheigama nor Bass.)
Asheweig; river, tributary to Winisk river, S.E. Keewatin. (Not West Winisk.)
Ashton; point, Douglas channel, opposite Maitland island, Coast district, B.C.
Ashuapmuchuan; lake, and river, Lake St. John county, Que.
Asinitchibastat; lake, west of Chibougamau lake, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Asinitebastat.)
Asipimocasi. See Magusi.
Asippitti; river, tributary to Burntwood river, Keewatin.
Askitichi; lake, headwaters of Ashuapmuchuan river, Chicoutimi county, Que.
Askow. See Bow..
Askwahani. See Eskwahani.
Aspasia; island, southwest of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence R., Leeds county, Ont.
Aspatagoen. See Aspotogan.
Aspotogan; harbour, mountain, peninsula, and post office, Lunenburg county, N.S. (Not Aspatagoen.)
Aspy; bay and river, Victoria county, N.S. (Not Aspec.)
Assiniboine; mount, Alta, and Kootenay district, B.C.
Assinkepatakiso; lake, near Atikwa lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Assiwanan; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que. (Not Asiwawanan.)
Astounder; island, southwest of Axeman island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Asulkan; brook, falls, glacier, pass, and ridge, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Atem. See Atim.

Athabaska; lake, in Alta. and Sask. (Not Athabasca.)
Athabaska; river, also Athabaska Landing, post settlement, Alta. (Not Athabasca.)
Athapapuskow; lake, west of Cranberry lake, Keewatin. (Not Athapuscow.)
Athol; bay, Athol township, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Little Sandy.)
Atic-a-make. See Atikameg.
Atik; river, tributary to Migiskan river, below Millie lake, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Atikosipi.)
Atikameg; lake, north of The Pas, Keewatin. (Not Atic-a-make.)
Atikmahik; lake, northeast of lake Timiskaming, Pontiac county, Que.
Atikonak; lake and river, near height of land, south of Hamilton river, Ashuanipi district, Que. (Not Attikonak.)
Atikosipi. See Atik.
Atikwa; lake, southeast of Dryberry lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Deer.)
Atim; river, flowing into Manuan lake, upper St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que. (Not Atem.)
Atlin; lake, Cassiar district, B.C., and Yukon.
Atlin; mining division and mountain, Cassiar district, B.C.
Atocas. See Azatika.
Attawapiskat; lake and river, emptying into James bay, Keewatin. (Not At-tah-wha-pis-kat nor Attawapiscat.)
Attim Segoun. See Iosegun.
Atikkamek; creek, tributary to Iosegun river, Alta. (Not Atikkamey.)
Attikonak. See Atikonak.
Attitti; lake, south of Churchill river and east of Pelican narrows, Sask.
Aubrey; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Burnt, Dark, nor Smoke.)
Augustine; peak, in the Bishops' range of the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.
Aukpatuk; fishing station, west coast of Ungava bay, Ungava. (Not Akpatok.)
Aulac; river, emptying into Cumberland bay, Westmorland county, N.B. (Not Au Lac nor Oulac.)
Ausable; river, south of Goderich, Huron county, Ont. (Not aux Sables nor Sable.)
Austin; lake, Melick township, Kenora district, Ont.
Australia; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Autaca. See Azatika
Ava; inlet, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Avalanche; creek, glacier, and mountain, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Awillgate; canyon and village, on Bulkley river, four miles from the Skeena, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Ahwillgate.)
Awillgate; mountains, at junction of Bulkley and Skeena rivers, south of Hazelton, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Ahwillgate nor Rochers Déboulés.)
Axel Heiberg; island, west of Ellesmere island, Franklin.
Axeman; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Ayesha; peak, north of mount Collie, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Aylen; lake, Dickens township, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Little Opeongo.)
Aylmer; mount, also canyon, north of Minnewanka lake, Rocky Mts. park, Alta.
Aylmer; lake, Wolfe county, Que.
Aylmer; railway station and town, Ottawa county, Que. (Not Aylmer East.)
Aylmer; town, Elgin county, Ont.
Aylmer; township, Beauce county, Que.
Azatika; bay and brook, Prescott county, Ont. (Not Atocas, Autaca, Dez Amecane nor Deseticaux.)

B

Babine; mountain range, lake, and river tributary to Skeena river, Cassiar and Coast districts, B.C.

Bach; mount, in southwestern Yukon, near Hutshi lakes.

Bachewanaung. See Batchawana.

Back. See Prairies.

Backs; river, flowing northeasterly through Keewatin and Mackenzie districts, into the Arctic ocean. (Not Thleweechodezeth nor Great Fish.)

Back's Western. See Western.

Bacon; cove and point, on north side of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.

Bacon; rock, west of Ridley island, southeast of entrance to Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.

Bacon. See Vigilant.

Bad. See Bull.

Badesdawa; lake, north of L. St. Joseph, Keewatin.

Bad Neighbour; rock in main channel entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce Co., Ont.

Bad Rice. See Kaiashkomin.

Bad Throat. See Manigotagan.

Baffin; island, Franklin. (Not Baffin Land.)

Bagheera; mountain, Hermit range of the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.

Bagot; island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Narrow nor Rattlesnake.)

Bagutchuan. See Pagwachuan.

Baie des Chaleurs. See Chaleur bay.

Baie-St. Paul; town, Charlevoix county, Que. (Not St. Paul's Bay.)

Baie-Verte; village, Westmorland county, N.B. (Not Bay Verte.)

Bailey; lake, south of L. Seul, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Edith.)

Bain; brook, tributary to Incomappleux river, Kootenay district, B.C.

Bain; rock, in middle of channel between Great and Outer Duck islands, Manitoulin district, Ont.

Bakado; lake, south of Separation lake, Kenora district, Ont.

Baker; creek and lake, north of Eldon station, Rocky mountains, Alta.

Baker; creek, tributary to Yukon river, south of Klondike river, Yukon.

Baker; island, between Nigger island and Trenton, Hastings county, Ont.

Baker; mount, south of Howse pass, Rocky mountains, B.C.

Bald; head, at entrance to Weller bay, Prince Edward county, Ont.

Bald; creek, headwaters of Klondike river, Yukon.

Bald; island, in Weller bay, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.

Bald; mountain, east of Sir Donald range of the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.

Bald Eagle; lake, on Grass river, Keewatin.

Baldur; mount, west of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.

Baldwin's pond. See Lyster lake.

Balfour; mount, also glacier and pass, Rocky mountains, Alta., and B.C.

Ball, Lake; English river, Kenora district, Ont.

Ballantyne; bay and river, Deschambault lake, central Sask.

Ballenas; channel and island, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C. (Not Ballinac.)

Ballinac. See Ballenas.

Balne; lake, south of Silver lake, Kenora district, Ont.

Bamaji; lake, Cat R., west of L. St. Joseph, Keewatin. (Not Bamajigma nor Cross.)

Bamfield. See Banfield.

Banfield; creek, emptying into Barkley sound, Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Bamfield.)

Banks; island, N.W. of Victoria I., Franklin. (Not Bank's Land, nor Baring Land.)

Banner; post settlement, Oxford, N. township, Oxford county, Ont.
Bannock; burn, tributary to Little Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Bannock creek.)
Bannock; point, at north end of Upper Arrow lake; Kootenay district, B.C.
Baptist; harbour, lake, and rock, southeast of cape Hurd, Bruce county, Ont.
Baptiste; creek and lake, west of Athabaska Landing, central Alberta.
Baptiste; lake, Herschel township, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Kaijick Manitou.)
Barbara; lake, southeast of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Gull.)
Barber; lake, in McGarry township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Barbue; post office, Rouville county, Que. (Not Barbue de St. Cesaire.)
Barbue de St. Césaire. See Barbue.
Barclay; railway station, Kenora district, Ont.
Barclay. See Barkley.
Barge; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Barham; mount, west of Surprise lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Baring. See Banks.
Bark; lake, Jones township, Renfrew county, Ont.
Barkley; sound, on the northwest coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Barclay.)
Barnaby; railway station, river, and village, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not Barnaby River P.O.)
Barnard; lake, northwest of Sturgeon lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Barnes; bay, north shore of Okisollo channel, Coast district, B.C.
Barnes; creek, tributary to Whatshan river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Barney; river, Pictou county, N.S. (Not Barney's.)
Barney River; post office, Pictou county, N.S. (Not Barney's River.)
Barnston; lake, English river, Kenora district, Ont.
Barnston pond. See Lyster lake.
Barrel. See Keg.
Barren; brook, south of Eagle lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Barrett; reef, southeast of Milton bank, Bruce county, Ont.
Barrett; rock, east of entrance to Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Barrette; lake, Methuen township, Peterborough county, Ont.
Barrie; beach, at east entrance to Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Stony.)
Barrie; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.
Barrière; lake, an expansion of the upper Ottawa river, Pontiac county, Que.
Barrington; lake, northwest of Kawaweogama lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Bartibog; P.O., river, and railway station, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Bartibogue.)
Barwell; mount, between the upper waters of Fisher creek and Sheep river, Alta.
Basin; lake, northwest of Lenore lake, central Sask.
Basin of Mines. See Minas basin.
Basket; lake, south of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Bason. See Bouleau.
Basquia. See Pasquia.
Bass; islands (3), Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Seven Pines.)
Bass. See Asheigamo.
Bass. See Cassidy.
Basswood; lake, Int. boundary, Rainy River district, Ont. (Not Whitewood.)
Bastion; island, in southern portion of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Batchawana; bay, island, river, and village, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Bachewanaung nor Batchewana.)
Bath; creek and glacier, near Stephen station, Alta. (Not Noores.)
Bathing. See Royal.

Bathurst; island, east of Melville island, Franklin.
Bathurst. See Grenadier.
Battersby; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Burntstone.)
Battle; brook, tributary to Incomappleux river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Battle; lake, on Battle river, Alta. (Not Battle River lake.)
Battle; mountain, west of Alexis creek, Cariboo district, B.C.
Battle; river, flowing into the Saskatchewan at Battleford, Alta. and Sask.
Battleford; town, central Saskatchewan.
Baudet; river, Glengarry county, Ont., also post village and river, Soulanges county, Que. (Not Beaudet, Bôdet, Rivière Beaudette nor River Beaudette.)
Baumgardt; island, at entrance to Landon bay, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Baxter; river, emptying into Waswanipi lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Baxter Harbour; post office, King's county, N.S. (Not Baxter's Harbour.)
Bayfield; river and town, Huron county, Ont.
Bayfield; shoal, west of Abraham head, east of Kingston, Frontenac county, Ont. (Not Bolivia.)
Bayley; bay, eastern extreme of Basswood lake, Int. boundary, Rainy R. district, Ont.
Baynes. See Maxwell.
Bays; lake of, Ridout township, Muskoka district, Ont.
Bayside; post village, Sidney township, Hastings county, Ont.
Bay Verte. See Baie-Verte.
Bazan; bay, north of Cordova channel, Vancouver island, B.C.
Beacon. See Inukshuktuyuk.
Beady; creek, near outlet of Dease lake Cassiar district, B.C.
Beament; island, southeast of Cavalier island, Bruce county, Ont.
Bear; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Bear; river, Annapolis and Digby counties, also Bear River post office, Digby county, N.S. (Not Hébert.)
Bear. See Great Bear.
Bear. See Lorrain.
Bear. See Mansfield.
Bear. See Morin.
Bear. See Mistaya.
Bear. See Suskwa.
Bear. See Wapawekka.
Bearbrook; post office, Russell county, Ont. (Not Bear Brook.)
Bearwood; lake, Brudenell township, Renfrew county, Ont.
Bearwood; lake, Brudenell, township, Renfrew county, Ont.
Bear-grease; river, upper Ottawa river, near O'Sullivan lake, Montcalm county, Que.
Bear Lake river. See Deschambault.
Beaton; mount, on boundary line, in great bend of Tatshenshini river, Cassiar district, B.C., and Yukon.
Beatrice; cape, E. side of Lower Arrow L., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not cape Horn.)
Beatrice; lake, west of Slocan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Beatty; point, in upper portion of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Beaubien; lake, east of Silver lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Beaumont; harbour, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Beaupré; creek ,tributary to Bow river, Alta.
Beaurivage; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Buck's.)
Beaver; glacier, mountain, and river, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Beaver; lake, south of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.

Beaver; river, tributary to Churchill river, central Alberta and Saskatchewan.
Beaver. See Beaverdell.
Beaver. See Beaverhill.
Beaver. See McFarlane.
Beaverdam. See Castor.
Beaver-dam. See Wuskwatim.
Beaverdell; creek, tributary to west fork of Kettle river, also village, Yale district, B.C. (Not Beaver creek.)
Beaverfoot; range of mountains and river, near Leanchoil sta., Kootenay district, B.C.
Beaverhill; creek and lake, east of Edmonton, Alta. (Not Beaver.)
Beaverhouse; lake, McVittie township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Beaverhouse; lake, southwest of Eagle lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Beaverlodge; river, tributary to Wapiti river, west of Grande Prairie, Alta. (Not Beaver Lodge.)
Beavertail. See Amiskwi.
Becaguimec; lake and river, Carleton and York counties, N.B. (Not Beccaguimec nor Peckagomique.)
Bécancour; lake, Thetford township, Megantic county, Que.
Becher; bay, southern coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Becher.)
Beck; island, west of Stone island, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver island, B.C.
Becker; creek, tributary to Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Beckington; lake, southeast of Harris lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Becroft; point, at south entrance to Weller bay, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Beddingfield. See Malahat.
Bedford; harbour, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Bedlington; custom house, Int. boundary, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Rykerts.)
Bedrock; creek, tributary to Sixtymile river, Yukon.
Bee; peak, east of Taku arm, Cassiar district, B.C.
Beech; point, Fitzwilliam island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Beecher. See Becher.
Beechridge; post village, Argenteuil county, Que. (Not Beech Ridge.)
Beechwood; village and railway station, Carleton county, N.B. (Not Bumfrau.)
Beechy; head, southern coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Beeghados. See Pachena.
Beekman; peninsula, south of entrance to Cumberland sound, Franklin.
Begbie; mount, southwest of Revelstoke, Kootenay district, B.C.
Belabourer; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Bélanger; bay and point, near Girouard point, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not West Belanger.)
Bélanger; post office, Laval county, Que. (Not Village Bélanger.)
Bélanger; river, flowing into L. Winnipeg, Keewatin. (Not Black nor Little Black.)
Belas. See Lepreau.
Belcher; mount, Saltspring island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Bell; mount, south of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Bell; river, flowing from the height of land near Grand lake Victoria and emptying into Mattagami lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Bellamy; post village and railway station, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Bellamy's.)
Belle-Vallée; post office, St. Johns county, Que. (Not Belle Vallée nor Bellevalle.)
Belliveau; cove and village, Digby county, N.S. (Not Belliveau Cove nor Belliveaux Cove.)
Belliveau; village, Westmorland county, N.B. (Not Beliveau.)
Bells Corners; post village and Ry. station, Carleton Co., Ont. (Not Bell's Corners.)
Belmina; post village, Wolfestown township, Wolfe county, Que.
Bending; lake, at head of Big Turtle river, Kenora district, Ont.

Bennett; lake, B.C., and Yukon.
Bennett; mount, northwest of Stupart bay, Hudson strait, Ungava.
Benson; creek, tributary to the north fork of Klondike river, Yukon.
Benson; lake, in Skead township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Benson; mount, west of Nanaimo, Vancouver island, B.C.
Benson; point, South bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Bent; lake, east of Tawatinaw lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Bentinck; island, south of Pedder bay, Vancouver island, B.C.
Berens; H. B. Co.'s post, also island and river, E. of L. Winnipeg, Man. (Not Beren's.)
Bergheim; settlement, in Tp. 37, R. 3, W. 3 M., Sask.
Bernard; lake, south of Bennett lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Berney; creek, tributary to Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Berry; lake, north of Lobstick bay, Kenora district, Ont.
Berry Mills; post village and railway station, Westmorland county, N.B. (Not Berry's Mills.)
Bersimis; point, river, and village, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Betsiamits.)
Best. See Hatton.
Betsiamits. See Bersimis.
Biddle; mount, south of mount Lefroy, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Bident; mountain, east of mount Fay, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Big; bay and island, in the bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Ont. Big Island post office is on the north side of the island.
Big. See Black.
Big. See Dumoine.
Big. See Hecla.
Big. See Koksoak.
Big. See Merigomish.
Big. See Skelton.
Big Black. See Hecla.
Big Cutarm. See Cutarm.
Big Egg. See Missawawi.
Bigelow; island, Weller bay, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Bighill; creek, tributary to Bow river, Alta.
Bighorn; mountain range, extending from Brazeau river to the Saskatchewan, also river tributary to the Saskatchewan, Alta. (Not Big Horn nor Big-horn.)
Big Knife; portage, between Seed and Melon lakes, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Big Loran. See Lorembec.
Big Lorraine. See Lorembec .
Big Obashing. See Obashing.
Big or North Miminigash. See Miminegash.
Big Otter; creek, flowing into L. Erie, Elgin county, Ont. (Not Otter.)
Big Otter Creek (lightstation) See Port Burwell.
Big Port l'Hebert. See Port Hebert.
Big Quill. See Quill.
Big Reed. See Kiskittogisu.
Big Rock. See Inukshiligaluk.
Big Saanich. See Wark.
Big Salmon; river, tributary to Lewes river, Yukon.
Big Sandy. See Wellington.
Bigsby; island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Big Stave. See Stave.
Big Sturgeon. See Torch.

Big Thrumcap; island at entrance to Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S.
Billtown; post settlement, Kings county, N.S. (Not Bill Town.)
Binbrook; township and village, Wentworth county, Ontario. (Not Binbrooke.)
Bingham; island, southwest of Lynedoch island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Binghan.)
Birch; brook and lake, Burntwood river, Keewatin.
Birch; lake, between Basswood and Carp lakes, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Birch; point, east of Walker point, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Birch. See Evelyn.
Birch. See Wigwasikak.
Birchbark; lake, south of Candle lake, central Sask. (Not Birch Bark.)
Bird; creek, branch of Ophir creek, Indian river, Yukon.
Bird. See Oiseau.
Birds Hill; post village and railway station, northeast of Winnipeg, Man. (Not Bird's Hill.)
Birdtail; creek, tributary to Assiniboine river, western Manitoba.
Birkby; point, N.W. pt. Greaves I., Smith sound,Coast district, B.C. (Not Birkly.)
Birkenhead; river, flowing into Lillooet river, above Lillooet lake, B.C.
Birtle; town, on Birdtail creek, western Manitoba. An abbreviation of the creek name.
Bisby; lake and river, Megantic and Wolfe counties, Que.
Bisel; mount, west of Nordenskiöld river, Yukon.
Bishop; cove, Boxer reach, Coast district, B.C.
Bishop; island, off the south end of Kaien island, Coast district, B.C.
Bishop; island, at head of Frobisher bay, Franklin.
Bishop; post village, Grenville county, Ont. (Not Bishop's Mills.)
Bishop's Mills. See Bishop.
Bishop Roggan. See Roggan.
Bismarck; post office, Lincoln Co., Ont., and Ponoka district, Alta. (Not Bismark.)
Bjerre; rock, in Okisollo channel ,north of Lake point, Coast district, B.C.
Björk; lake, on Red Deer river, eastern Sask.
Black; creek, tributary to Sloko river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Black; island, northeast of Hecla island, lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Big nor Grand.)
Black; lake, also Black Lake, railway station and village, Megantic county, Que.
Black. See Belanger.
Black. See Garry.
Black. See Lynn.
Black. See Raisin
Blackbird. See Seggemak.
Black Charlie. See Sheaffe.
Black Duck Run. See Harbour lake.
Blackfeet. See Acheninni.
Blackfish; bay, Radcliffe township, Renfrew county, Ont.
Blackfox; bend, Pelly river, near Ketza river, Yukon.
Blackheath; post office, Wentworth county, Ont. (Not Black Heath.)
Black Iron. See Blackstone.
Blackney. See Blakeney.
Blacks; point, south of Goderich, Huron county, Ont.
Black Sawbill. Seee Kinnickoneship.
Blackstone; tributary to the south branch of Brazeau river, central Alberta.
Blackstone; lake on Cat river, west of L. St. Joseph. Keewatin. (Not Black iron.)
Black Sturgeon; bay, lake and river, S. of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Blackwater; creek, lake, mountain, and range of mountains, south of Bush river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.

Blackwater; river, tributary to Fraser river, above Quesnel, Cariboo and Coast districts, B.C. (Not Black river, nor West Road river.)
Blackwell; post office and railway station, Lambton county, Ont. (Not Blackwall.)
Blaeberry; river, tributary to Columbia river, between Donald and Moberly stations, Kootenay district, B.C.
Blaine; lake, southwest of Carlton, central Sask.
Blake; point, S.E. end of W. Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Stony.)
Blakeney; passage, between Hanson, Cracroft and Harbledown islands, Broughton strait, Coast district, B.C. (Not Blackney.)
Blakiston; brook, tributary to Waterton R., Alta. (Not Kootanie nor Pass creek.)
Blanchard; river, tributary to Tatshenshini R., Cassiar district, B.C. and Yukon.
Blanchard. See Blanshard.
Blanche; river, emptying into the head of L. Timiskaming, Nipissing district, Ont.
Blanford; bay, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Blanshard; mount, southeast of Pitt lake, New Westminster district, B.C. (Not Blanchard nor The Golden Ears.)
Blind. See Chematogan.
Blind. See Coldwater.
Blinkhorn; mount, west of Parry bay, Vancouver island, B.C.
Bloodletter; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Bloodvein; river, emptying into east side of L. Winnipeg, Man. (Not Bloodvein.)
Bloomfield; island, off the southeast side of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Snake.)
Blue; river, tributary to Dease river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Blue. See Harris.
Blueberry. See Mennin.
Blue Grouse; creek, tributary to Caribou creek, Kootenay district, B.C.
Blue Hills of Brandon. See Brandon hills.
Blue Jay; creek, flowing into Michael bay, Manitoulin I., Manitoulin district, Ont.
Bluff; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Bluff; mountain, west of Sooke river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Bluff. See De Rottenburg.
Bluff. See O'Neil.
Bluff. See Yeo.
Bluffy; lake, on Wenisaga river, northwest of L. Seul. Keewatin. (Not Kah-mini-ti-gwa-quiack.)
Blunt; peninsula, at entrance to Frobisher bay, Franklin. (Not Blunt's.)
Bobtail. See Naltesby.
Bodega; point, south of Granite point, Quadra island, Coast district, B.C.
Bodet. See Baudet.
Bolger; lake, Burleigh township, Peterborough county, Ont. (Not Bolger's.)
Bolivia. See Bayfield.
Bonald; lake, on Churchill river, Sask. (Not Moose.)
Bonanza; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Bond-Head; post village, Simcoe county, Ont. (Not Bondheaed.)
Bonnet; island, off N.W. side of Flatland I., Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Reef.)
Bonney; island, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Bonney; mount, also glacier and névé, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C
Boofus; mount, north of Gladys lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Boom; lake and mountain, northwest of Storm mountain, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Boom; point, southern point of Cockburn island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Booth; bay, east coast of Saltspring island, S.E. coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Booth; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.

Bor; a peak of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Bosanquet; harbour, Big island, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Boshkung; lake, Stanhope township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Boss Dick. See Yorke.
Boswell; mount, also river, Teslin river, Yukon.
Bosworth; mount, northwest of Stephen station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Botsford; lake, northeast of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Bottle; portage, between Iron and LaCroix lakes, internationanl boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Bouchette; lake, an expansion of the upper Ottawa river, Montcalm county, Que.
Bouchier; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Bouchie.)
Bouckhill; post office, Dundas county, Ont. (Not Bouck's Hill.)
Boularderie; island, Victoria county, N.S. (Not Boulardrie nor Boulardarie.)
Boulder; creek, tributary to Kicking Horse river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Boulder; creek, branch of Bonanza creek, Klondike river, Yukon.
Boulder. See Nares.
Boulder. See Opabin.
Boulder. See Osipasinni.
Boulder. See Sharpe.
Bouleau; river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Bason.)
Bouleau. See Cedars.
Boulter; lake, McClure township, Hastings county, Ont.
Boundary; cove, between DuVernet and Dundas points, northeast coast of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Boundary; creek, flowing into Yukon river at the crossing of the international boundary, Yukon.
Boutilier; cove, lake, and point; also Boutillier Point, P.O.; St. Margaret bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Boutillier.)
Boutillier. See Boutilier.
Bow; glacier, lake, pass, peak, and river, western Alberta. (Not Coldwater lake, Upper Bow lake, Coal mountain, nor Askow river.)
Bow; range of mountains in the Rockies, Alta. and B.C.
Bow. See Hector.
Bowden; lake, south of Clay lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Bowdoin. See McLean.
Bowes. See Constance.
Bowman; creek, west of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Bowsman; post office and railway station; also river tributary to Woody river, Man. and Sask. (Not Bowsman River post office.)
Bowtree; lake and river, emptying into south side of lake LaRonge, Sask.
Boxer; reach, east of Gribbell island, Coast district, B.C.
Boyer; lake, south of Dinorwic lake, Kenora district. Ont. (Not Saganaga.)
(New name adopted to avoid duplication of Saganaga, the name of a well known lake on international boundary west of L. Superior.)
Boyer; reef, east of Belcher reef, Bruce county, Ont.
Boyer; river, tributary to Peace river, also settlement, Alta. (Not Paddle river.)
Reversal of former decision.
Boyne. See Morris.
Brabant; island, Clayoquot sound, S.W. coast of Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Pender.)
Brackendale; settlement, on Squamish river, New Westminster district, B.C.
Braden; mount, also creek, west of mount McDonald, Vancouver island, B.C.
Braeburn; mount, also lake, northwest of lake Laberge, Yukon.
Bramham; island, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C. (Not Branham.)
Brandon; hills, south of Brandon, Man. (Not Blue hills of Brandon.)

Brandon; island, Departure bay, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Double.)
Branham. See Bramham.
Brantnober; mount, in southwestern Yukon.
Bras d'Or; lake, Richmond county, N.S. (Not Great Bras d'Or.)
Bratt; island, west of Georgina island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Bray; post office and railway station, Russell county, Ont. (Not Bray's nor Bray's Crossing.)
Bray; reef, east of Ruel shoal, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Bray's Crossing. See Bray.
Brazeau; lake and river, tributary to the Saskatchewan, also mountain range, central Alberta. (Not Brazeau's.)
Brébeuf; island, in the southern portion of Georgian bay, Muskoka district, Ont. (Not Bréboeuf.)
Breeches; lake, Garthby township, Wolfe county, Que.
Brenton; mount, north of Chemainus river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Brenton; railway station, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Brenton's.)
Brett; mount, northwest of mount Bourgeau, Alta.
Brevoort; island, east of Beekman peninsula, Franklin.
Brewer; creek, tributary to Stewart river, above Scroggie creek, Yukon.
Brewery; creek tribubtary to Wild Horse river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Brewster; creek and glacier, southwest of Banff, Kootenay district, B.C.
Brian. See Brine.
Bridge; island, N. of Broughton I., St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Chimney.)
Bridge; river, flowing into Fraser river ,above Lillooet, Lillooet district, B.C.
Bridgeland; river, tributary to Thessalon river, Algoma district, Ont. (Not East branch of Thessalon river.)
Brier; island, at entrance to St. Mary bay, Digby county, N.S. (Not Bryer.)
Bright; lake, McClintock township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Brighton; township, in Northumberland county, Ont.
Brightsand; lake, Tps. 53 and 54, R. 20, W. 3 M., Sask. (Not Bright Sand.)
Brine; lake, east of St. Margaret bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Brian.)
Brinston; post village, Dundas county, Ont. (Not Brinston's Corners.)
Brinston's Corners. See Brinston.
Brion; island, Magdalen group, Gaspé county, Que. (Not Bryon, Byron, nor Cross.)
Brisco; range of mountains, between Columbia and Kootenay rivers, Kootenay district, B.C.
Bristol. See Shemogue.
Britannia Bay; post village and summer resort, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Britannia-on-the-Bay.)
Britton; mount, north of Tulameen river, Yale district, B.C.
Broadback; river, flowing westward into Rupert bay, north of Nottaway river, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Little Nottaway.)
Brock; group of islands, St. Lawrence river, west of Brockville, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Brock's.)
Brock; island, north of St. Lawrence island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Squaw.)
Brockway; post settlement, York county, N.B. (Not Brookway.)
Brodeur; island, south of Shesheeb bay, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Brokenmouth; river, tributary to Nelson river, Keewatin. (Not Broken-mouth.)
Bronson; lake, south of Ministikwan lake, central Sask. (Not Grassy.)
Bronte; creek, railway sta. and village, Halton Co., Ont. (Not Twelve Mile creek.)
Brookway. See Brockway.

Broom; hill, west of Sooke harbour, Vancouver island, B.C.
Brotchie; ledge, at southeast entrance to Victoria harbour, B.C. (Not Brotchy.)
Broughton; island, N.E. of Grenadier I., St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Corn.)
Broughton; shoals, off Broughton island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Corn island shoals.)
Brown Dome. See Marble Dome.
Brownie; lake, Smellie township, Kenora district, Ont.
Browns; creek, tributary to Fortymile river, near international boundary, Yukon. (Not Brown nor Brown's.)
Brown's. See Knapp.
Brownwater. See Coffee.
Bruce; harbour, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Bruce; mount, Saltspring island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Bruce; river, west of Driftpile river, central Alberta.
Brucy's. See Brussy.
Bruins; pass, in the Hermit range of the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Bruin's.)
Brulé; point, Athabaska R., opp. mouth of Little Buffalo R., Alta. (Not Point Brulé.)
Brulé. See Grand.
Brush. See Sheaffe.
Brushy; creek, emptying into Christopherson lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Brussy; point, on north side of île Perrot, Vaudreuil county, Que. (Not Brucy's.)
Bryant; creek, tributary to Yukon river, south of Klondike river, Yukon.
Bryer. See Brier.
Bryon. See Brion.
Buck; creek, tributary to Bulkley river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Buck; hill, north of Redflag mountain, Vancouver island, B.C.
Buckeye; shoal, south of Jenkins point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Buck-hill; river, tributary to Nipukatasi river, Abitibi district, Que.
Buckley. See Bulkley.
Buck's. See Beaurivage.
Buffalo; lake, south of Battle river, Alta. (Not Bull.)
Buffalo Pound; lake, north of Moosejaw, Sask. (Not Highpound.)
Buffer; lake, northwest of Howell, southern Sask.
Buisson; point, west of Melochville, Beauharnois county, Que. (Not Buisson's.)
Bulkley; river, tributary to Skeena river at Hazelton, Cassiar and Coast districts, B.C. (Not Buckley.)
Bull; river, tributary to Kootenay R., N. of Wardner, Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Bad.)
Bull. See Buffalo.
Buller; reef, off the south shore of Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Bull's Forehead; hill, opposite the mouth of Red Deer river, southern Saskatchewan.
Bumfrau. See Beechwood.
Bunker; hill, south of Braeburn lake, southern Yukon.
Buntzen; lake, east of the north arm of Burrard inlet, New Westminster district, B.C. (Not Trout.)
Burgess; mount, also pass, southwest of mount Field, Kootenay district, B.C.
Burgoyne; bay, Saltspring island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Burgoyne; bay, south shore of Hudson strait, Ungava.
Burial; point, Sansum narrows, Stuart channel, S.E. coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Burke; island, south of Reid point, Bruce county, Ont.
Burnet; lake, west of Kennabutch lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Burnham; creek, tributary to Dominion creek, Indian river, Yukon.

Burns; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Burns; lake, on telegraph trail, south of Babine lake, Coast district, B.C.
Burnt; island, northerly from Inner Duck island, and separated from Manitoulin island by a very narrow channel, Manitoulin district, Ont. The south end of this island was called 'Peninsular point' by Admiral Bayfield.
Burnt; river, Haliburton and Victoria counties, Ont.
Burnt. See Aubrey.
Burnt Bay; lake, south of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que.
Burnt Island; harbour, south shore of Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Burnstone. See Battersby.
Burntwood; bay, south shore of L. Seul, Kenora district, Ont.
Burntwood; lake, and river tributary to Nelson river, Keewatin. (Not Wepiskow.)
Burrill; Active pass, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C.
Burritt Rapids; post village, Grenville county, Ont. (Not Burritt's Rapids.)
Burrowes; island, entrance Russell arm, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Burton; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Burton; island, west of Berens island, lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Little Black.)
Burton; town, on Columbia river, near north end of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Burton city.)
Burveith; arm, Oyster harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Burwell; port, east shore of Ungava bay, Ungava.
Bush; lake, peak, and river, northwest of Donald, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Bush; mountain, between Watson and Wheaton rivers, southern Yukon.
Bush. See Renny.
Butler; bay, north of Cyrus Field bay, Franklin.
Butler; lake, south of Wabigoon lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Kabitustigweiak.)
Button; islands, on south side of entrance to Hudson strait, Ungava.
Butze; point and rapids, between Morse basin and Shawatlan passage, east shore of Kaien island, Coast district, B.C.
Buzzard; lake, Burleigh township, Peterborough county, Ont.
Byron. See Brion.
Butze; point, on east side of Digby island, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.

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Cabane. See Coban.
Cabistachuan. See Kabistachuan.
Cabri; lake, northeast of the mouth of Red Deer river, southern Saskatchewan.
Cache; bay, W. end of Saganaga lake, Int. boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Cache; lake, in Algonquin National park, Nipissing district, Ont.
Cactus; lake, southeast of Eyehill creek, Sask.
Cadman; point, west of Consecon, Weller bay, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Cadwallader; creek, tributary to south fork of Bridge river, Lillooet district, B.C.
Cahill; lake, west of Slocan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cahnish. See Kanish.
Cain; point, Active pass, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C.
Cain; river, tributary to Miramichi river, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not Cain's nor Kains.)
Cain River; post village, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not Cain's River.)
Cairn; island and mountain, Richmond gulf, Ungava.
Calder; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Caldwell; island and point, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Crystal island nor Grassy point.)
Caledon East; railway station and village, Peel county, Ont. (Not East Caledon.)
Caledonia; village, Guysborough county, N.S. (Not Middle Caledonia.)

Calete. See Kaiete.
Calf; creek, headwaters of Klondike river, Yukon.
Calf Pasture; point and shoal, Brighton township, Northumberland county, Ont.
Call Mill; post office, Brome county, Que. (Not Calls Mills.)
Calvin Grove. See Kelvingrove.
Camden. See Campden.
Camelot; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Hog.)
Cameron; lake, northwest of Kakagi lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Cameron; mountains, south of Taku arm, Cassiar district, B.C.
Camp; lake, Finlayson township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Campbell; creek, tributary to Pelly river, Yukon. At the mouth of this stream is the site of Pelly Banks Post, abandoned in 1850.
Campbell; island, east of Flatland island, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Little Flatland.)
Campbell; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Round.)
Campbell; mountains, N.W. of Dawson, also at upper waters of Laird river, Yukon.
Campbell; reef, southwest of Dorcas bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Campbell; valley, west of Ice river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Campbell Cross; post village, Peel county, Ont. (Not Campbell's Cross.)
Campbellton; town, Restigouche county, N.B. (Not Campbell-town.)
Campden; post office, Lincoln county, Ont. (Not Camden.)
Campobello; island, N.W. of Grand MananI., Charlotte Co., N.B. (Not Campo Bello.)
Canaan. See New Canaan.
Canboro; post office, Haldimand county, Ont. (Not Canborough.)
Candle; lake, central Saskatchewan.
Canning; lake, Minden township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Canning's.)
Canoe; lake, in Algonquin National park, Nipissing district, Ont.
Canoe. See Kamongus.
Cañon; lake and river, tributary to Wabigoon river, Kenora district, Ont.
Canous. See Kanus.
Canouse. See Kanus.
Canrobert; post village and railway station, Rouville county, Que. (Not Ange Gardien de Rouville nor L'Ange Gardien East.)
Cantin; shoal, southwest of St. Joseph, Huron county, Ont.
Canyon; creek, tributary to Dease river, also lake south of lake Lindeman; Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Deep.)
Canyon; creek, branch of Quartz creek, Indian river, and hill between lakes Laberge and Marsh; Yukon.
Cap Brûlé; lightstation, on cape of same name, below Cap Tourmente, Montmorency county, Que. (Not Montée du Lac.)
Cap Chat; lightstation and post office, on cape of same name, also river and township, Gaspé county, Que. (Not Cap-de-Chate nor Cape Chatte.)
Cap-de-Chate. See Cap Chat.
Cap de Moselle. See Demoiselle.
Cape Chatte. See Cap Chat.
Cape of Hopes Advance. See Hopes Advance.
Cape Horn. See Pilot.
Caplan; river, and Caplan River post office, Bonaventure county, Que. (Not Capelan
Captain John's. See Foresters.
Caraquet; bay, parish, river, and village, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Caraquette.)
Carbon; hill, south of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Carcajou; river, tributary to Kinojevis river, Pontiac county, Que.
Carcross; post station, between Bennett and Nares lakes, southern Yukon. (Not Caribou nor Caribou Crossing.)
Cardinal's. See Arcand.

Caribou; district, lake, and division, in central British Columbia. (Not Caribou.)
Caribou. See Stevens.
Caribou; creek, tributary to Dominion creek, Yukon.
Caribou; creek, and point, east of Columbia river, between the Arrow lakes, Kootenay district, B.C.
Caribou. See Carcross.
Caribou. See Keshkabuon.
Caribou. See Lawrence.
Caribou. See Meachan.
Caribou. See Mudjatik.
Caribou Crossing. See Carcross.
Caribou Mines; post office, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Caribou Gold Mines.)
Carleton; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Carlsbad Springs; post office and railway station, Russell county, Ont. (Not Eastman's Springs.)
Carmack; a fork of Bonanza creek, Yukon.
Carmi; creek, tributary to west fork of Kettle river, also village at junction of the streams, Yale district, B.C.
Carnarvon; mount, northwest of Emerald lake, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not McMullen.)
Carnegie; island, north of Hill island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Caron; lake, Pettypiece township, Kenora district, Ont.
Caron; point, east of Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue, Jacques Cartier county, Que.
Caron; point, at south entrance to Bathurst bay, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Carron.)
Carp; lake and portage, W. of Knife lake, Int. boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Carp. See Lomond.
Carr; railway station, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not Carr's Crossing.)
Carroll. See Macdonald.
Carroll Wood; bay, S. shore Manitoulin I. Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Woods.)
Carron. See Caron.
Carrot, river, emptying into Saskatchewan river near The Pas, Sask. (Not Root.)
Carr's Crossing. See Carr.
Carrying Place; village, on the road of that name, Northumberland and Prince Edward counties, Ont.
Carson; lake, Jones township, Renfrew county, Ont.
Carter; bay, east of Jenkins point, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Carter; mount, east of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Carter; rock, west of Greene island and south of the west end of Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Cartier; mount, east of Columbia river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cartier; post office, Beauharnois county, Que. (Not Cartierville.)
Cartierville. See Cartier.
Carys Swan Nest; cape, Coats I., Hudson bay, Keewatin. (Not Cary's Swan Nest.)
Cascade. See Coast.
Cascade. See O'Hara.
Cascumpeque; bay, Prince county, P.E.I. (Not Cascumpec nor Holland.)
Casey; cove, south of Pariseau point, Digby island, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Cashionglen; post office, Glengarry county, Ont. (Not Cashion's Glen.)
Cassels; lake, Cassels and Riddell Tps., Nipissing district, Ont. (Not White Bear.)
Cassiar; a district of British Columbia.
Cassiar; bar, Lewes river, south of Big Salmon river, Yukon.
Cassiar; creek, tributary to Yukon river, above Fortymile, Yukon.
Cassiar; mountains, near upper waters of Liard river ,B.C. and Yukon.

Cassidy; lake and railway station, S.W. of Cobalt, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Bass.)
Cassidy; railway station, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Cassidy's nor Cassidy Siding.)
Castor and Pollux; peaks, east of Mt. Bonney, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Castilian; shoal, southeast of Cockburn island, near entrance to Mississagi strait, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Castor; creek, tributary to Battle river, Alta. (Not Beaverdam.)
Cat; lake and river, tributary to lake St. Joseph, Keewatin. (Not Cat Lake river.)
Catamount; peak, in the Hermit range of the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cataract; brook, tributary to Kicking Horse river, near Hector station, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Wapta creek.)
Cataract; peak, northeast of Mt. Molar, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Cataract; rock, southwest of Porcupine point, Bruce county, Ont.
Cataract. See Cline.
Catch. See Ketch.
Catchacoma; lake, Cavendish township, Peterborough Co., Ont. (Not Ketchacum.)
Cathawhachaga. See Kathawachaga.
Cathedral; mountain, east of Mt. Stephen, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Pinnacle.)
Catline. See Georgina.
Cat-tail; brook, tributary to Opichuan river, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Cattle. See Cottle.
Causapscal; river and village, Matane Co., Que. (Not Casupscul nor Cosupscoult.)
Cavalier; island, southwest of Ghegheto island, Bruce county, Ont. (Not Gull.)
Cave; rock, in Yukon river, east of international boundary, Yukon.
Cay-ke-quah-be-kung. See Kekkekwabi.
Cedar; island, west of Massasauga point, bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Cedar; island, east of the mouth of Cataraqui river, Frontenac county, Ont.
Cedar. See Kishikas.
Cedars; island, rapids, and village, Soulanges county, Que. (Not Bouleau rapids.)
Cegemecega. See Kejimkujik.
Cegoggin. See Chegoggin.
Celtis; lake, south of William bay, L. Seul, Kenora district, Ont.
Centrefire; lake, N.W. of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Centre Fire.)
Chabatok; Indian village, Kabistachuan bay, Mistassini lake, Mistassini district, Ont.
Chagoggin. See Chegoggin.
Chakwa; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Chaleur; bay, an inlet of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Quebec and New Brunswick. (Not Bay of Chaleur nor Baie des Chaleurs, &c.) If the French form is used it is to be "Baie de Chaleur."
Chaloupe. See Shallop.
Chamberlain; island, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin. (Not Crete.)
Chambly; village, Chambly county, Que. (Not Chambly Basin.)
Champagne; island and point, east of Shipman point, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont.
Chancellor; peak, east of Leanchoil station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Chandindu; river, tributary to Yukon river, between Dawson and Cudahy, Yukon.
Channel; point, northeast side of Cockburn island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Channel; rock, off northwest side of Fitzwilliam island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Chantler; post office, Welland county, Ont. (Not Chantler's.)
Chantry; island, southwest of Saugeen river, Bruce county, Ont. The surrounding shoal bank is named after the island.
Chaperon; mountain, Blackwater range of the Rockies, Kootenay district, B.C.
Chapleau; lake, Tp. 14, Rgs. 10 & 11, W. 2 M. southwestern Sask.
Charlebois. See Arcand.
Charles; island, in Hudson strait, Ungava. (Not Katutok.)
Charles; point, west side of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.

Charlo; village, Guysborough county, N.S. (Not Charlo Cove nor Charlo's Cove.)
Charlo's Cove. See Charlo.
Charlotte; lake, Brudenell township, Renfrew county, Ont.
Charlton; bay, northeast of Leask point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Charwell; point, east of Peter lightstation, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Gull.)
Chase; island, Frobisher bay, Franklin.
Chase; railway station, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Chase River Crossing.)
Chase; river, south of Nanaimo, Vancouver island, B.C.
Chase Rievr Crossing. See Chase.
Chassepot; rock, S. of Tremayne bay, southern coast of Digby I., Coast district, B.C.
Chateauguay. See Lalonde.
Chaudière; falls and portage, between Namakan and Rainy lakes, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont. (Not Kettle.)
Chaudière. See Koochiching.
Cheakamus; river, tributary to Squamish river, New Westminster district, B.C.
Chebistuanonekau; river, upper waters of Waswanipi river, Abitibi district, Que.
Chegoggin; point and post village, Yarmouth county, N.S. (Not Ceogoggin nor Chagoggin.)
Chehalis; creek, flowing into Gladys bay, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Che-halis.)
Chemainus; bay, lake, railway station, river, and village, in the southeast portion of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Horse Shoe bay.)
Chemainus. See Kulleet.
Chematogan; channel, between Squirrel and Walpole islands, L. St. Clair, Lambton county, Ont. (Not Blind.)
Chemung; lake and post office, Peterborough Co., Ont. (Not Chemong nor Shemong.)
Cheney; post village and railway sta., Russell Co., Ont. (Not Cheney Station village.)
Cheney Station. See Cheney.
Chensagi; river, emptying into Gull lake, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Tshensagi.)
Cheops; mount, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cherry; island, southeast of Dead island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Cherry; lake, northwest of Lost lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Cherry; point, southeast of Cowichan harbour, Vancouver island, B.C.
Cherry. See Robert.
Cherry. See St. Helena.
Cherub; mountain, Selkirk range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cheslatta; lake, south of Français lake, Coast district, B.C. (Not Chestatta.)
Cheticamp; island, river, and town, Inverness county, N.S. (Not Chetican.)
Cheverie; creek and village, Hants county, N.S. (Not Chiverie.)
Chiblow; lake, in Montgomery and Scarfe townships, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Macoming.)
Chibougamau; lake and river, south of Mistassini lake, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Chibougamou nor Chibougamoo.)
Chichester; island, northwest of Grenadier I., St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Chicot; river, Two Mountains county, Que. (Not Petit Chicot.)
Chidley; cape, at entrance to Hudson strait, Ungava. (Not Chudleigh.)
Chief; island, near north end of lake Timiskaming, Pontiac county, Que.
Chief Mountain. See Waterton.
Chiefs; point, Amabel township, Bruce county, Ont.
Chieftain; hill, between Watson and Wheaton rivers, southern Yukon.
Chignecto; bay, between Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, and Albert and Westmorland counties, New Brunswick. (Not Chignecto channel.)
Chikobi; lake, on N. side of Guyenne township, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Chikobee.)

Chikoida; mountain and river, Nakina river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Chilako; river, trib. to Nechako R.. Cariboo district, B.C. (Not Chilacco nor Mud.)
Chilanco. See Chilanko.
Chilanko; river, trib. to Chilcotin R., Cariboo and Coast districts, B.C. (Not Chilanco.)
Chilco. See Chilko.
Chilcote. See Chilko.
Chilcotin; lake, river, and village, Cariboo and Lillooet districts, B.C.
Chilko; lake and river, tributary to Chilcotin river, Cariboo, Coast, and Lillooet districts, B.C. (Not Chilco nor Chilcote.)
Chimney; creek, flowing into Fraser R., W. of Williams lake, Cariboo district, B.C.
Chimney. See Bridge.
Chimney Island (point). See Patterson.
Chimo; post, Koksoak river, Ungava. (Not Fort Chimo.)
China; butte, creek, and ridge, east of the W. fork of Kettle river, Yale district, B.C.
China; cove and reef ,near Wreck point, entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce Co., Ont.
China Hat. See Klemtu.
Chiniki; creek and lake, tributary to Bow river, also mountain, Alta. (Not Chiniquy.)
Chip; lake, west of St. Ann, Alberta. (Not Dirt nor Lobstick.)
Chipewyan; H. B. Co.'s post, and Mission station, near outlet of Athabaska lake, also lake to southwest of Athabaska lake, Alta. (Not Chippawyan nor Chippewyan.)
Chipewyan; settlement, near southwesterly end of Athabaska lake, northeastern Alberta. (Not Fort Chipewyan.)
Chipman Corner; post office, Kings county, N.S. (Not Chipman Corners, Chipmans Corner nor Chipman's Corners.)
Chippawa; village, Welland county, Ont. (Not Chippewa.)
Chippewa. See Harmony.
Chippewa. See Welland.
Chiputneticook; lakes, headwaters of St. Croix river, on western boundary of New Brunswick. (Not Chiputnecticook nor Chiputnaticook.)
Chisaouataisi. See Sassawatisi.
Chisholm; shoal, in Michael bay, S. shore of Manitoulin I., Manitoulin district, Ont.
Chismaina; lake, southeast of Teslin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Chitek; lake and river, tributary to Beaver R., western Sask. (Not Pelican.)
Chivelston; lake, south of Harris lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Chiverie. See Cheverie.
Choelquoit; lake, north of Chilko lake, Coast district, B.C.
Chonat; bay and point, S. shore Okisollo channel, Coast district, B.C. (Not Lake.)
Choniaban. See Sholiaban.
Choquette; bar, in Stikine R., N. of Iskut R., Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Choquette's.)
Chorkbak; inlet, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin. (Not Tchork-back.)
Chrislers. See Crysler.
Christie; mount, also pass, watershed of Ross and Gravel rivers, N.W.T. and Yukon.
Christie Lake; post office, Lanark county, Ont. (Not Christy's Lake.)
Christina; bay, S. shore of Manitoulin I. and east of Burnt I., Manitoulin district, Ont.
Christopherson; lake, north of Grand lake Victoria, Abitibi district, Que.
Christy; creek, east of Whatshan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Chrysler. See Crysler.
Chuan. See Saltspring.
Chuch Koone. See Chukuni.
Chudleigh. See Chidley.
Chudliasi; bay, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin. (Not Chudli-a-si.)
Chukuni; river, N. of Red L., Kee. (Not Chuch Koone nor Whitefish Spawning.)
Chungo; creek, tributary to the south branch of Brazeau river, Alta. (Not Trail.)

Church; point, Markham bay, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Church; point, east of Becher bay, southern coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Churchill; river, emptying into Hudson bay, Keewatin and Sask. (Not English or Missinnipi.)
Chute Cove; village, Annapolis county, N.S. (Not Chute's Cove.)
Cigar; island, north of Chiefs point, Bruce county, Ont.
Cinder; point, eastern side of Cockburn island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Cinnamon; creeek, west of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Circle; lake, west of Favel lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Cirque; peak, northeast of Bow lake, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Citron. See Gordon.
Clachnacudainn; range of mountains and snowfield, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Clach-na-coodin.)
Clairvaux-de-Bagot; post village, Bagot county, Que. (Not Clairvaux de Bagot.)
Clairville. See Humber.
Clapham; lake, Thetford township, Megantic county, Que.
Clappison; post office, Wentworth county, Ont. (Not Clappison's Corners.)
Clark; harbour, Cornell Grinnell bay, Franklin. (Not Frank Clark.)
Clark; lake, Dungannon township, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Clark's.)
Clark; point, Gabarus bay, Cape Breton county, N.S. (Not Low.) New name to avoid confusion with Low point and Low Point P.O., George bay, Inverness Co.
Clark; point and reef, Bruce county, Ont. (Not Pine Point nor Clark Point reef.)
Clarke; glacier and peak, S.E. of Mt. Bonney, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Clarke; island, Blind bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Clarke's.)
Claude; lake, near northerly end of lake Manitoba, Man.
Clay; brook and lake, Villeneuve township, Ottawa Co., Que. (Not Clay Brook lake.)
Clay; river, tributary to Bell river, Abitibi district, Que.
Clayoquot; sound, also post village on Stubbs island in the sound, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Clayoquot. See Opitsat.
Clear; creek, tributary to Stewart river, Yukon.
Clear. See Smooth Rock.
Clear. See Sasaginaga.
Clear. See Wakomata.
Clearwater; river, tributary to Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Clearwater. See Teggau.
Cleaveland; point, S. shore of St. Margaret bay, Halifax Co. N.S. (Not Cleveland.)
Cleftrock; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Cleft Rock.)
Clements Land; in eastern portion of the district of Franklin.
Cleopatra; island; southwest of Grenadier I., St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Cleveland. See Cleaveland.
Cliff; lake, southwest of Perrault lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Mountain.)
Cline; mount, southwest of Sentinel mountain, also river flowing into the Saskatchewan, N. of Sentinel mountain, central Alberta. (Not White Goat nor Cataract.)
Clinton; creek, near Cudahy, Yukon.
Clinton-Colden; lake, northeast of Great Slave lake. (Not Clinton Golden.)
Clio; bay and point, Kitimat arm, Coast district, B.C.
Clondyke. See Klondike.
Cloyah. See Kloiya.
Club; island, southwest of Rockport, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Cluster; rocks, Oyster harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Clyde Corners; post office, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not Clyde's Corners.)

Coac. See Koak.
Coachman; head, east side of Mahone bay, Lunenburg county, N.S. (Not Covey.)
Coal; creek, lake, and ridge, north of Watson river, Yukon.
Coal; creek, tributary to Yukon river, below Fortymile, Yukon.
Coal. See Kirby.
Coast. island, west of Ridley island, Coast district, B.C.
Coast; range of mountains, in western part of British Columbia. (Not Cascade.)
Cobalt; lake and town, Nipissing district, Ont.
Coban; river, tributary to Waswanipi R., below Otchisk R., Abitibi, Que. (Not Cabane.)
Cobb; lake, Russell county, Ont. (Not The lake.)
Cobble Hill; post office and railway station, west of Saanich inlet, Vancouver I., B.C.
Cocagne; harbour, island, river, and town, Kent county, N.B. (Not Cocaigne.)
Cochrane; river, flowing into Deer lake, south of Island lake, Keewatin.
Cock. See South Fowl.
Cockburn; island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Cockburn; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Picnic.)
Cockmagun. See Cogmagun.
Cockmigon. See Cogmagun.
Cockscomb; mountain, near the headwaters of Jumpingpound creek, southern Alberta.
Coehill; P.O. and Ry. sta., Hastings county, Ont. (Not Coe Hill nor Coe Hill Mines.)
Coffee; river, tributary to Bell river, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Brownwater.)
Coffey; post office, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not Coffey's Corners.)
Coffey's Corners. See Coffey.
Cogle; pass, at head of St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cogmagun; river, Hants county, N.S. (Not Cockmagun, nor Cockmigon.)
Colborne. See Colburne.
Colbourne. See Colburne.
Colburne; passage between Piers island and Saanich peninsula, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Colborne nor Colbourne.)
Cold; brook, tributary to Gizzard river, Abitibi district, Que.
Cold; lake, north of Beaver river, central Alberta and Saskatchewan.
Cold. See Kississing.
Coldbrook; post office and railway station, Kings county, N.S. (Not Cold Brook Station, P.O.)
Cold Brook. See Colebrooke.
Coldstream; river, flowing into lake St. Francis, Beauce and Megantic counties, Que.
Coldwater; river, emptying into east end of L. Superior, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Blind.)
Coldwater. See Bow.
Cole; point, northwest point of Big island, bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Cole's.)
Colebrooke; settlement, south of Campbellton, Restigouche county, N.B. (Not Coldbrook, nor Cold Brook.)
Coleman; cove and harbour, west of entrance to St. Margaret bay, Lunenburg county, N.S. (Not Coleman's.)
Coleman; island, Sagemace bay, lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
Coleraine; railway station, township, and village, Megantic county, Que. (Not Colraine nor Coleraine Station post office.)
Collie; mount, northwest of mount Balfour, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Collie. See Yoho.
Collier; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Collyer.)
Collins; shoal, Oyster harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.

Collinson; point, Active pass, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C.
Colmer; cape, at entrance to Crooks inlet, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Colraine. See Coleraine.
Colombe. See Coulombe.
Colquhoun; island, in St. Lawrence river, below Cornwall, Glengarry county, Ont. (Not Colquhon nor Colquhouns.)
Columbia; river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Comb; islands and river, E. side of Hudson bay, Ungava. (Not Comb Hills I. and R.)
Commandant. See Papineau.
Commerall; point, south side of Raft cove, northwest coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Commerell. See Sutil.
Commissioners; lake, Lake St. John county, Que. (Not Commissioner.)
Compass; lake, Burleigh township, Peterborough county, Ont.
Cone; hill, near mouth of Clinton creek, Yukon.
Cone; mountain, near Stikine river, north of Scud river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Cone; mountain, north of Spray mountains, Rocky Mountains Park, Alta.
Cose; point, on the west side of lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.
Conn Mills; village, Cumberland county, N.S. (Not Conn's Mills.)
Connolly. mount, between Mackenzie sound and Sutlej channel, Coast district, B.C. (Not Conolly.)
Conrad; mining camp, west shore Windy arm, Tagish L., Yukon. (Not Conrad City.)
Conrad; mount, east of Windy arm of Tagish lake, Cassiar district, B.C., and Yukon.
Conran; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Refugee.)
Consecon; lake and village, east of Weller bay, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Consolation. creek, emptying into Gladys lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Consolation; valley, east of Moraine lake, Alta.
Conspicuous peak. See Empress mountain.
Constance; island, between Georgina and Hill islands, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Bowes.)
Contact; brook and lake, southeast of File lake, Keewatin.
Cony; creek, near mount Woden, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cook; island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Cook; lake, Britton township, Kenora district, Ont.
Cook; point below Rockport, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Cary nor Cook's.)
Cook; railway station, Halidmand county, Ont. (Not Cook's.)
Coolen. See Coonan.
Coonan; cove, Shag bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Coolen.)
Cooper; lake, an expansion of Marten river, Mistassini district, Que.
Cooper; mount, near Hutshi lakes, Yukon.
Cooper; point, south shore of Okisollo channel, Coast district, B.C.
Copeau; river, tributary to Red Deer river, eastern Sask.
Copeland; mount, Gold range, northwest of Revelstoke, Kootenay district, B.C.
Copeway; lake, Lake township, Hastings county, Ont.
Copper; creek, tributary to Hackett river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Copper; island in southern portion of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Copper. See Zymoetz.
Coquihalla; lakes, mountain, and river, Yale district, B.C. (Not Coquahalla.)
Corbay. See Corbeil.
Corbeil; point, northern entrance to Batchawana bay, Herrick township, Algoma, district, Ont. (Not Corbay.)
Corbin; pass and peak, north of Illecillewaet, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cordero; channel N. of Sonora and Thurlow Is., Coast district, B.C. (Not Cardero.)
Josef Cordero was the draughtsman of Galiano's expedition in the "Sutil" and "Mexicana," 1792. Walbran's Coast names, B.C.

Cordova; bay, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Cormorant.)
Cordova. See Saanichton.
Corisande; bay, east shore of lake Huron, Bruce county, Ont
Cormorant; lake, northwest of Moose lake, Keewatin.
Cormorant. See Cordova.
Corn; island, southeast of Gananoque, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Corn; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.
Corn. See Broughton.
Cornet; ground, southwest of Greenough point, Bruce county, Ont.
Corn island shoals. See Broughton.
Cornwall; island, north of Grinnell peninsula, Franklin. (Not North Cornwall.)
Cornwallis; island, west of Devon island, Franklin.
Cornwall Park; a summer resort on east extremity of Big island, bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Coronation; mountain, north of Chemainus river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Corral; creek, tributary to Bow river, east of Laggan, Alta.
Corsair; mountain, N.E. of Blackwater range of the Rockies, Kootenay district, B.C.
Corsair; reef, west of Reid point, Bruce county, Ont.
Corwin; valley, north of Bennett lake, southern Yukon.
Cosine; lake, southeast of Eyehill creek, Sask.
Coste; island, Kitimat arm, Coast district, B.C.
Costigan; mount, northeast of lake Minnewanka, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.
Côte-des-Neiges-Ouest; village, Hochelaga county, Que. (Not Côte des Neiges West.)
Cottle; hill, northwest of Departure bay, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Cattle.)
Cottonwood; creek, tributary to Waskana creek, southeastern Sask.
Cottonwood; river, tributary to Dease river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Coudres; island, Charlevoix county, Que. French usage, Ile aux Coudres.
Cougar; brook and mountain, in the Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cougar; creek, tributary to Little Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Coulombe; lake and river, emptying into L. Aylmer, Wolfe Co., Que. (Not Colombe.)
Countess Warwick; sound, north shore Frobisher bay, Franklin.
Counts; bank, southwest of Dead island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Courteney; bay, St. John harbour, N.B. (Not Courtney.)
Coutts; river, tributary to Saulteux river, central Alberta.
Cove; island, in entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce county, Ont. (Not Isle of Coves.)
Cove Island; ground, off N.W. side of Cove island, Georgian bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Covey. See Coachman.
Cow; island, in bay of Quinte, east of Belleville, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Cowan; lake and river, tributary to Beaver river, central Sask. (Not Crooked.)
Cowan; post office, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not Cowan's.)
Cowan; river, north of Cormorant lake, Keewatin.
Cowichan; district, harbour, lake, post office, and river, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Cowichin nor Cowitchin.)
Cowichan. See Separation.
Cowitchin. See Cowichan.
Cox; lake, Burleigh township, Peterborough county, Ont. (Not Cox's.)
Coyle; cove and head, W. side Blind bay, Halifax Co., N.S. (Not Coyle's nor Kieley.)
Crab; cove, south of Red bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Craigs. See Stanley.
Cranberry; creek, near north end of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, BC.
Cranberry; lake, on Grass river, west of Reed lake, Keewatin.
Cranbrook; town, Kootenay district, B.C.

Crane; bay, lake ,and river ,at northerly end of lake Manitoba, Man.
Crater; creek, flowing into Quiet lake, Yukon.
Crater; lake, southwest of lake Lindeman, Cassiar district, B.C.
Crayfish; lake, on Grassberry river, central Sask. (Not Lobster.)
Crean; creek and lake, tributary to Montreal lake, central Sask. (Not Trout.)
Crease; island, off the entrance to Knight inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Lewis.)
Creighton. See Crichton.
Crichton; beach, head, island, and shoal, southwest of Madame island, Richmond county, N.S. (Not Creighton.)
Croil; island, near Farran point, Stormont county, Ont. (Not Croil's.)
Crooked; creek, tributary to Stewart river, Yukon.
Crooked; lake, international boundary, Rainy river, district, Ont.
Crooked; lake, on Qu'Appelle river, southeastern Sask.
Crooked. See Cowan.
Crooked. See Wakaw.
Crooks; inlet, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin. (Not Ka-lik-took-duag.)
Crosby, lake, in McVittie township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Cross; lake, north of Pipestone lake, Nelson river, Keewatin.
Cross; point, also Cross Point, post village and railway station, Mann township, Bonaventure county, Que. (Not Crosspoint P.O.)
For the point the French form is authorized for French maps.
Cross. See Bamaji.
Cross. See Brion.
Cross. See Paquin.
Crow; river, Hastings and Peterborough counties, Ont.
Crow. See Kakagi.
Crow Harbour. See Queensport.
Crown; lake, Lorrain township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Crown; mountain, in central part of Vancouver island, B.C.
Crowsnest. lake, mountain, pass, railway station, and river, Alta., and Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Crow Nest, Crow's Nest, Crow-nest nor Crownest.)
Crysler; post village and railway station, Stormont county, Ont. (Not Chrysler.)
Crysler; island, St. Lawrence river, Dundas county, Ont. (Not Chrysler.)
Crystal. See Caldwell.
Cudahy; post, Yukon river, northwest of Dawson, Yukon.
Cumberland; lake, eastern Saskatchewan. (Not Pine Island lake.)
Cumberland; peninsula and sound, in southeastern portion of the district of Franklin. (Not Northumberland inlet, Hogarth sound, nor Penny gulf.)
Cumming; point, Drury inlet, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C. (Not Cuming nor Cummings.)
Cumming; point, Gribbell island, Coast district, B.C.
Cundale; bay, east shoreof Horsfall island, Hecate channel, Coast district, B.C.
Cunliffe; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Gunliffe.)
Cupola; mountain, Selkirk range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Currie; mount, west of Lillooet lake, Lillooet district, B.C.
Currie; post village and railway station, Oxford Co., Ont. (Not Currie's Crossing.)
Currie's Crossing. See Currie.
Curtain; falls, between Crooked and Iron lakes, Int. boundary, Rainy River dist., Ont.
Curtis; peak, southeast of Mt. Biddle, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cut. See Lindsay.
Cutarm; river, tributary to Qu'Appelle river, southern Sask. (Not Big Cutarm.)
Cutknife; creek, hill, and post office, S. of Battle river, Sask. (Not Cut Knife.)
Cyclone; peak, an outlying spur of mount Drummond, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Cypress; hills, southern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Cypress; lake, south of Cypress hills, southwestern Sask.
Cypress; lake, southwest of Saganaga lake, Int. boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Cypress; river, tributary to Assiniboine river, southern Manitoba.
Cyprian; peak, in the Bishops' range, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Cyrus Field; bay, east shore of Baffin island, Franklin. (Not Cyrus W. Field.)

D

Dack; spit, west of Port Elgin, Bruce county, Ont.
Dadancour. See Giroux.
Dago; creek, tributary to Little Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Dahadinni; river, trib. to Mackenzie R., N.W.T. (Not Dahadinee nor Dahadinne.)
Dail; creek and peak, west of Windy arm, Tagish lake, Yukon.
Daisy; lake, emptying into Cheakamus river, New Westminster district, B.C.
Dalesville; river, tributary to West river, Argenteuil county, Que. (Not Middle Branch of West River.)
Dalhousie Mills. See Dalhousie Station.
Dalhousie Station; post village, Soulanges county, Que. (Not Dalhousie Mills.)
D'Alogmy. See Maple.
Dalton; range of mountains, near Dezadeash lake, southwest Yukon.
Daly; mount, southeast of mount Balfour, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Dane; island, east of Lyal island, Bruce county, Ont.
Daniels; lake, north of Linklater lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Daniel nor Danish.)
Danish. See Daniels.
Daoust; mount, south of Lewes river, Yukon.
Dares; point, east side of Mahone bay, Lunenburg county, N.S. (Not Indian.)
Dashwood; island, east of Wallace island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Dark; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Dark. See Aubrey.
Dauphin; lake and town, western Manitoba.
Dauphin; river, emptying into Sturgeon bay, lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Little Saskatchewan.)
Dauphinee; head, Hubbard cove, mountain north of Head harbour, Halifax county, and lake northeast of St. Margaret bay, Halifax and Lunenburg counties, N.S. (Not Dauphiney nor Dauphney.)
Dauphney. See Dauphne.
Dave; bay, south side of Great Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Davenport; creek, flowing into west end of Gladys lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
David; point, Shawatlan passage, northeast of Kaien island, Coast district, B.C.
Davidson; mountains, betweeen Ladue river valley and McQuesten lakes, Yukon.
Davies; lake, west of Barnard lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Davis; creek, branch of Walker creek, west of Dawson, Yukon.
Davis; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Davis; lake, Lutterworth township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Davis'.)
Dawkins. See Jorkins.
Dawson; capital city of Yukon territory. (Not Dawson City.)
Dawson; island, lake Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Dawson; mount, also glacier, southeast of mount Bonney, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Dawson; peak, near Teslin lake, Yukon.
Dawson; point, at the northerly end of Primrose island, Coast district, B.C.
Dawson; point, at the head of lake Timiskaming, Nipissing district, Ont.
Dawson; range of mts., at confluence of Lewes, Pelly, and Yukon rivers, Yukon.

Dawsonvale. See Dawsonville.
Dawsonville; town, Restigouche county, N.B. (Not Dawsonvale.)
Dayman; island, west of Kuper island, S.E. coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Deacon; lake, Melick, Pettypiece, and Redditt Tps., Kenora district, Ont. (Not Ant.)
Dead; island, also Dead Island reef, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Deadman; harbour and head, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Deadman's.)
Deadman; islets (2), east of Beck island, also the navigable channel between the islets and the spit extending north from Felice (Round) island, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver island, B.C.
Deadwood; creek, tributary to Yukon river, below Dawson, Yukon.
Dean; bay and spit, east of Dominion point, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Dease; lake and river, tributary to Liard river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Deathdealer; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
DeBeaujeu (île); island, St. Lawrence river, Soulanges county, Que. (Not Grande île aux Erables.)
Debert; river and village, Colchester county, N.S. (Not DeBert.)
Debert. See Masstown.
Deception; bay, S. shore Hudson strait, Ungava. (Not Foster's Harbour nor Shedlui.)
DeCewville; post village and Ry. station, Haldimand Co., Ont. (Not Decewsville.)
Decker; lake, on telegraph trail, south of Babine lake, Coast district, B.C.
DeCourcy; group of islands, Pylades channel, southeastern coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not DeCourcey.)
Deep. See Canyon.
Deepwater; lake, northeast of lake Timiskaming, Pontiac county, Que.
Deer; island, 1½ m. N. W. from Gull harbour, L. Winnipeg, Man. (Not Punk.)
Deer. See Atikwa.
Deer. See Georgina.
Deer. See Punk.
Deer Park; mountain, post office, and landing to important mining district, east of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Deer mountain.)
Defot; mount, also creek, Dease river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Delany; lake, southeast of Lount lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Delap Cove; village, Annapolis county, N.S. (Not Delap's Cove.)
Delisle; river, Glengarry county, Ont. (Not De Lisle nor L'Isle.)
Deltaform; mountain, Bow range of the Rockies, Alta. and Kootenay district, B.C.
Delthore; mount, Gravel river, Mackenzie, N.W.T.
Delusion; bay, in southern portion of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Demaniel; creek, flowing into Sooke harbour, Vancouver island, B.C.
Demers; a peak of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not DeMers.)
Demoiselle; cape and creek, Albert county, N.B. (Not D'Moiselle, Cap de Moselle, nor Cape de Moiselle.)
Denise; arm, northeast arm of Morse basin, east of Kaien island, Coast district, B.C.
Denmark; lake, south of Atikwa lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Dennis; mount, also pass, south of mount Stephen, Kootenay district, B.C.
Dennis. See Denys.
Dent; mount, north of Blaeberry river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Denver; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Denver; mount, west of Slocan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Denys; river, Inverness county, N.S.; also River Denys P.O., River Denys Road P.O. River Denys Station, P.O. (Not Dennis.)
Departure; bay, north of Nanaimo, Vancouver island, B.C.
DeRottenburg; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence, R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Bluff.)
Derry; post office, Peel county, Ont. (Not Derry West.)

Derry West. See Derry.
DeSalaberry; island, St. Lawrence river, Beauharnois county, Que. (Not Grand.)
Descanso; bay, Gabriola island, strait of Georgia, B.C. (Not Knight not Rocky.)
Deschaillons; seigniory and post village, Lotbinière county, and island in Richelieu river, Richelieu county, Que. (Not d'Eschaillons, des Chaillons, Eschaillons, St. Jean Deschaillons, nor St. Jean-Baptiste Deschaillons.)
Deschambault; lake, and river flowing from Wapawekka lake, central Saskatchewan. (Not Bear Lake river.)
Deschênes; post office, Ottawa county, Que. (Not Deschenes Mills.)
Deschesnes Mills. See Deschêsnes.
Deseronto; town, Tyendinaga township, Hastings county, Ont.
Desert; point, N.E.end of Great Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Sand.)
Deseticaux See Azatika.
Despair. See Espoir.
Despatch. See Dispatch.
Desolation. See Ten Peaks.
Desolation. See Wenkchemna.
DeStein; point, west of Russell arm, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Deville; mount, northwest of Ottertail station, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Devils Head; mountain, in the Rocky Mountains park, Alberta. (Not Devil's Head.)
Devil's Head (lake). See Minnewanka.
Devil's Pine. See Ghostpine.
Devizes; lake, west of Barrington lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Devon; island, northwest of Baffin island, Franklin. (Not North Devon.)
DeWatteville; island, southeast of the Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Guide.)
Dewdney; mount, Porcupine river, Yukon.
Dezadeash; lake, and river tributary to the Alsek, southwestern Yukon.
Dez Amecane. See Azatika.
Diamond; island, west of Jubilee island, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Diamond; lake, Herschel township, Hastings county, Ont.
Diana; bay, west of Cape Hopes Advance, Hudson strait, Ungava.
Dibble; creek, tributary to Bull river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Dickey; lake, Lake township, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Dickey's.)
Dickinson Landing; post village, Stormont county, Ont. Not Dickenson's Landing nor Dickinsons's Landing.)
Dickson; hill, south of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Dinghy; island, between Barge and Deathdealer islands, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not 34g.)
Dinorwic; lake and railway station, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Little Wabigoon.)
Dion; creek, tributary to Yukon river, near Dawson, Yukon.
Dirt. See Chip.
Dirtywater. See Houghton.
Discovery; lake, east of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Discovery. See Plumber.
Disella; lake, south of Chismaina lake, Yukon.
Dispatch; island, in Columbia river, near south end of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Despatch.)
Division; mountain, east of Schwatka river, southern Yukon.
Dixie; mount, also lake, east of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Dixie. See O'Donnel.
Dixon; lake, Limerick township, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Dixon's.)
Dixon Corners; post village, Dundas county, Ont. (Not Dixon's Corners.)
Dobbs; island, N. of Gordon island, St. Lawrence R., Leeds county, Ont. (Not Hay.)

Doctor; island, S.E. of Tar island, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Doctor's.)
Doctor; island, south shore of Hudson strait, Ungava.
Doctor; island, between Russell island and Tobermory harbour, at entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Doctor; lake, on Churchill river, Sask.
Dodd; narrows, between Mudge and Vancouver islands, B.C.
Dodge; cove, W. of Parizeau Pt., Digby I., Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Dodge; island, north of Parizeau point, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Dog; island, also Dog Island lightstation, opposite Seal cove, north shore of Lennox passage, Richmond county, N.S. (Not Seal.)
Doghead; point, the northeastern point of entrance to the narrows of lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not East Doghead.)
Dognose; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Dog's Head. See Whiteway.
Dogtooth; mountains, Selkirk range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Dokdaon; creek, tributary to Stikine R., near Clearwater R., Cassiar district, B.C.
Dokis; island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Dollis; creek, tributary to Tatshenshini river, southwestern Yukon.
Dolomite; lake, south of Reed lake, Keewatin. (Not Limestone.)
Dolomite; pass, peak, and stream, Rocky mountains, Alberta.
Dombourg; islet, in St. Lawrence river, near Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf county, Que. (Not Donbour nor Frechette.)
Dome; mountain, west of Cudahy, near international boundary, Yukon.
Dome; mountain, near lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.
Dominick; lake, Rugby township, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Dominic.)
Dominion; bay and point, south shore of Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Dominion; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Don; lake, west of Favel lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Donald. See McDonald.
Donaldson; island, east of Sooke inlet, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Secretary.)
Donbour. See Dombourg.
Dondaine; islands, St. Lawrence river, near Valleyfield, Soulanges county, Que. (Not Soulanges.)
Donjek; river, tributary to White river, Yukon.
Donkin; mount, also glacier,and pass, southeast of mount Bonney, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Doobaunt. See Dubawnt.
Dorcas; bay, east coast of lake Huron, Bruce county, Ont.
D'Or; cape, Cumberland county, N.S. (Not Dore nor D'Ore.)
Doré (baie du); bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Dore. See D'Or.
Dorion. See Vaudreuil.
Dorothy; island and narrows, Devastation channel, Coast district, B.C.
Dotty; lake, Finlayson township, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Dotty's.)
Double. See Brandon.
Douglas; channel, between Hawkesbury island and the mainland, Coast district, B.C.
Douglas; creek, southwest of Banff, Alta.
Douglas; harbour, King George sound, Hudson strait, Ungava.
Douglas; mount, north of Victoria, B.C.
Douglas; point, Bruce county, Ont.
Douglas; point, E. entrance Melville arm, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Douglas. See Protection.
Dover. See Taylor.
Dover East; township, Kent county, Ont. (Not East Dover.)

Dover South. See Paincourt.
Dowker. See Lynch.
Downie; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Float.)
Doyle; island, Blind bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Doyle's.)
Drag; lake, Dudley township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Drewry; lake, Haycock township, Kenora district, Ont.
Driedmeat; hill and lake, on Battle river, eastern Alberta. (Not Dried Meat.)
Driftpile; river, flowing northerly into Lesser Slave lake, central Alberta.
Driftwood; creek, flowing westerly into Bulkley river, Coast district, B.C.
Dromedary; island, N.E. of Grenadier I., St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Pear.)
Drummond; mount, at headwaters of Red Deer river, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.
Drummondville Junction. See Sutton Junction.
Dryad; point, northeastern portion of Campbell island, Seaforth channel, Coast district, B.C. (Not Turn.)
Dryberry; lake, northeast of Berry lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Dryden; railway station, Kenora district, Ont.
Dubawnt; lake and river, Keewatin and Mackenzie districts. (Not Doobaunt.)
Duchesnay; mount, also lake and pass, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Duck; lake, southeast of Carlton, central Sask.
Duck. See Sissipuk.
Duckie; lake, northwest of Chismaina lake, Yukon.
Duck Lake; Indian reserve, P.O. andrailway station, southeast of Carlton, Sask.
Duck River North. See North Duck.
Duck River South. See South Duck.
Dudidontu; river, tributary to Inklin river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Duck Lake; Indian reserve, P.O. and railway station, southeast of Carlton, Sask.
Duffin; passage, between Felice island and Low peninsula, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver island, B.C.
Duke; point, Northumberland channel, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C.
Dumfounder; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Dumoine; lake and river, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Du Moine, Big, nor Grand.)
Duncan; mount, also glacier, east of Beaver Mt., Selkirk range, Kootenay, B.C.
Duncan; lake, north of Kootenay L., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Upper Kootenay.)
Duncan; post office and railway station, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Duncan's nor Duncan's Station.)
Dundalk; mount, also creek and railway station, on east side of Bennett lake, Yukon.
Dundas; islands, western side of Chatham sound, Coast district, B.C.
Dundas; point, on northeast coast of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Dunn; island, near Pearson island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Grant.)
Dunsekikan; island, lake St. Martin, Man.
Dunsmuir; islands, Oyster harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Twin.)
Dunvegan; a post of the H.B. Co., on Peace river, Alberta. (Not Fort Dunvegan.)
Dutch; creek, flowing easterly into Oldman river, southern Alberta.
DuVernet; point, on northeast coast of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Dwyerhill; post office, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Dwyer Hill.)
Dyer. See Waddell.
Dyke; head, on south shore of Hudson strait, Ungava.
Dyment; railway station, Kenora district, Ont.
Dyson; creek, tributary to Sheep river, also mountain, southern Alberta.
Eabement; lake and river, tributary to Albany river, Keewatin.

E

Eagle; bay, at the south end of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que.
Eagle; cove and point, Cove island, at entrance to Georgian Bay, Ont.
Eagle; lake, railway station, and river, Kenora district, Ont.
Eagle; glacier and peak, Selkirk mountains, also pass and river west of Revelstoke, Kootenay district, B.C.
Eagle; hills, southwest of Battleford, Sask.
Eagle; river, tributary to Dease river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Eagle. See Anstruther.
Eagle. See Kiyiu.
Eagle. See Murphy.
Eagle. See Sakwatamau.
Eagle Crag; mountain, near confluence of Iskut and Stikine rivers, Cassiar, B.C.
Eaglehill; creek, flowing into the Saskatchewan, west of Elbow station, southern Sask. (Not Eagle nor Eagle Hill.)
Eaglenest; lake, in the Birch mountains, Alta. (Not Eagle Nest.)
Eaglenest; P.O., Brant Co., Ont. (Not Eagle Nest, Eagles Nest, nor Eagle's Nest.)
Eagle Nest; mountain, on lower Lewes river, below Little Salmon river, Yukon.
Eagle Rock; lake, northeast of Kaopskikamak lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Eamer; post office, Stormont county, Ont. (Not Eamer's Corners.)
Ear; lake, northwest of Tramping lake, Sask.
Earl Grey; pass in the summit range of the Selkirks, between Hammill and Toby creeks, Kootenay district, B.C.
Earl Grey; river, emptying into L. Aylmer, N.E. of Great Slave L. (Not Earl Grey's.)
Earl Patches; shoals, S. of Russel I., entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Earn; river, tributary to Pelly river, north of Glenlyon mountains, Yukon.
East; bluff, west of Gabriel strait, Franklin. (Not Innarulligang.)
East; lake, Harburn township, Haliburton county, Ont.
East; river, Bonaventure county, Que. (Not East Port Daniel river.)
East; river, Pictou county, N.S. (Not East river of Pictou.)
East. See Nelson.
East Arrowwood; river, tributary to Bow river, Alta. (Not East Arrow Wood.)
East Belanger. See Girouard.
East Caledon. See Caledon East.
E. Br. Thessalon R. See Bridgland.
East Chimney Island (shoals). See Griswold.
East Doghead. See Doghead.
East Dover. See Dover East.
E. Fork of W. Fork Kettle R. See Trapper creek.
Eastmain; river, emptying into James bay. (Not East Main.) This river forms a portion of the northerly boundary of the province of Quebec.
Eastman's Springs. See Carlsbad Springs.
Easton; post village, Grenville county, Ont. (Not Easton's Corners.)
Easton's Corners. See Easton.
East Point. See Quebec head.
East Port Daniel river. See East.
East Sister; shoal, S. of Yeo I., entrance to Georgian bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
East Souris. See Souris.
Eatchepashi. See Etchipotchi.
Ebb-and-Flow; lake, W. of the narrows of L. Manitoba, Man. (Not Ebb and Flow.)
Ecapo. See Ekapo.
Echafaud. See Pouce Coupé.

Echimamish; river, tributary to the east branch of Nelson river, Keewatin. (Not Echamamish nor Echiamamish.)
Echo; island, east of Cove island, at entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Ecstall; river, flowing into the Skeena at Essington, Coast district, B.C. (Not Hockstall, Huckstall, Huxstall, nor Oxstall.)
Ecstew. See Exstew.
Eddy; railway station, north shore of Skeena river, Coast district, B.C.
Eddy's Mills. See Edy Mills.
Edgar; lake, south of the Taku arm of Tagish lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Edgar; post office, Essex county, Ont. (Not Edgar's Mills.)
Edgar's Mills. See Edgar.
Edgell; banks, Nanoose harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Edgell; island in Blunden harbour, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C.
Edith; lake and river, Big island, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Edith; mount, west of the north end of lake Laberge, Yukon.
Edith. See Bailey.
Edmonton; capital city of Alberta. (Not Fort Edmonton.)
Edmund; mount, northwest of Surprise lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Edmund; rock, off Commerell point, northwest coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Edna; point, forms eastern boundary of Christina bay, Manitoulin I., L. Huron, Ont.
Eduni; mountain, Gravel river, Mackenzie, N.W.T.
Edward; island, and harbour in the southwest portion of the island, south of entrance to Black bay, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Edward; lake, Smellie township, Kenora district, Ont.
Edward; point, at the entrance to St. Clair river, Lambton county, Ont.
Edy Mills; post office and railway stations, Lambton county, Ont. (Not Eddy's, Eddy's Mills, nor Edy's Mills.)
Eel; lake, southwest of Opasatika lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Eels; lake, Cardiff township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Eel.)
Effingham; inlet, and port on west side of Village island, Barkley sound, B.C.
Effingham; lake, Effingham Tp., Addington Co., Ont. (Not Little Weslemcoon.)
Egan; brook and lake, tributary to York R., Hastings Co., Ont. (Not Jamieson's.)
Egg. See Scotch Bonnet.
Eglinton; post office, York county, Ont. (Not Eglington.)
Egnell; creek and mountain, Sheslay R., Cassiar, B.C. (Not Egnelle nor Egnell's.)
Egypt. See Macdonald.
Ehkwee. See Ekwi.
Eider; islands, west coast Ungava bay, Ungava.
Eiffel; peak, south of Pinnacle mountain, Rocky mountains, Alberta.
Eightmile. See Tatsho.
Eighteen-mile. See Stirling.
Eins; lake, east of Tramping lake, Sask.
Eisner; cove, Halifax har., Halifax Co., N.S. (Not Isnor, Eisenhaur nor Eisenhauer.)
Ekapo; lake, east of Weed hills, southeastern Sask. (Not Ecapo.)
Ekwan; river, emptying into James bay, Keewatin. (Not Equan.)
Ekwi; river, tributary to Gravel river, Mackenzie, N.W.T. (Not Ehkwee.)
Elbow; lake, north of Stranger lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Elbow; lake, on Grass river, northwest of Reed lake, Keewatin. (Not Ithenotosquan nor The Elbow.)
Elbow; lake, northeast of Humboldt bay, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Elbow; mountain, at bend in lower part of Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Elbow; river, tributary to Bow river, Alta.
Elder Mills; post village and Ry. sta., York Co., Ont. (Not Elder nor Elder's Mills.)

Eldorado; creek, tributary to Bonanza creek, Yukon.
Eliot; passage, between Indian islands and Village island, at south entrance to Knight inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Elliot.)
Elizabeth; bay, in southern portion of Olga lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Elizabeth; lake, on northwest corner of Purdom township, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Sharp Mountain lake.)
Elizabeth; point, N. of Parizeau Pt., W. side Prince Rupert harbour, Coast dist., B.C.
Elk; mountains and river, Southern Alberta and Kootenay district, B.C.
Elk; river, tributary to Kootenay river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ella; island, north of Leach island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Gull.)
Ellesmere; island, includes the whole of the insular tract lying between latitude 76° and 84° N. and longitude 62° and 90° W.; portions of which have been named "Arthur Land," "Ellesmere Land," "Grant Land," "Grinnell Land," "Jesup Land," "King Oscar Land," "North Lincoln," Schley Land," etc.
Ellinor; rock, east of Kinahan islands, southwest of entrance to Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Elliott; peak, on north side of the Saskatchewan, opposite the confluence of the Saskatchewan and Siffleur rivers, Alta.
Elmtree; post village and river, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Elm Tree.)
Embrun; railway station and village, Russell county, Ont.
Emerald; lake, peak, and river, northwest of Field, Kootenay district, B.C.
Emerald. See Louise.
Emerald. See President.
Emil; creek, tributary to Nello river, Klondike river, Yukon.
Emilia; island, Douglas channel, west of Maitland island, Coast district, B.C.
Emily Maxwell; reef, south of Fitzwilliam island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Emma; island, northwest of Big island, Hudson strait, Franklin. (Not High.)
Emma; lake, on Nipigon river, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Emmerson; point, west side of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Empress; mountain, east of Sooke R., Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Conspicuous peak.)
Emulous; reef, off Ram I., Lockport harbour, Shelburne Co., N.S. (Not Emulow.)
Endako; river, tributary to Stellako river, east of Français lake, Coast district, B.C.
Endikai; lake, N.E. of Grasett Tp., Algoma district, Ont. (Not Endikai-a-go-ming.)
Endymion; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Endymian.)
English; portage, Pigeon R., above Grand portage, Int. bdy., Thunder Bay dis. Ont.
English; river, rising near English River station, C.P.R., and flowing northward to L. Seul, and thence westward to its confluence with Winnipeg river, Kenora district, Ont., and Keewatin.
English. See Churchill.
Englishman; lake and river, tributary to the Saskatchewan, central Sask.
Ennett; post office and railway station, Kent county, Ont. (Not Turnerville.)
Ennis; mount, east of mount Vaux, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ennishone; post settlement, Victoria county, N.B. (Not Ennishore.)
Ennishore. See Ennishone.
Enrage; cape, Chignecto bay, N.B. (Not Enragé.)
Ensley; creek, tributary to Yukon river, north of Indian river, Yukon.
Entrance; island, off Berry point, Gabriola island, S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C.
Equan See Ekwan.
Erskine; mount, Saltspring island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Eschaillons. See Deschaillons.
Eskimo; bay, islands, and river, west of the strait of Belleisle, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Esquimaux.)

Eskimo; island, one of the Mingan group; Saguenay county, Que. (Not Esquimaux.)
Eskwahani; lake, near the headwaters of Ottawa river, Berthier and Joliette counties, Que. (Not Askwahani.)
Eskwanonwatin; lake, on Black Sturgeon river, south of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Esquanonwatin.)
Esplanade; range of mountains in the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.
Espoir (cap d') ; cape, at entrance of Chaleur bay, Gaspé Co., Que. (Not Despair.)
Esquanonwatin. See Eskwanonwatin.
Esquimaux. See Eskimo.
Essington; town, at mouth of Skeena river, Coast district, B.C.(Not Port Essington.)
Etang. See L'Etang.
Etchipotchi; river, tributary to Waswanipi R., Abitibi, Que. (Not Eatchepashi.)
Ethel; lake, south of Mayo brook, Stewart river, Yukon.
Ethel; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.
Etoimami. See Etomami.
Etomami; lake and river, tributary to Red Deer river, eastern Sask. (Not Etoimami nor Etoimami North.)
Etsi-kom. See Etzikom.
Etta; point, westerly extremity of Maurelle island, Coast district, B.C.
Etzikom; coulée, north of Milk river, southern Alberta. (Not Etsi-kom.)
Eulatazella; creek and lake, south of Nechako river, Cariboo district, B.C.
Eureka; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Eva; lake, on N. T. railway, east side of Kenora district, Ont. (Not Wigwas.)
Eva; point, Devastation channel, Coast district, B.C.
Evans; creek, west of Slocan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Evans; lake, in northern part of Abitibi district, Que.
Evelyn; island, east of Warren island, Bruce county, Ont. (Not Birch.)
Evening; lake, southwest of Cliff lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Everest; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Sumach.)
Everett; reefs, at entrance to Timber bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Ewing; mount, west of Gladys lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Execution. See Gallows.
Expanse; lake, an expansion of the upper Ottawa river, Pontiac county, Que.
Exstew; Ry. sta., also river tributary to Skeena R., Coast district, B.C. (Not Ecstew.)
Extension; post office, west of South Wellington, Vancouver island, B.C.
Eyehill; creek, flowing into Manito lake, Alta. and Sask. (Not Eye Hill.)

F

Fagan; ground, S.W. of Yeo I., at entrance to Georgian bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Fairfield; bluff, on Yukon river, below Cudahy, Yukon.
Fairfield; post village and railway station, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Fairfield East.)
Fairfield; railway station, east of London, Middlesex county, Ont.
Fairfield East. See Fairfield.
Fairford; river, between Manitoba and St. Martin lakes, Man.
Fairground; post office, Norfolk county, Ont. (Not Fair Ground nor Fair Grounds.)
Esplanade; range of mountains in the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.
Fairholme; mountains, north of Bow river, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.
Fair Ness; headland, at entrance to Markham bay, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Fairview; mountain, south of lake Louise, Alta. (Not Goat.)
Fairview; point, W. coast of Kaien island, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Fairway; channel, northwest of Gabriola island, southeast coast of Vancouver I., B.C.
Fairy; lake, east of Kejimkujik lake, Queens county, N.S.

Fairy. See Mamakwash.
Falcon; rock, at entrance to Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Fall. See Tortue.
Falls; creek, west of Slocan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
False; narrows, between Gabriola and Mudge islands, S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C.
False Detour; channel, between Cockburn and Drummond islands, Manitoulin district, Ont. The international boundary passes through the channel.
Fantail; lake and river, W. of Taku arm of Tagish L., Cassiar, B.C. (Not Otter.)
Farewell; cape, at the south end of Promise island, Coast district, B.C.
Farnam Corners; post office, Missisquoi county, Que. (Not Farnam's Corners.)
Farnsworth; mount, east of O'Donnel river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Farquart; lake, Harcourt township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Farr; creek, emptying into northerly part of L. Timiskaming, Nipissing district, Ont.
Farran Point; post village and Ry. station, Dundas Co., Ont. (Not Farran's Point.)
Farrell; lake, Rosebud district, Alta. (Not Long.)
Farrier; river, flowing southeasterly into Primrose lake, central Alta. and Sask.
Fatigue; mountain, north of Mt. Assiniboine, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.
Favel; lake, northeast of Silver lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Favourable; lake, southeast of Island lake, Keewatin.
Fawcett; lake, southeast of Williams bay L. Seul, Kenora district, Ont.
Fawn; river, tributary to Severn river, Keewatin.
Fawn. See Woodtick.
Fay; mount, Bow range of the Rockies, Alta., and Kootenay district, B.C.
Fay; river, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Felice; island, between Low peninsula and Stubbs island, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Round.)
Felucca; mountain, east of Blackwater range of the Rockies, Kootenay district, B.C.
Fenwick; creek, tributary to Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Fergusson; mount, the highest point in the ridge to the northeast of the junction of Cadwallader creek with south fork of Bridge river, Lillooet district, B.C.
Ferguson Falls; post village, Lanark county, Ont. (Not Ferguson's Falls.)
Fern; passage, east and south of Kaien island, connecting upper portion of Prince Rupert harbour with Chatham sound, Coast district, B.C.
Ferroux; creek and mountain, north of Carmi, Yale district, B.C.
Feuz; a peak of mount Dawson, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Fèves (rivière des); river, Chateauguay county, Que.
Fiddlers Elbow; channel, between Lynedoch and Wallace islands, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Field; lake, on Ross river, Yukon.
Field; mount, and railway station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Fife; creek, northwest of Whatshan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Fife; lake, Tp. 3, Rs. 29 and 30, W. 2 M., Sask.
Fifteen-mile. See Jennings.
File; hills, southeastern Sask.
File; lake and river, north of Reed lake, Keewatin.
File-axe; lake, on the height of land, S.E. of Mistassini lake, Mistassini district, Que.
Findlay; island, north of Bathurst island, Arctic ocean. (Not Finlay Land nor King Christian island.) The name "King Christian," which has appeared on some recent maps, was given by Sverdrup, but the island had been previously named for Alexander George Findlay, an eminent cartographer, and publisher of atlases, nautical directories, charts, etc. He was a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society for many years.

Finger; mountain, west of Bennett lake, Yukon.
Finlayson; arm, southern portion of Saanich inlet, Vancouver island, B.C.
Finlayson; lake and river, near head of Pelly R., Yukon. (Not Tle-tlan-a-tsoots.)
Finlayson; mount, S. of Finlayson arm, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Leading peak.)
Fiord; bay, Separation lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Fir; river, tributary to Red Deer river, eastern Sask.
Fire; valley, west of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Fish. See Gap.
Fish. See Incomappleux.
Fish. See Murphy.
Fish. See Norbury.
Fishbasket; river, emptying into Weibikwei lake, Keewatin.
Fisher; bay, northwest of Wakeham bay, Hudson strait, Ungava.
Fisher; bay, northeast of Inner Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Fisher; creek, tributary to Wild Horse river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Fisher; creek, tributary to Sheep river, southern Alberta.
Fisher; harbour, north of Big island, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Fisher; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Fisher; lake, east of Dryberry lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Fisher; lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Fisher; mount, east of Kootenay river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Fisher; peak, southwestern Alberta.
Fisher; range of mountains, east of Kananaskis river, southern Alta. (Not Fisher's.)
Fisherman; cove, at the north end of Gill island, Coast district, B.C.
Fishing; islands, extending from Chiefs point to Pike point, Bruce county, Ont. (Not Ghegheto.)
Fishing; lakes (4), on Qu'Appelle river, southeastern Sask.
Fishtail; lake, Harcourt township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Fish Tail.)
Fitzwilliam; channel and island, entrance to Georgian bay, Manitoulin dist., Ont.
Five-finger; rapid, in Lewes river, below Nordenskiöld river, Yukon.
Flat; creek, tributary to Illecillewaet river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Flat; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Flat; point, east entrance to Sydney harbour, Cape Breton county, N.S. (Not Low.) (To avoid confusion with Low point and Low Point post office, Inverness county.)
Flat. See Ridley.
Flatland; harbour, island, and reef, west of Pie island, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Fleet; point, Nanaimo harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Fleming; island, southeast of Port Dover, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Fleming's.)
Fleming; peak, Hermit range of the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.
Flemming; brook, tributary to Little R., Gloucester Co., N.B. (Not S. Br. of Little R.)
Fletcher; island, in Frobisher bay, Franklin.
Fletcher; lake, in McClintock township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Fletcher's.)
Flint; lake, north of Kakagi lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Float; creek, tributary to Ottertail river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Float. See Downie.
Florence; river, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Flowerpot; island, east of Cove island, at entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce county, Ont. (Not Flower Pot.)
Fluke; lake, west of Cliff lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Foam; lake, Tps. 31 & 32, R. 12, W. 2 M., southeastern Sask.
Foamfall; river, tributary to Ashuapmuchuan river, Chicoutimi county, Que.
Fog; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Folden; post office, Oxford county, Ont. (Not Folden's Corners.)

Folden's Corners. See Folden.
Follé; mountain, between Watson and Wheaton rivers, southern Yukon.
Footprint; lake and river, N. of Threepoint L., Keewatin. (Not Squirrel nor Weir.)
Fording; river, tributary to Elk river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Foreleg; bay, in Atikwa lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Little Jackfish.)
Forest; lake, west of Whitney lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Foresters; island, in the bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Captain John's island.)
Fork; lake, Tp. 63, R. 11, W. 4 M., eastern Alta.
Fork; river, tributary to Mossy river, south of L. Winnipegosis, Man.
Forks; lake, on Churchill R., below Stanley mission, Sask. (Not Rapid River lake.)
Forsyth; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds county, Ont. (Not Quarry.)
Fort Chimo. See Chimo.
Fort Chipewyan. See Chipewyan.
Fort Dunvegan. See Dunvegan.
Fort Edmonton. See Edmonton.
Fort Frances; village and H. B. Co. post, on Rainy river, Rainy River district, Ont. (Not Fort Francis.)
Fort Fraser. See Fraser.
Fort James. See Fort St. James.
Fort Lennox. See Noix.
Fort McKay. See McKay.
Fort Macleod. See Macleod.
Fort McMurray. See McMurray
Fort Nelson; river, tributary to Liard river, Cariboo district, B.C. (Not Nelson.)
Fort St. James; H. B. Co. post, Mining Record office, and P. O., near the outlet of Stuart lake, Coast district, B.C. (Not Fort James.)
Fort St. John; H. B. Co. post, on Peace river, Cariboo district, B.C.
Fort Selkirk. See Selkirk.
Fort Severn; See Severn.
Fort Smith; H. B. Co. post, also post settlement, on Slave river, northern Alberta.
Fort Wallace; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Fort William; city, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Fortymile; river and town, Yukon. (Not Forty Mile.)
Fossil; mountain, southwest of mount Douglas, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Foster's. See Deception.
Fosthall; creek, west side of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Fourchu; harbour, Cape Breton county, N.S. (Not Fourché nor Fourchou.)
Four-mile. See Lakit.
Fournier; post village, Prescott county, Ont. (Not Fournierville.)
Fowl; point and portage, international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Fox; mount, also glacier, in the Selkirks, B.C.
Fox; island, Weller bay, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Fox; island, in lake Simcoe, York county, Ont. (Not Snake.)
Fox; islands, Gordon bay, Franklin. (Not West Fox.)
Fox; land, southwest portion of Baffin island, Gordon bay, Franklin. (Not Fox, Foxe nor Luke Fox.)
Fox. See Gordon.
Foxe. See Fox.
Framboise; village, Richmond county, N.S. (Not Frambois.)
Français; lake, south of Babine L., Cariboo and Coast districts, B.C. (Not Francois.)
Frances; lake and river, southeastern Yukon.
Frnaces Smith; shoal, entrance to Key harb., Georgian bay, Parry Sound dist., Ont.
Francisco; point, southeast end of Quadra island, Coast district, B.C.

François. See Français.
Frank; lake, south of N. T. Ry., northeast of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Frank Clark. See Clark.
Franklin. See Shawanaga.
Franktown; post village and railway station, Lanark county, Ont. (Not Frankstown.)
Fraser; lake, Carlow township, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Fraser's.)
Fraser; lake, H. B. Co. post, and telegraph station, south of Stuart lake, Cariboo district, B.C. (Not Nalta lake, nor Fort Fraser post and station.)
Fraser; point, southerly coast of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Fraser; reach, northeast of Princess Royal island, Coast district, B.C.
Fraser; river, central and southern British Columbia.
Fraser. See Frazer.
Frazer; creek and lake, S. of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Fraser.)
Frazer; island, Becher bay, southern coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Fraser.)
Fréchette; bay, bank, and point, near Misery bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Fréchette. See Dombourg.
Freda. See Freya.
Frederick; lake, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Pine Wood.)
Frederick; lake, west of Kusawa lake, southwestern Yukon.
Frederick; point, E. coast of Digby I., Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Freeman's. See Freemen.
Freemen; lake, and river tributary to Athabaska river, Alta. (Not Freeman's.)
Freestone. See Gregory.
Frenchman; bay, Ontario county, Ont. (Not Pickering harbour.)
Frenchman; lake, Tp. 64, R. 10, W. 4 M., eastern Alberta.
Frenchman; river, in southern Saskatchewan. (Not White Mud.)
Freshfield; mount, north of Blaeberry river, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Fresno; creek, tributary to Yukon river, below Dawson, Yukon.
Freya; a spur of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Freda.)
Friday; creek, branch of Sulphur creek, Indian river, Yukon.
Friday; lake, southwest of Lorrain township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Frigate; mountain, N.E. of Blackwater range of the Rockies, Kootenay district, B.C.
Fritz; landing, on east side of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Froatsburn; post office, Dundas county, Ont. (Not Froatburn nor Froathburn.)
Frobisher; bay, in S.E. portion of the district of Franklin. (Not Lumly inlet, &c.)
Frobisher; post office and railway station, southeastern Sask. (Not Frobyshire.)
Frog; lake, and Frog Lake Indian reserve, eastern Alberta.
Frostfish; cove, in N.E. portion St. Margaret bay, Halifax Co., N.S. (Not Frost Fish.)
Froude; bay, northeast of McKim bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Fuller; lake, south of Chemainus, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Howe.)

G

Gabarus; bay, cape, and P.O., Cape Breton Co., N.S. (Not Gabarus nor Gabarouse.)
Gabriel; island, Frobisher bay, Franklin. (Not Gabriell.)
Gabriel; strait, between Resolution I. and mainland, Frank. (Not Tudjakdjudusirn.)
Gabriola; island, passage, and reefs, east of Nanaimo, B.C.
Gaetz; cove, east side of Mahone bay, Lunenburg county, N.S.
Gage. See Ninemile.
Gage. See Simcoe.
Gainsborough; creek, tributary to Souris R., Manitoba and Sask. (Not North Antler.)
Gainsborough; township, Lincoln county, Ont. (Not Gainsboro.)

Gale. See Peter.

Galena; bay, at north end of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Thumb.)

Galena; creek, tributary to Yukon river, below Indian river, Yukon.

Galiano; island, and Galiano gallery near Descanso bay, Gabriola island, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C. (Not Malaspina's gallery.)

Galiano. See Nigei.

Galloway; rapids, between Morse and Wainwright basins, southeast of Kaien island, Coast district, B.C.

Galloway; settlement, Kent Co., N.B. (Not Galway, New Galway, nor New Galloway.)

Gallows; point, south extreme of Protection island, southeast coast Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Execution.)

Galop; canal, island, and rapids, St. Lawrence river, Dundas county, Ont. (Not Gallop, Gallops, Gallopes, Galoup, nor Galloup.)

Galway. See Galloway.

Gamskagamik; lake, south of lake Hill, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Painkiller.)

Gaotanaga; lake, west of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que.

Gap; creek, tributary to Maple creek, southwestern Saskatchewan. (Not Fish.)

Garden; island, N.E. of Du Vernet Pt., Digby I., Prince Rupert harb., Coast dist., B.C.

Garden; island, north of Wolfe island, St. Lawrence river, Frontenac county, Ont.

Garden Island; lake, north of Matchimanitou lake, Abitibi district, Que.

Garden; river, tributary to the Saskatchewan, east of Birson, Sask. (Not Sucker.)

Gardner; canal, Devastation channel, Coast district, B.C. (Not Gardiner.)

Garibaldi; hill, west of Pedder bay, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not North peak.)

Garnet; creek, tributary to Dominion creek, Indian river, Yukon.

Garnet; mountain, west of mount Goodsir, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.

Garrett; island, N.W. Lynedoch I., St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Garrett's.)

Garry; lake and river, tributary to Delisle R., Glengarry Co., Ont. (Not Black lake.)

Garson; lake and river, Alta. and Sask. (Not Swan lake nor Whitefish lake and river.)

Garthby; post village, railway station, and township, Wolfe county, Que. (Not Garthby Station P.O.)

Garthby Station. See Garthby.

Gasline; post office, Welland county, Ont. (Not Gas Line.)

Gaspereau; lake, also river, tributary to Salmon river, Queens and Sunbury counties, N.B. (Not Gaspereaux.)

Gaspereaux; river, flowing into baie Verte, Westmorland Co., N.B. (Not Gaspereaux.)

Gaspesia; shoal, southeast of Walkhouse point, Manitoulin district, Ont.

Gat; point, on western part of Cove I., at entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce county, Ont.

Gatacre; point, south shore of Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.

Gates; island, west of Howe island, St. Lawrence river, Frontenac county, Ont.

Gatineau Point; village, at the mouth of Gatineau river, Ottawa county, Que.

Gaudin; point, Devastation channel, Coast district, B.C.

Gauley; bay, northeast of Greenough point, Bruce county, Ont.

Gawjewiagwa; lake, east of Anzhekumming lake, Kenora district, Ont.

Geikie; creek and glacier, N. of Dawson glacier, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.

Geikie; island, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not White's.)

Geikie; lake, east of lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.

Gem; lake, in McGarry township, Nipissing district, Ont.

Genesta; reef, S. of Maiden I., S. shore of Manitoulin I., Manitoulin district, Ont.

Gens-de-terre; river, tributary to Gatineau river, Ottawa and Pontiac counties, Que. (Not Jean de Terre.)

George; bay and cape, Northumberland strait, Antigonish Co., N.S. (Not St. George.)

George; creek, tributary to the south branch of Brazeau river, central Alberta.
George; island, Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Georges nor George's.)
George; lake, Prescott county, Ont. (Not Georges nor Georgian.)
George; point, at east entrance to Black bay, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
George; river, flowing into Ungava bay, Ungava. (Not Kangerthialuksoak.)
George. See St. George.
Georgia; lake, southeast of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Georgia; rock, at entrance to Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Georgian; bay, the northeastern portion of lake Huron, Ont.
Georgina; island, north of Hill island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Catline nor Deer.)
Germain; island, E. of Dokis I., entrance to Key harbour, Parry Sound dist., Ont.
German Mills; post village, Waterloo county, Ont. (Not German Mill.)
Gertrude; point, Douglas channel, near Kitkiata, Coast district, B.C.
Ghegheto. See Fishing.
Ghost; island, between Jeannette island and the Millar group, North channel, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C. (Not Round island.)
Ghost; lake, north of Wabigoon lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Ghost; river, tributary to Bow river, Alta.
Ghost. See Spirit.
Ghostpine; creek, tributary to Red Deer river, Alta. (Not Devil's Pine.)
Gibraltar. See Harvey.
Gig; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Gilbert; railway station, Kenora district, Ont.
Gil; island, northwest of Princess Royal island, Coast district, B.C. (Not Gill.)
Gilliam; mount, north of Pyramid mountain, southern Yukon.
Gillies; lake and Ry. station, S.W. of Cobalt, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Mud lake.)
Gilphie; reef, off Pine Tree harbour, Bruce county, Ont.
Gimli; a peak of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Girouard; mount, south of Mt. Inglismaldie, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.
Girouard; point, north of Western Duck island and west of Rickley harbour, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not East Belanger.)
Giroux; island, St. Lawrence R., Soulanges Co., Que. (Not Dadancour.)
Giroux; lake and post office, southeast of Cobalt, Nipissing district, Ont.
Gizzard; river, tributary to Bell river, Abitibi district, Que.
Glacier; creek, a branch of Gold creek, Yukon.
Glacier; lake, near Howse pass, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Glacier; point, west of Sherringham point, Juan de Fuca strait, Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Point-no-point.)
Glacier. See Peyto.
Glacier. See Yoho.
Glacier Crest; mountain, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Gladman; mount, on Yukon river, near the international boundary, Yukon.
Gladsheim; a peak of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Gladstone; creek, east of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Gladys; lake and river, southwest of Teslin lake, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Sucker lake, nor North river.)
Glasgow; island, in North bay, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Glave; mount, near upper waters of Chilkat river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Glenallan; village, Wellington county, Ont. (Not Glen Allan.)
Glenbrook; post office, Glengarry county, Ont. (Not Glen Brook.)

Glencoe; island, northwest of Strathcona islands, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Glencolin; post office, Elgin county, Ont. (Not Glen Colin.)
Glenelbe; post office, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Glen Elbe.)
Glengarry; point, also Glengarry Point lightstation, opposite lower end of St. Regis island, Glengarry county, Ont. (Not Stonehouse.)
Glenhuron; village, Simcoe county, Ont. (Not Glen Huron.)
Glenlyon; mountains and river, Pelly river, Yukon.
Glennevis; post office, Glengarry county, Ont. (Not Glen Nevis.)
Glenogle; creek and railway station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Glenora; village, on Stikine river, below Telegraph creek, Cassiar district, B.C.
Glenroy; post office and railway station, Glengarry county, Ont. (Not Glen Roy.)
Glensutton; P.O. and Ry. station, Brome Co., Que. (Not Glen Sutton nor Glenton.)
Glenwillow; post settlement, Metcalfe Tp., Middlesex Co., Ont. (Not Glen Willow.)
Glycerine; rock, South bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Gnat; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Gnat; river, at south end of Kootenay lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Goacha. See Maguasha.
Goat; range of mountains, east of Spray river, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.
Goat. See Bow.
Goat. See Fairview.
Goat. See Teresa.
Goat Canyon; creek, tributary to Caribou creek, Kootenay district, B.C.
Goatfell; railway station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Gobeil; island, north of Coste island, Kitimat arm, Coast district, B.C.
Goble; post office, Oxford county, Ont. (Not Goble's.)
Godbout; river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Godbret nor Goodbout.)
Goderich; town, Huron county, Ont.
Gods; lake and river, northeast of L. Winnipeg, draining into Hayes R., Keewatin.
God's Mercie; islands of, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin. This name was also applied at one time to the island now known as "Middle Savage."
Gods Mercy; bay of, Southampton island, Hudson bay, Keewatin.
Gold; creek, tributary to Sixtymile river, Yukon.
Goldbottom; creek, branch of Hunker creek, a tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Golden; creek, branch of Henderson creek, north of Stewart river, Yukon.
Golden; valley, southeast of Pike bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Golden Horn; mountain, southwest of Lewes river, Yukon.
Golden Mountain (settlement). See Gowland Mountain.
Goldfinch; lake, upper waters of Lievre river, St. Maurice county, Que.
Gold-run; creek, tributary to Dominion creek, Indian river, Yukon.
Goldsmith; river, tributary to Driftpile river, central Alberta.
Goldstream; lakes and river, emptying into Finlayson arm, Vancouver island, B.C.
Gonzales; hill and point, east of Victoria, B.C. (Not Shotbolts.)
Goodbout. See Godbout.
Goodsir; mount, also creek, S.E. of Mt. Vaux, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Goodwin; creek, flowing east into Teslin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Goodwin; lake, Lorrain township Nipissing district, Ont.
Goose; point, south shore Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Goose. See Grey Goose.
Goose. See Primrose.
Gooseberry. See Marjorie.
Goosehunting; creek, tributary to Carrot river, Sask. (Not Maple river.)
Gordon; bay, west of Chorkbak inlet, Hudson strait, Franklin. (Not Fox.)
Gordon; brook, west of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.

Gordon; island, N. of Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Citron.)
Gordon; lake, east of Linklater lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Gordon; lake, Tp. 45, R. 10, W. 3 M., Sask.
Gordon; mount, near Stikine river, south of Telegraph creek, Cassiar district, B.C.
Gordon; mount, northwest of mount Balfour, Rocky mountains, Alta. and B.C.
Gorge; creek, tributary to Sheep river, southern Alberta.
Gorman; lake, Brudenell township, Renfrew county, Ont.
Gough; lake, south of Battle river, Alta.
Goulbourn; post office and township, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Goulbourne.)
Goulbourne. See St. Helena.
Gould Dome; mountain, Rocky Mts., southwestern Alberta. (Not Gould's Dome.)
Gounamitz. See Gunamitz.
Gourdeau; island, north of Swede island, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Govan; brook, Bruce harbour, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Gowganda; lake, mining division, and P. O., Nipissing dist, Ont. (Not Gow Ganda.)
Gowland Mountain; post settlement, Albert county, N.B. (Not Golden Mountain.)
Grace; lake, Dudley township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Grace; lake, in Skead township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Graeme. See Pulteney.
Graham; creek, tributary to Souris river, southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
Graham; creek and inlet, west of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Taku inlet.)
Graham; mount, Selkirk range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Graham. See Lavigne.
Graisse, rivière a la. See Rigaud.
Gramophone; creek, flowing into Bulkley R., above Moricetown, Coast district, B.C.
Grampus. See Mosher.
Grand; glacier and mountain, S.E. of Purity range, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay dist., B.C.
Grand; point and reef, Brulé bay, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Brulé.)
Grand. See Black.
Grand See DeSalaberry.
Grand. See Dumoine.
Grand. See Kelvin.
Grand. See Shubenacadie.
Grandboro; post village, Shefford county, Que. (Not Grandborough.)
Grande (anse); bay, Gaspé county, Que. (Not Grand.)
Grande-Anse; post village, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Grand Anse.)
Grande Batture. See Leonard.
Grande Ile aux Erables. See De Beaujeu.
Grand Etang; town, Inverness county, N.S. (Not Grande Etang.)
Grand Lac du Commissaires. See Thirty-one-mile.
Grand Lake Jacques Cartier. See Jacques Cartier.
Grand Lake Victoria; upper waters of Ottawa river; Pontiac county, Que.
Grand Manan; island, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Menan.)
Grand Manitoulin. See Manitoulin.
Grand Rustico. See North Rustico.
Grand Valley; creek, tributary to Bow river, Alta.
Granger; mountain, west of Coal lake, southern Yukon.
Granite; creek, flowing into Quiet lake, southeastern Yukon.
Granite; creek, tributary to Caribou creek, Kootenay district, B.C.
Granite Creek; post office, on creek of same name, S.E. of Tulameen, Yale dist., B.C.
Granite; lake, west of Smoothbrook lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Granite; point, northwesterly extremity of Quadra island, Coast district, B.C.

Granite; river, flowing southwesterly into lake of same name on international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Grant; peak, Hermit range, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Grant; point, southwest point of Maitland island, Coast district, B.C.
Grant. See Dunn.
Grant Corners; post office, Glengarry county, Ont. (Not Grant's Corners.)
Grantham; shoals, southeast of Todman reef, Manitoulin I., Manitoulin district, Ont.
Grant Land. See Ellesmere.
Granville; lake, on Churchill river, Keewatin. (Not Grenville.)
Grape; island, Muscote bay, N.E. of Huff I., bay of Quinte, Prince Edward Co., Ont.
Grape. See Rose.
Grasett; railway station and township, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Grassett.)
Grass; river, tributary to Nelson river, Keewatin and Sask.
Grass. See Kiskitto.
Grass. See Rose.
Grassberry; river, flowing southerly into Cumberland lake, central Saskatchewan.
Grassey's Corners. See Grassie.
Grasshopper; mountain, north of Tulameen river, Yale district, B.C.
Grassie; village, Lincoln county, Ont. (Not Grassies nor Grassey's Corners.)
Grassy; point, in northeastern portion of Sophiasburg Tp., Prince Edward Co., Ont.
Grassy. See Bronson.
Grassy. See Caldwell.
Grassy River lake. See Stanawan.
Gratton Corners; P.O., Prescott Co., Ont. (Not Gratton Corner nor Gratton's Corner.)
Grave. See Wapiabi.
Gravel; point, on eastern side of Great Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Gravel; river, tributary to Mackenzie river, N.W.T.
Gravelly. See Ostrander.
Gray; mount, also ridge, north of Bennett lake, Yukon.
Gray; strait, at eastern entrance to Hudson strait, Ungava.
Grays; creek, flowing into Crawford bay, Kootenay, B.C. (Not Greys.)
Gray Wolf; mountain, north of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Great. See Hamilton.
Great Bear; lake and river, Mackenzie, N.W.T. (Not Bear nor Great Bear Lake river.)
Great Bear Sand hills. See Wapawekka.
Great Beaver; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Great Bishop Roggan. See Roggan.
Great Black. See Hecla.
Great Bras d'Or. See Bras d'Or.
Great Duck; island, the largest of the Duck island group, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Great Fish. See Backs.
Great Metis. See Metis.
Great Opeongo. See Opeongo.
Great Shemogue. See Shemogue.
Great Tusket. See Tusket.
Greece Point; post village, Argenteuil Co., Q. (Not Græca Point nor Greece's Point.)
Green; creek, branch of Sulphur creek, Indian river, Yukon.
Green; lake and river, emptying into west end of Lillooet lake, Lillooet district, B.C.
Green; mount, southwest of Ross peak, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Green point, northeast extremity of Sophiasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Green; point, north of Inner Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Green. See Victoria.
Greenan; lake, Jones township, Renfrew county, Ont. (Not Greenan's.)

Greenbush; lake, southeast of lake St. Josph, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Green Cove. See Port Maitland.
Greene; island, N.W. of Western Duck I., Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Green's.)
Greene Island; harbour, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Greenfield; shoal, S. of Turning island, entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Greenough; bank, harbour, and point, S.E. of Pine Tree harbour, Bruce county, Ont.
Green Point; post settlement and railway station, Gloucester county, N.B.
Greens; glacier, in the Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Green.)
Green's. See Terminal.
Greenshields; lake, on Severn river, Keewatin.
Greenwood Land; at head of Frobisher bay, Franklin. (Not Greenwood's.)
Green Valley. See Verte-Vallée.
Gregg; creek and lake, between Athabaska and Baptiste rivers, Alta. (Not Lower White Fish.)
Gregory; island, northwest of Doctor island, St. Peters inlet, Richmond county, N.S. (Not Freestone islet.)
Grenadier; island, in St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Bathurst.)
Grenville. See Granville.
Grey; island, N. of Edward I. and S. of entrance to Black bay, Thunder Bay dist., Ont.
Grey Goose; island, opposite mouth of Big R., James bay, Ungava. (Not Goose.)
Greys. See Grays.
Gribbell; island, between Ursula channel and Verney passage, Coast district, B.C.
Grice; point, N.W. extreme of Low peninsula, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver I., B.C.
Griffin; bay, southwest shore Frobisher bay, Franklin.
Grimross; islands, in St. John river, Queens county, N.B. (Not Grimrose.)
Grimsthorpe; lake, Grimsthorpe township, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Wolf.)
Grindstone; island and point, northeast coast of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Grindstone; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.
Grinnell; glacier, southwest shore of Frobisher bay, Franklin.
Grinnell; peninsula, northwesterly portion of Devon I., Frank. (Not Grinnell Land.)
Grinnell Land. See Ellesmere.
Griswold; island and shoals, east of Bridge island, St. Lawrence river, Yonge township, Leeds county, Ont. (Not East Chimney Island shoals.)
Grizzly; bluff, near the mouth of Teslin river, Yukon. (Not Grizzly Bear Bluff.)
Grizzly; mountain, in the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.
Grog; island, in Batteau channel, N. of Howe I., St. Lawrence R., Frontenac Co., Ont.
Groswater. See Melvile.
Grotto; mountain, east of Canmore, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.
Grove; island, northeast of Huff island, bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Grundy; creek, east of Kootenay river, north of Steele, Kootenay district, B.C.
Gryphon; lake, southwest of Wall-eye lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Guano; rock, southwest of Dead island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Guard; island, Southgate group, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C.
Guard. See Gurd.
Guide. See De Watteville.
Gull; lake, east of Pelly lakes, Yukon.
Gull. See Barbara.
Gull. See Cavalier.
Gull. See Charwell.
Gull. See Ella.
Gull. See Kaiashk.
Gull. See Mississagua.
Gun; lake, north of Nahlin river, Cassiar district, B.C.

Gunamitz; river, tributary to Restigouche R., N.B . (Not Gounamitz, nor Little Fork.)
Gunliffe. See Cunliffe.
Gullrock; lake, southeast of Red lake, Keewatin. (Not Gull Rock.)
Gun; creek and lake, tributary to Bridge river, Lillooet district, B.C. (Not Gunn.)
Gunflint; lake, international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Gun Flint.)
Gunn; point, south of Douglas point, Bruce county, Ont.
Gunn. See Gun.
Gunter; lake, Cashel township, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Gunter's.)
Gustavus; mountains, between Mayo L. and Laduc and McQuesten rivers, Yukon.
Guysborough; county and town, N.S. (Not Guysboro.)
Gyrfalcon; islands, south coast Ungava bay, Ungava.
Gurd; island, Kitkatlah inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Guard.)
Gzowski; lake, north of N. T. R. and east of Robinson L., Thunder Bay district, Ont.

H

Habel; mount, S.W. of Mt. Collie, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Hidden.)
Habitants See Inhabitants.
Hackett; cove, also Hackett Cove village, east shore of St. Margaret bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Hackett's Cove village, nor Haggart cove.)
Hackett; river, tributary to Sheslay river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Haddo; peak of mount Aberdeen, Rocky mountains, Alberta.
Haeckel; hill, near the confluence of Lewes and Takhini rivers, Yukon.
Hagerman; post village, York county, Ont. (Not Hagerman's Corners.)
Haggart; creek, tributary to Johnston creek, McQuesten river, Yukon.
Haggert. See Hackett.
Ha Ha; bay, lake, and river, Chicoutimi Co., Q. (Not Bay Ha Ha, nor Baie des Ha Ha.)
Haileybury; town, Nipissing district, Ont.
Hair. See Nechigona.
Hair Cutting; lake and river, at headwaters of St. Maurice R., Champlain Co., Que.
Halcro; mountain peak, east shore of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Halcyon; mountain and post office, east of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Halcyon Hot Springs post office.)
Haldane; mount, near Mayo brook, Stewart river, Yukon.
Hale; creek, near south end of Taku arm of Tagish lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Haliburton; lake, Harburn township, Haliburton county Ont,
Hall; brook, harbour, and point, Kings county, N.S. (Not Hall's.)
Hall; creek, tributary to W. fork of Kettle river, Yale district, BC.
Hall; island, southeast of Reid island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Hall Harbour; post office, Kings county, N.S. (Not Hall's Harbour.)
Hall; lake, northwest of Cliff lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Hall; lake and river, W. of Teslin L., Cassiar dist., B.C. and Yukon. (Not North river.)
Hall; mount, west of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hall; mount, north of Chemainus river, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Hall's.)
Hall; peninsula, in the southeastern portion of the district of Franklin.
Hallett; lake, on trail between Cheslatta and Fraser lakes, Coast district, B.C.
Hall's. See Kushog.
Halsey; point, at the entrance to Douglas channel, Coast district, B.C.
Halsted; islet, Shushartie bay, Goletas channel, northerly coast Vancouver I., B.C.
Hambly; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Humbly.)
Hamilton; island, in Ottawa river, Prescott county, Ont. (Not Great nor Large.)

Hammond; bay north of Departure Bay, southeast coast of Vancouver I., B.C.
Hammond; point, east of Jenkins point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Hanbury; peak, east of mount Vaux, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hancock; hills, east of lake Laberge, Yukon.
Hangeville; post settlement, on Chilcotin river, Lillooet district, B.C.
Hanging Hide See Leather.
Hanna; bank, S. of Dokis I., entrance Key harbour, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Hannah; bay, south end of James bay, Nipissing district, Ont.
Hannah Bay river. See Harricanaw.
Hannah; lake, east of South bay, lake Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Hannah; point, South bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Hansen; lake, east of Kootenay river, north of Steele, Kootenay district, B.C.
Harbour; lake, west of Blind bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Black Duck Run.)
Hardwood Plains. See Harwood Plains.
Harbour. See Rawson.
Harbour de Lute. See Loutre.
Harmony; river, emptying into Harmony bay, east end of L. Superior, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Chippewa nor Harmonie.)
Harmony. See Jones.
Harold; mount, on lower part of Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Harper; mount, in the Ogilvie range, north of Klondike river, Yukon.
Harper Corners; post office, Wentworth county, Ont. (Not Harper's Corners.)
Harricanaw; river, emptying into Hannah bay (south end of James bay), Nipissing district, Ont., and Abitibi district, Que. (Not Hannah Bay river.)
Harrington; post office, Oxford county, Ont. (Not Harrington West.)
Harrington West. See Harrington.
Harris; creek, branch of Ophir creek, Indian river, Yukon.
Harris; lake, southwest of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Harris; lake, southwest of Savant lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Harris; point, Lambton county, Ont. (Not Blue.)
Harrison; post office, Stormont county, Ont. (Not Harrison's Corners.)
Harrison Corners. (See Harrison.)
Harry; lake, Lawrence township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Harry's.)
Hart; mount, near Sixtymile river, southwesterly from Dawson, Yukon.
Hartz; creek, tributary to Tahltan river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Harvey; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Gibraltar.)
Harwood Plains; post office, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Hardwood Plains.)
Haskins; creek, tributary to Ottertail river, Rocky Mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Haslam; creek, tributary to Nanaimo river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Häsler; a peak of mount Dawson, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hastings; county, and town in Northumberland county, Ont.
Hatchau; lake, Hackett river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Macha.)
Hatin; lake, near upper part of Koshin river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Hatton; headland, at south end Resolution island, Franklin. (Not Cape Best.)
Haven; cape, Clements Land, Franklin. (Not Siggia.)
Haven; creek, flowing into the Saskatchewan, below Bighorn river, central Alberta.
Hawk; lake, also Hawk Lake railway station, Kenora district, Ont.
Hawkcliff; lake, west of Eagle lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Hawk Cliff.)
Hawkesbury; island, north of Princess Royal and Gribbell islands, Coast district, B.C.
Hawkrock. See Keikewabik
Hawtrey; town, Oxford county, Ont. (Not Hawtry.)
Hay; lake, Sabine township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Hay. See Dobbs.

Hay. See Melville.
Hayes; mount, south of Haslam creek Vancouver island, B.C.
Hayes; peak and river, west of Teslin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Hayes; river, southeast of Nelson R., Keewatin. (Not Hay's, Hill, Steel, nor Trout.) This name is now applied to the whole river from the source of the Echimamish to Hudson bay.
Hays; cove, southwest of Ritchie point, Kaien island, Coast district, B.C.
Hays; creek, Prince Rupert, Coast district, B.C.
Hays; mount, on Kaien island, east of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C. (Not Oldfield.) Previous decision revised.
Haus. See Ritchie.
Haystack; mountain, N.E. of Windigo bay, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Hazel. See Aberdeen.
Hazelton; town, at confluence of Bulkley and Skeena rivers, Cassiar district, B.C.
Head; mount, Highwood range, southern Alta.
Head of Jordan River. See Jordan river.
Head of St. Peter's Bay. See St. Peter.
Healy; lake, south of Kusawa lake, Yukon.
Heart; creek, east of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Heart; lake, east of L. LaBiche, central Alberta.
Heart; mountains, east of Sheslay river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Heathcote; lake, northwest of Barrington lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Hebden; brook ,flowing into Dinorwic lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Hebden's.)
Hebert. See Bear.
Hecate; channel, connecting Esperanza inlet with Tahsis canal, Vancouver I., B.C.
Hecate; strait, between Queen Charlotte islands and the mainland, Coast district, B.C.
Hecate. See Raymond.
Hecla; island, in L. Winnipeg, Man. (Not Big, Big Black, nor Great Black.)
Hector; island, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin. (Not Khartum.)
Hector; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Large Trout.)
Hector; mount, also lake, Alta. (Not Bow lake nor Lower Bow lake.)
Hector; railway station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Height-of-land; lake, northeast of Mattagami lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Heimdal; a spur of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hela; a peak of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Helen; lake, at headwaters of Bow river, Alta.
Helen; lake, north of Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Helen; point, Douglas channel, near Kitkiata, Coast district, B.C.
Helmet; mountain, southeast of mount Goodsir, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Hemlock. See Mackay.
Hen. See North Fowl.
Henderson; creek, tributary to Yukon river, below Stewart river, Yukon.
Henderson; harbour, south of Crooks inlet, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Henderson; lake, north of Uchucklesit harbour, Barkley sound, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Anderson.)
Hendon; river, tributary to Kusawa river, Cassiar district ,B.C. and Yukon.
Hennigar; brook and post village, Hants county, N.S. (Not Weir or Hennigar brook, Joshua Hennigar brook, nor Northfield village.)
Henning; mount, at headwaters of Coquihalla river, Yale district, B.C.
Henrietta; creek, tributary to Last-chance creek, a branch of Hunker creek, Yukon.
Henry Corners; post office, Lambton county, Ont. (Not Henry's Corners.)
Hensley; bay, south shore of Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Herb. See Wekusko.
Herbert Corners; post office, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Herbert's Corners.)

Hermit; glacier, mountain, and range of mountains, in the Selkirks, B.C.
Heron. See Mirond.
Herschell; island, W. of Cockburn I. and N.E. of Kitchener I., Manitoulin dis., Ont.
Hess; river, tributary to Stewart river, Yukon.
Hester; creek, branch of Hunker creek, Yukon.
Hewson. See Hughson.
Hibben; island, between Inskip and Moore channels, Moresby island, Queen Charlotte group, Coast district, B.C. (Not Kuper.)
Hickey; island, between Collier and Stave islands, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Smoke.)
Hidden. See Habel.
High. See Emma.
High. See Highwood.
High Bluff; parish and village, on Assiniboine river, Manitoba.
High Fall; creek, tributary to Koksoak river, Ungava.
Highpound. See Buffalo Pound.
Highstone; lake, north of Stranger lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Highview; post office, south of Broadview, Sask. (Not High View.)
Highwood; range of mountains, southern Alta.
Highwood; river, tributary to Bow river, Alta. (Not High.)
Hilda; a peak of the Valkyr mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hill; cove, northeast of Prince Rupert, Coast district, B.C.
Hill; island, S.W. of Rockport, St. Lawrence R., Leeds county, Ont. (Not Leroux.)
Hill; island, at entrance to Russell arm, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Hill; lake, east of Kakagi lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Hill; lake, on Minago river, Keewatin.
Hill. See Hayes.
Hillfarm; post office, north of Wolseley, Sask. (Not Hill Farm.)
Hillhead; village, Argenteuil county, Que. (Not Hill Head.)
Hinchinbrook; township, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not Hinchinbrooke.)
Hinton; mount, Gustavus group, Yukon.
Hippa; island, W. of Graham I., Queen Charlotte Is., Coast dist., B.C. (Not Nesto.)
Hitchcock; creek, flowing east into Teslin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Hobson; island, in Mahone bay, Lunenburg county, N.S. (Not Hobson's Nose.)
Hockstall. See Ecstall.
Hoder; creek, tributary to Little Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hodgins, lake, south of L. Seul, Kenora district, Ont.
Hodnett; mount, northwest of the "big bend" of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Hoffman; mount, on south branch of Sheep river, southern Alta.
Hog. See Camelot.
Hog. See McDonald.
Hog. See O'Neil.
Hogarth. See Cumberland
Hogg; creek, tributary to Moyie river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hoggan; lake, near Dodd narrows, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Holden; lake, east of Nanaimo river, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Trois Bras.)
Hole. See Wanipigow.
Holland; bank, Oyster harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Holland. See Cascumpeque.
Holmes. See Home.
Homalko. See Homathko.
Homan; river, discharging into Bennett lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Homathko; river, flowing into Bute inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Homalko.)
Home; bay, in N. end of Princess Royal I., Coast district, B.C. (Not Holme's.)

Home; island, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie, N.W.T. (Not Sir E. Home's.)
Hoodoo; valley, near Leanchoil, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hooker; pass, at the head of St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hoole; canyon and river, upper part of Pelly river, Yukon.
Hooper; island, off the southeast side of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Hooper's.)
Hoople; creek, flowing into the St. Lawrence, at Dickinson Landing, Stormont county, Ont. (Not Hoople's, Hoopole, nor Hoopple.)
Hootalinqua. See Teslin.
Hopes Advance; bay, west coast of Ungava bay, Ungava.
Hopes Advance; cape, south shore of Hudson strait, Ungava. (Not Cape of Hopes Advance nor Prince Henry Foreland.)
Hopewell Corner. See Albert.
Hopkins; bay and point, east of Baptist island, Bruce county, Ont.
Hopkins; lake, southeast of Aishihik lake, Yukon.
Hopkins; point, Devastation channel, Coast district, B.C.
Horn; cape, on the east side of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Horn. See Beatrice.
Horse; creek, tributary to Bow river, Alta.
Horse; point, in eastern part of Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Horehead; creek, flowing northerly to Makwa R., central Sask. (Not Horse Head.)
Horseshoe; bay, west side of Great Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Horseshoe; glacier, south of mount Lefroy, Alta.
Horseshoe; island, west of Wolf island, Frontenac county, Ont. (Not Horse Shoe.)
Horse Shoe. See Chemainus.
Horsfall; island, between Campbell and Dufferin islands, Coast district, B.C.
Horswell; bluff and channel, S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Inner channel.)
Horton; creek, tributary to Pelly river, between Hoole and Ketza rivers, Yukon.
Horton; point, north of Kincardine, Bruce county, Ont.
Hosier; river, flowing into St. Margaret bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Osier.)
Hospital; creek, flowing into Columbia river, below Golden, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hotailuh; mountains, between Stikine and Tanzilla rivers, Cassiar district, B.C.
Houghton; lake, southwest of Kashaweogama lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Houghton; lake, in Tps. 39 and 40, R. 22, W. 2 M., Sask. (Not Dirtywater.)
Houghton. See Muskiki.
Hourglass; lake, west of Hodgins lake, Kenora district, Ont.
House; mountain, between Driftpile and Inverness rivers, S. of Lesser Slave L., Alta.
House. See Howse.
Houston. See Houstoun.
Houston. See Hughson.
Houstoun; passage, betweeen Admiral, Kuper and Narrow islands, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C. (Not Houston.)
Howe; island, St. Lawrence river, Frontenac county, Ont.
Howe. See Fuller.
Howse; pass, Rocky mountains, Alta. and Kootenay district, B.C. (Not House.)
Hubbard Cove; village, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Hubbard's Cove.)
Hubbards; village, Halifax Co., N.S. (Not Hubbards Cove.) Previous decision revised.
Huber; mount, near mount Victoria, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hubert; railway station, north shore of Skeena river, Coast district, B.C.
Hubley; cove, St. Margaret bay, also lake and Ry. sta., Halifax Co., N.S. (Not Hubly.)
Hubly. See Hubley.
Huckleberry. See Mile.

Huckstall. See Ecstall.
Hudson; bay and strait. (Not Hudson's.)
Hudson; island, south of Thetis island, Stuart channel, S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C.
Huff; island, in Muscote bay, bay of Quinte, Prince Edward Co., Ont. (Not Huff's.)
Hugh; mount, east of lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.
Hughes; brook, Barrit bay, Eagle L., Kenora district, Ont. (Not Hughes creek.)
Hughes; range of mountains, east of Kootenay river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hughson; bay, east of Providence bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Hewson, Housten, nor Husten.)
Humber; bay, railway station, river, and village, also Humber Bay post office and summer resort, York county, Ont. (Not Clairville village.)
Humbly. See Hambly.
Humboldt; bay, east shore of lake Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Humboldt; electoral district, post office, and railway station, Sask. (Not Humbolt.)
Hungabee; glacier and mountain, Bow range, Alta. and Kootenay district, B.C.
Hungerford; point, on the southern portion of Manitoulin island, Ont.
Hungry; bay, northeast side of Big bay, bay of Quinte, Ont.
Hungry; peak, at head of St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hunker; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Huns Valley; village, Macdonald electoral district, Man. (Not Hun's Valley.)
Hunter; island, near Int. bdy., Rainy R. district, Ont. (Not Hunter's nor Hunters.)
Hunter; mount, north of Palliser station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Huntress; reef, southwest of Johnston point, Bruce county, Ont.
Hurd; cape, west extreme of Bruce Co., Ont. Cape Hurd channel is west of the cape.
Hurd; mount, also pass, in the Ottertail range of the Rockies, Kootenay district, B.C.
Hurdman; post office, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Hurdman's Bridge.)
Hurdman's Bridge. See Hurdman.
Huron; river, flowing into Chambly basin, Richelieu river, Rouville county, Que. (Not Marieville creek.) Authorized French form: rivières des Hurons.
Hurricane; river, tributary to Nakina river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Husten. See Hughson.
Hutchinson; post office, Middlesex county, Ont. (Not Hutchison.)
Hutchison; creek, flowing from Bowden lake to Wabigoon river, Kenora district, Ont.
Hutchison; creek, flowing into east side of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay distrist, B.C.
Hutchison. See Hutchinson.
Hutshi; lakes, west of lake Laberge, Yukon.
Hutshiku; bluff, on Lewes river, below Rink rapid, Yukon.
Hutsigola; lake, south of Teslin lake, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Hutsigula.)
Huxstall. See Ecstall
Hyland; hill, east of Hutsigola lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Hyndman; bay, at S.W. end of Cockburn I., Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Sand.)

I

Icarus; point, Nanoose harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Ice; portage, on the lower part of Nottaway river, below Kitchigama river, Que.
Ice; river, tributary to Beaverfoot river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ice-cap; mountain, near lower Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Ice-capped.)
Icelandic; river, emptying into lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Icelanders.)
Ichimanicuagon. See Ishimanikuagan.
Iconoclast; mountain, Selkirk range; Kootenay district, B.C.
Icy; cove, east of North bay, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Ikeda; bay, southeast of Skincuttle inlet entrance, southeast coast of Moresby island, Queen Charlotte group, Coast district, B.C.

Ile-aux-Noix; post office, St. John county, Que. (Not Isle aux Noix.)
Ile-Perrot; post office, Vaudreuil county, Que. (Not Isle Perrot.)
Isles aux Pêches. See Peach island.
Isle de Bois. See Morris.
Illecillewaet; glacier, mining division, river, and town, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Illicilliwaet, Illecilliwaet, nor Illicillewaet.)
Illes; brook, emptying into Frances lake, Yukon. (Not Il-es-too-a.)
Impérieuse; rock, Nanoose harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Incomappleux; river, flowing into Upper Arrow L., Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Fish.)
Independence; creek, tributary to Stewart river, Yukon.
Indian; brook, flowing into St. Ann bay, Victoria county, N.S.
Indian; harbour, point, and reef, south of Fitzwilliam island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Indian; island, northeast of Murray canal entrance to the bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Indian; river, tributary to Yukon river, south of Klondike river, Yukon.
Indian. See Dares.
Indian. See Longspell.
Indian. See Pleasant.
Indian. See Southern Indian.
Indian Pear Island lake. See Saskeram.
Ingall; island, S. of Whitney Pt., St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Shoemaker.)
Ingall; lake, southwest of Wabigoon lake, Kenora district, B.C.
Inganish. See Ingonish.
Ingersoll; mount, west of Columbia river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ingonish; bay, river, and town, Victoria county, N.S. (Not Inganish nor Niganishe.)
Ingraham. See Louis.
Ingram; mount, north of Kusawa lake, Yukon.
Inhabitants; river, Richmond county, N.S. (Not Habitants.)
Inklin; river, tributary to Taku river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Inkster; rock, at South Baymouth, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Inlin; brook, tributary to lower Gravel river, Mackenzie, N.W.T.
Innarulligang. See East Bluff.
Inner. See Horswell.
Inner Duck; island, northeastern island of Duck I. group, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Inonoaklin; creek, west of Lower Arrow L., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Sanderson.)
Insulated. See Isolated.
Inukshiligaluk; point, south coast Ungava bay, Ungava. (Not Big Rock.)
Inukshuktuyuk; point, south coast Ungava bay, Ungava. (Not Beacon.)
Inverhuron; bay and village, Bruce county, Ont.
Inverness; passage, between Porpoise harbour and Skeena R., B.C. (Not N. Skeena.)
Inverness; river, tributary to Swan river, south of Lesser Slave lake, central Alberta.
Iosegun; lake and river, tributary to Little Smoky river, Alta. (Not Attim Segoun nor Io-se-gun.)
Ipperwash. See Kettle.
Ireland; township, Megantic county, Quebec.
Irishman; creek, tributary to Moyie river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Iron; lake, west of Crooked lake, international boundary, Rainy river district, Ont.
Iroquois; lake, Tp. 48, Rs. 7 and 8, W. 3 M., Sask.
Irving; bay, Crooks inlet, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Isaac Harbour; town, Guysborough county, N.S. (Not Isaac's Harbour.)
Isabella; lake, northeast of Peyto lake, Alta.
Isabemagussi. See Magusi.
Iserhoff; river, emptying into Waswanipi lake, Abitibi district, Que.

Ishimanikuagan; lake, Saguenay Co. ,Q. (Not Ichimanicuagan nor Ishimanicougan.)
Iskwatikan; lake, north of lac LaRonge, central Saskatchewan.
Island; lake, northeast of L. Winnipeg, and draining into Hayes river, Keewatin.
Island. See Ashby.
Island. See Mattawagosik.
Island. See Trade.
Island lake. See Isle lake.
Island Portage (lake). See Pine.
Islands; lake of, southeast of Abitibi lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Isle; lake, west of St. Ann, Alta. (Not Island lake.)
Isle of coves. See Cove.
Islet; point, southwesterly extremity of Sonora island, Coast district, B.C.
Isnor. See Eisner.
Isolated; peak, at head of Yoho valley, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Insulated nor Lonely.)
Ithenotosquan. See Elbow.
Itsi; lakes on Ross river, also mountains between Macmillan and Ross rivers, Yukon.
Ittimenoktok; cape, east shore of Ungava bay, Ungava.
Ivan; point, Manitoulin island, east of Burnt island, Manitoulin district, Ont.

J

Jack; lake, Burleigh township, Peterborough county, Ont. (Not Jack's.)
Jack; point, S. entrance to Nanaimo, Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Jack's nor Sharp.)
Jackhead; island, lake, and river, north of Fisher bay, lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Jack-Head.)
Jackman. See Pritzler.
Jackson; creek, tributary to Souris river, southern Manitoba and Sask.
Jackson; mount, south of Tulameen, Yale district, B.C.
Jackson. See Robertson.
Jackstraw; island, west of Gordon island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Jackstraw; lighthouse and shoal, St. Lawrence river, west of Gananoque, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Jack Straw.)
Jacob; creek, tributary to Bow river, Alta.
Jacob; island, at entrance to Rupert bay, James bay, Ungava. (Not Wood.)
Jacques Cartier; lake and river, Montmorency county, Que. (Not Grand Lake Jacques Cartier.)
James; cape, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
James; island and reef, between Fitzwilliam and Yeo islands, Georgian bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
James; river, tributary to Red Deer river, southern Alberta.
James Ross. See Ross.
Jamieson; lake, Dungannon township, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Jamieson's).
Jamieson's. See Egan.
Janet; lake, between Stewart river and Mayo brook, Yukon.
Jansen; lake and post office, west of the Quill lakes, southern Sask.
Janvrin; island, and Janvrin Harbour P.O., Richmond Co., N.S. (Not Jauvrin's.)
Jarvis; bay, island, point, river, and rock, Thunder Bay dist., Ont. (Not Turtle Pt.)
Jarvis; lake, between Athabaska and Baptiste rivers, Alta. (Not Upper White Fish.)
Jauvrin's. See Janvrin.
Jay. lake, Pettypiece township, Kenora district, Ont.
Jean; lake, southeast of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Jean de Terre. See Gens-de-Terre.
Jeannette; creek, post office, and railway station, Kent county, Ont. (Not Jeannette's creek nor Jeannette's Creek P.O.)
Jean-Pierre; bay and point, southwest of Sturgeon bay, north shore of L. Superior, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Jeffrey; mount, west of Saanich inlet, Vancouver island, B.C.
Jenkins; point, east of Providence bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Jennie Graham; the most southerly shoal off Great Duck I., Manitoulin district, Ont.
Jennings; river, emptying into Teslin lake, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Fifteenmile.)
Jensen; creek, tributary to Dominion creek, Indian river, Yukon.
Jesse; island, entrance to Departure bay, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Jessie; lake, Purdom township, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Jesup Land. See Ellesmere.
Jim; creek, tributary to Yukon river, below Indian river, Yukon.
Joan; point, near Dodd narrows, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Joassa; channel, between Dufferin and Horsfall islands, Coast district, B.C.
Jocelyn; hill, east side of Finlayson arm, Vancouver island, B.C.
Jockvale; post office, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Jock Vale.)
Joel; river, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Joggins; village, Cumberland county, N.S. (Not Joggin Mines, South Joggins, nor South Joggings.)
John; lake, northeast of Silver lake, Kenora district, Ont.
John; lake, below Itsi lakes, Ross river, Yukon.
John; river, also River John post office, Pictou county, N.S.
Johnny. See Johnson.
Johnson; bay, north shore of Howe island, Frontenac Co., Ont. (Not Johnston.)
Johnson; lake, Havelock township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Johnson's.)
Johnson; lake and railway station, southeast of Latchford, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Johnny lake nor Johnston station.)
Johnson; range of mountains, between Atlin L. and O'Donnel R., Cassiar district, B.C.
Johnston; creek ,tributary to McQuesten river, Yukon.
Johnston; creek, west of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Johnston; harbour and point, southeast of Porcupine point, Bruce county, Ont.
Johnston Corners; post office, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Johnston's Corners nor Johnstone's Corners.)
Johnston; lake, southern Saskatchewan.
Jojo; lake, north of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Jolicœur; village, Westmorland county, N.B. (Not Jolicure.)
Joli Head; headland, Queens county, N.S. (Not Jolie Head.)
Jones; creek, flowing to Batchawana bay, L. Superior, Ont. (Not Harmony river.)
Jones; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Jones; shoal, S. of Labrador reef and S.W. from Belanger point, Manitoulin dist., Ont.
Jordan Harbour; post office, Lincoln county, Ont. (Not Jordan Harbor.)
Jordan; lake and river, Hastings county, Ont.
Jordan; river, flowing into Frobisher bay, Franklin.
Jordan; river, tributary to Columbia river, near Revelstoke, Kootenay district, B.C.
Jordan; river, flowing into Juan de Fuca strait, Vancouver island, B.C.
Jordan River; village, Shelburne county, N.S. (Not Head of Jordan River.)
Jorkins; point, S.E. entrance to Finlayson channel, B.C.. (Not Dawkins.)
Joseph; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Joshua Hennigar. See Hennigar.
Joubert; island, south of Cascade point, Soulanges county, Que. (Not Round.)
Joy; bay, south shore of Hudson strait, Ungava.
Joy; mountain, between Hess and Lansing rivers, Yukon.

Jubilee; island, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Jubilee; mountain, near north end of Atlin lake, Yukon.
Julian; point, east of Chorkbak inlet, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Jumping; lake, east of the Birch hills, central Saskatchewan.
Jumping Deer; creek, tributary to Qu'Appelle river, Sask. (Not Jumpingdeer.)
Jumpingpound; creek, tributary to Bow river, Alta. (Not Jumping Pond.)
Junction; mountain, on south branch of Sheep river, southern Alberta.
Junnusuksoak; inlet, east shore of Ungava bay, Ungava.
Juno; point, south of Pine Tree harbour, Bruce county, Ont.
Jupiter; river, south side of Anticosti I., Saguenay county, Que. (Not Observation.)
Jupiter. See Shallop.

K

Kabagukski; lake, south of Sasakwei lake, Kenora district ,Ont. (Not Mud.)
Kabakwa; lake, Stanhope township, Haliburton Co., Ont. (Not Kah-bah-bah-quah.)
Kabania; lake, west of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Kabikwabik; lake, south of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Kabikwab nor Kapikwabikok.)
Kabistachuan; bay, in the southern portion of Mistassini lake, Mistassini district, Que. (Not Cabistachuan.)
Kabitotikwia; lake and river, draining into Kaiashk bay, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Kabitotiquia.)
Kabitotiquia. See Kabitotikwia.
Kabitustigweiak. See Butler.
Kabona; lake, south of Matchimanito lake, Abitibi district, Ont.
Kagianagami; lake, north of Ogoki river, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Kag-ish-a-bog-a-mog. See Kasshabog.
Kagiwiosa. lake, east of Dinorwic lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kaha; creek, tributary to Koshin river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Kahak.)
Kah-bah-bah-quah. See Kabakwa.
Kah-mini-ti-gwa-quiack. See Bluffy.
Kah-shah-gah-wig-e-mog. See Kashagawi.
Kahtate; river, tributary to lower part of Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Kahuch. See Katonche.
Kah-wah-she-be-mah-gog. See Kushog.
Kahwambejewagamog. See Kawagama.
Kaiashk; bay and river, W. shore of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay dist., Ont. (Not Gull.)
Kaiashkomin; lake, north of Wabigoon lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Bad Rice.)
Kaien; island, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C. (Not Kai-en.)
Kaiete; point, at east entrance to Lama passage, Coast district, B.C. (Not Calete, Ki-ette, nor Kyeet.)
Kaijick Manitou. See Baptiste.
Kaikaquabick. See Reception.
Kains. See Cain.
Ka-its-siks. See Kasiks.
Kajakanikamak; lake, southeast of Abitibi lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Kajoualwang. See Najwalwank.
Kakabonga; lake and river, east of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Kakebonka.)
Kakagi; lake, E. of Sabaskong bay, L. of the Woods, Kenora dist., Ont. (Not Crow.)
Kakashe; river, tributary to Kapitachuan river, Montcalm county, Que.
Kakebonka. See Kakabonga.

Kaketsa; mountain, south of Egnell, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Koketsa.)
Kakinagimak; lake, south of Churchill river and east of Pelican narrows, Sask. (Not Kakinokumak.)
Kakinnozhans; lake, near Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kakinokumak. See Kakinagimak.
Kakinookama. See Margaret.
Ka-koot. See Kakut.
Kakuchuya; river, tributary to Dudidontu river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Kakut; lake and river, in the Birch hills, south of Dunvegan, Alta. (Not Ka-koot.)
Ka-lik-took-duag. See Crooks.
Kalzas; lake, between Macmillan and Stewart rivers, Yukon.
Kama; bay and Ry. station, Nipigon bay, Thunder Bay dist., Ont. (Not Mazokama.)
Kamachigama; lake, and river tributary to the Upper Ottawa, Montcalm county, Que.
Kamanatogama; lake, southeast of Boyer lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kamaniskeg; lake, Bangor township, Hastings county, Ont.
Kamatsi; lake, on Churchill river, east of Reindeer river, central Saskatchewan.
Kaministikwia; river and railway station, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Kaministiquia.)
Kaminnassin; lake, south of Dinorwic lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kaminnaweiskagwok. See Minnaweiskag.
Kaminni; lake, N.W. of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Kaminneseipekok.)
Kamitsgamak; lake, on Ribbon river, upper St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Kamongus; lake, near Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Canoe.)
Kampigukakatoka; river, tributary to Migiskan river, Abitibi district, Que.
Kamshigama; lake and river, north of Shabogama lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Kananaskis; lakes and river, tributary to Bow river, post office, railway station, and range of mountains, Alta., also pass, Alta and B.C.
Kangerflung. See Newell.
Kangerthialuksoak. See George..
Kaniapiskau; river, tributary to Koksoak river, Ungava. (Not Wauguash.)
Kaniapiskau. See Keniapiskau.
Kanikawinika; lake, upper Ottawa river, east of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Kaniquonika nor Kanequaneka.)
Kanimitti; river, flowing into Shoshokwan river a tributary of the upper Ottawa, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Kanimittikoshkwa.)
Kanish; bay, S. of Granite point, Quadra island, Coast district, B.C. (Not Cahnish.)
Kanotaikau; lake, at headwaters of Rupert river, Mistassini district, Que.
Kanuchuan; river, tributary to upper Attawapiskat river, Keewatin.
Kanus; river, trib. to St. Croix R., Charlotte Co., N.B. (Not Canous nor Canouse.)
Kanusio; lake, and river tributary to Kekek river, Abitibi district, Que.
Kaopskikamak; lake and river, southeast of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kaoskauta; lake, N.W. of Manitou L., Kenora district, Ont. (Not Kaoskowtakok.)
Kapemitchigama; lake, at the sources of Ottawa river, Joliette county, Que. (Not Kapemechigama.)
Kapesakosi; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district. (Not Kapesakosikok.)
Kapikik; lake, south of Cat lake, Keewatin. (Not Pine channel nor Wapikik lake.)
Kapikitegoitch; lake, headwaters of Ashuapmuchuan river, Chicoutimi county, Que.
Kapikwabikok. See Kabikwabik.
Kapiskau; river, north of Albany river, Keewatin. (Not Ka-pis-cow nor Kaypiscow.)
Kapitachuan; lake, and river tributary to the upper Ottawa river, Berthier, Joliette. Maskinonge, Montcalm and Pontiac counties, Que. (Not Kapitashewinna nor Kapitajewin.)
Kapitagama; lake, southeast of Abitibi lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Kapitajewan. See Kapitachuan.

Kapitashewinna. See Kapitachuan.
Kapitswe; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Kapkichi; lake, north of L. St. Joseph, Keewatin.
Kaposvar; creek, tributary to Qu'Appelle river, Sask. (Not Little Cutarm.)
Karmutsen. See Nimpkish.
Kasagiminnis; lake, north of L. St. Joseph, Keewatin.
Kasakacheweiwak. See Uphill.
Kashagawi; lake, Stanhope Tp., Haliburton Co., Ont. (Not Kah-shah-gah-wig-e-mog.)
Kashagawigamog; lake, Dysart and Minden townships, Haliburton county, Ont.
Kashaweogama; lake, southwest of Savant lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Kasiks; railway sta., also river tributary to Skeena R., B.C. (Not Ka-its-siks.)
Kaskawulsh; river, tributary to Alsek river, southwestern Yukon (Not O'Connor.)
Kasshabog; lake, Methuen Tp., Peterborough Co., Ont. (Not Kag-ish-a-bog-a-mog.)
Kate; point, at upper end of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Kates Needle; mountain ,near Stikine R., opp. Porcupine creek, Cassiar district, B.C.
Kathawachaga; lake, south of Coronation gulf, Mackenzie. (Not Cathawhachaga.)
Katherine; lake, on Lady Evelyn river, below Grays river, Nipissing district, Ont.
Katharine; lake, at headwaters of Bow river, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Katina; creek, tributary to Silver Salmon river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Katonche; lake, upper Ottawa river, east of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Kahuch.)
Katrina; creek, tributary to White river, Yukon.
Kattaktok; cape, east shore Ungava bay, Ungava.
Katutok. See Charles.
Kauffman. See Kiwetinok.
Kawagama; lake, Sherborne Tp., Haliburton Co., Ont. (Not Kahwambejewagamog.)
Kawakashkagama. See Kawashkagama.
Kawasachuan; lake and river near Grand L. Victoria, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Kawasajewan nor Kawassajewan.)
Kawasgisguegat. See Kawaskisigat.
Kawashegamuk; lake, southeast of Dinorwic lake Kenora district, Ont. (Not Long.)
Kawasheibemagagamak. See Washeibemaga.
Kawashkagama; lake and river, north of Long lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Kawakashkagama.)
Kawaskisigat; lake, headwaters of Lièvre river, St. Maurice county, Que. (Not Kawasgisguegat.)
Kawastaguta. bay, at the northerly end of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que.
Kawaweogama; lake, northeast of Seseganaga lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Kawawia; lake, southeast of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Oval.)
Kawawiagamak. See Wawiag.
Kay-gat. See Keigat.
Kaypiscow. See Kapiskau.
Kazabazua; river and village, Aylwin township, Ottawa county. Que. (Not Kazubazua nor Kazuabazua.)
Kedgwick; river, Restigouche Co., N.B. (Not Kedgewick nor Quatawamkedgewick.)
Keec. See Kiekkiek.
Kee-ec-kee-ec. See Kiekkiek.
Keefer; island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Keejimacoogie. See Kejimkujik.
Keele; peak, Mackenzie Yukon watershed, N.W.T.
Keepewa. See Kipawa.
Kee-she-kas. See Kishikas.
Keg; **lake, on** Churchill river, northeast of L. LaRonge, Saskatchewan. (Not Barrel.)
Keglo; bay, east shore Ungava bay, Ungava.
Keigat; lake, southwest of Cat lake, Keewatin. (Not Kay-gat.)

Keikewabik; lake, south of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Hawkrock.)
Kejimkujik; lake, Annapolis and Queens counties, N.S. (Not Cegemecega, Keja-makuja, Keejimacoogie, Kerjimacougie, nor Segum Sega.)
Kekek; river, tributary to Migiskan river, Abitibi district, Que.
Kekeko; lake, southeast of Abitibi lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Kekekwa; lake, near Eagle lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kekeo; river, tributary to Manuan R., upper St. Maurice R., Champlain county, Que.
Kekkekwabi; lake, Stanhope Tp., Haliburton Co., Ont. (Not Cay-ka-quah-be-kung.)
Kelsall; lake, discharging into Chilkat river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Kelvin; island, L Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Grand.)
Kelvin; lake, an expansion of Nottaway river, Abitibi district, Que.
Kelvingrove; post office, Huntingdon Co., Que. (Not Calvin Grove nor Kelvin Grove.)
Kematch; river, tributary to Woody river, western Manitoba.
Kempenfelt; bay, in L. Simcoe, Simcoe county, Ont. (Not Kempenfeldt.)
Kempt; lake, St. Maurice county Que. (Not Wabaskoutyunk.)
Kemptown; village, Colchester county, N.S. (Not Kempt Town.)
Kemptville; creek, tributary to Rideau R., Grenville Co., Ont. (Not South Rideau R.)
Kenemich; river, flowing to L. Melville, Ashuanipi district, Que. (Not Kenemichic.)
Keniapiskau; lake, north of Opatawaga L., Abitibi district, Que. (Not Kaniapiskau.)
Kennabutch; lake, east of Dinorwic lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Kennabuch.)
Ken-ne-big. See Kennibik.
Ken-ne-ses. See Kennisis.
Kennewapekko; lake, south of Boyer lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kennibik; lake, Dudley township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Ken-ne-big.)
Kennicott; lake, at head of Hackett river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Kennisis; lake, Havelock township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Ken-ne-ses.)
Kenny; lake, west of lake Tempest, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Kenogami; river, tributary to Albany river, Algoma and Thunder Bay districts, Ont.
Kenagamissee. See Larch.
Kenora; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.
Kenozhe; lake, south of Machawaian lake, Keewatin.
Kenozhe; lake, north of Dinorwic lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Kinoje.)
Kernertut; cape, southeast shore Ungava bay, Ungava.
Kerr; mount, President range, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Kerr; rocks off the western coast of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Kersey; point, at northerly end of Maitland I., Douglas channel, Coast district, B.C.
Kerwood; post village and railway station, Middlesex county, Ont. (Not Kerrwood.)
Keshkabuon; island, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Caribou.)
Kestrel; rock, at entrance to Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Ketch; harbour and head, also Ketch Harbour post settlement, southwest of entrance to Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Catch harbour and head, nor White or Catch Harbour head.)
Ketchacum. See Catchacoma.
Ketchum; lake, northeast of Egnell, Cassiar district, B.C.
Kettle; point, and reef N. from the point, Lambton county, Ont. (Not Ipperwash.)
Kettle; range of mountains and river, in southeastern portion of Yale district, B.C.
Kettle. See Chaudière.
Ketza; river, tributary to Pelly river, above Ross river, Yukon. (Not Kitza.)
Kewagama; lake, southeast of Abitibi lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Key; harbour and railway terminus, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Keys; lake, north of Favel lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Khartum. See Hector.
Kiask; river, south of Kamshigama river, Abitibi district, Que.
Kickendatch. See Kikendatch.

Kicking Horse; pass, and river tributary to Columbia river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Wapta river.)
Kid; creek, tributary to Goat river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Kiekkiek; lake, southwest of Kewagama lake, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Keec nor Kee-ec-kee-ec.)
Kieley. See Coyle.
Ki-ette. See Kaiete.
Kiemawisk; lake, southwest of Shabogama lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Kikendatch; Indian village, upper St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que. (Not Kirkendatch nor Kickendatch.)
Kildala; arm, near Kitimat arm, Coast district, B.C.
Killarney; village, on west side of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Killsquaw; lake, northwest of Tramping lake, Sask.
Kilpatrick; mount, Purity range, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Kilvert; lake, south of Hawk lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kimball; lake, Livingstone township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Kimball's.)
Kimmewin; lake, southwest of Schist lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kinahan; islands, S. of Digby I., Chatham sound, Coast dist., B.C. (Not Kinnahan.)
Kincardine; town, Bruce county, Ont.
King; mount, northwest of Ottertail station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Kingcome; inlet and mts., W. of Knight inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Kingcombe.)
Kingcome; point ,at N. end of Princess Royal I., Coast dist., B.C. (Not Kingcombe.)
King Christian. See Findlay.
King George; sound, south shore of Hudson strait, Ungava.
Kingham; river, Argenteuil county, Que. (Not Kingsey.)
Kinglake. post office, Norfolk county, Ont. (Not King Lake.)
King Oscar Land. See Ellesmere.
Kingscote; lake, Bruton township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Kingscourt; post office and railway junction, Lambton Co., Ont. (Not King's Court.)
Kingsey. See Kingham.
King Solomon; mountain, east of Carmi, Yale district, B.C
King William; island, S.W. of Boothia pen., Franklin. (Not King William Land.)
Kinnickoneship; lake, near, Manitou L., Kenora district, Ont. (Not Black Sawbill.)
Kinnyu; lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kinojevis; lake and river, upper Ottawa, Pontiac Co., Q. (Not Kinojeviskaskatik.)
Kinoje. See Kenozhe.
Kinonge; river, Petite Nation seigniory, Ottawa county, Que. (Not Salmon.)
Kinsman; post settlement, Kings county, N.S. (Not Kinsman's.)
Kintail; village, south of Clark point, Huron county, Ont.
Kapawa; lake, post office, and river, Pontiac Co. Que. (Not Keepawa nor Kipewa.)
Kipling; reef, west of Middle Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Kirby; creek, flowing into Juan de Fuca strait, Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Coal.)
Kirk; island, in the northerly portion of lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.
Kirkendatch. See Kikendatch.
Kirk Ferry; village, Hull township, Ottawa county, Que. (Not Kirk's Ferry.)
Kishikas; lake and river, tributary to Severn river, Keewatin. (Not Cedar, Kee-she-kas nor Kishki.)
Kishki. See Kishikas.
Kiskitto; lake, north of L. Winnipeg, Kee. (Not Grass nor West Niskitogisew.)
Kiskittogisu; lake, north, of L. Winnipeg, Kee. (Not Big Reed nor Niskitogisew.)
Kiskopkechewans. See Minnehaha.
Kispiox; river, tributary to Skeena river, above Hazelton, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Kispyox nor Kis-py-ox.)

Kisseynew; lake, south of Kississing lake, Keewatin. (Not Lobstick.)
Kississing; lake and river, tributary to Churchill river, Keewatin. (Not Cold, Kissisino, nor Takipy.)
Kitchener; island, W. of Cockburn I., Manitoulin dist., Ont. (Not Little Cockburn.)
Kitchener; railway station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Kitchigama; river, trib. to Nottaway R., Abitibi district, Que. (Not Michagama.)
Kitgargas; village, on Babine river near its junction with the Skeena, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Kitgargasse.)
Kitigtung. See Lady Franklin.
Kitimat; arm and P.O., N. of Douglas channel, Coast district, B.C. (Not Kitamaat.)
Kitiwiti; shoal, southwest of Prospect, N.S. (Not Kittee Wittee.)
Kitkiata; Indian village, Douglas channel, Coast district, B.C. Not Kit-kia-tah.)
Kitsalas; canyon and town, on Skeena river, Coast district, B.C. (Not Kitselas.)
Kitselas. See Kitsalas.
Kitsumgallum; lake and river, tributary to Skeena river, Coast district, B.C. (Not Kitsumgalum nor Kit-sum-kay-lum.)
Kitty; shoal, S. of Great Duck I., and S.W. from Mary shoal, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Kitza. See Ketza.
Kiwanzi; brook, tributary to Burntwood river, Keewatin.
Kiwetinok; pass, peak, river, and valley, N. of Beavertail river, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Mt. Kauffman, Wilson pass, nor Whymper pass.
Kiyiu; lake, southeast of Opuntia lake, southern Saskatchewan. (Not Eagle.)
Kla-anch. See Nimpkish.
Klatsa; river, tributary to Frances river, Yukon. (Not Klatsatooa.)
Klemtu; passage and village, Coast district, B.C. (Not Klemtoo nor China Hat.)
Klewi; river, tributary to Little Buffalo R., S. of Great Slave L.,(Not Tesse-Clewee.)
Kloiya; bay, Denise arm, Morse basin, E. of Kaien I., Coast dist., B.C. (Not Cloyah.)
Klokhok; river, tributary to Takhini river, Yukon.
Klondike; village, and river tributary to Yukon river, Yukon. (Not Klondyke, Clondyke, nor Throndiuck.)
Klootchman; canyon, on Stikine R., S. of Clearwater R., Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Kluchman.)
Klotassin; river, tributary to Donjek river, Yukon.
Klotz; mount, near Tatonduk river, Yukon.
Kluane; lake and river, in southwestern Yukon. (Not Kluahne.)
Kluchman. See Klootchman.
Kluhini; river, flowing out of lake Frederick into lake Dezadeash, Yukon.
Klukshu; lake, and river tributary to Alsek river, Yukon.
Klusha; creek, flowing through Braeburn lake, into Nordenskiöld river, Yukon.
Knapp. point, also Knapp Point lightstation, north shore of Wolfe island, Frontnac county, Ont. (Not Brown's.)
Kneehill; post office, east of Innisfail station, Alta. (Not Knee Hill Valley.)
Kneehills; creek, tributary to Red Deer river, Alta. (Not Knee Hills.)
Kneeland; bay, southwest shore Frobisher bay, Franklin.
Knife; islands, west of Shute point, Bruce county, Ont.
Knife; lake, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Knight. See Descanso.
Knob; lake, Rugby township, Kenora district, Ont.
Knob. See The Knob.
Koak; islands and stream, St. John river, York county, N.B. (Not Coac nor Coak.)
Koidern; river, tributary to White river, Yukon.
Koketsa. See Kaketsa.
Kokomenhani; lake, at headwaters of Rupert river, Mistassini district, Que. (Not Kokhamenhani.)
Kokomis; lake, southwest of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que.

Koksilah; railway station, ridge, and river, N. of Cowichan R., Vancouver I., B.C.
Koksoak; river, flowing into Ungava bay, Ungava. (Not Big nor South.)
Kolfage; island, south of Pike point, Bruce county, Ont.
Koochiching; falls, in Rainy river, near Fort Frances, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont. (Not Chaudière.)
Koos-ka-nax. See Kuskanax.
Kootanie. See Blakiston.
Kootenai. See Waterton.
Kootenay; lake and river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Kootanie, Kootenai, &c.)
Kopka; lake, west of lake Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Korikduardu; inlet, E. of Chorkbak inlet, Hudson strait. (Not Ko-rick-du-ar-du.)
Koshin; river, tributary to Nahlin river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Kramer; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.
Kukukahu; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Kukukus; lake, southeast of Minnitaki ake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Kukus.)
Kulleet; bay, northeast of Ladysmith harbour, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Chemainos nor Chemainus.)
Kunghit; island, southernmost of Queen Charlotte Is., Coast dist., B.C. (Not Prevost.)
Kuper; island, northwest of Saltspring island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C. The name "Kuper" is confirmed for this island and replaced by "Hibben" for the northerly one to avoid duplication.
Kuper. See Hibben.
Kusawa; lake, southwest of lake Laberge, Yukon. (Not Arkell.)
Kusawa; river, flowing northerly from Cassiar district, B.C., into Kusawa lake, Yukon. (Not Arkell.)
Kushog; lake, Stanhope township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Hall's nor Kah-wah-she-be-mah-gog.)
Kusiwah. See Surprise.
Kuskanax; creek, E. side of Upper Arrow L., Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Koos-ka-nax.)
Kuskonook; P.O. and railway station, near the southern end of Kootenay lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Kuskanook.)
Kutawagan; lake, Tp. 30, R. 20, W. 2 M., southern Saskatchewan.
Kuthai; lake, discharging into Silver Salmon river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Kwadacha; river, tributary to Finlay R., Cassiar, B.C. (Not Quadacha nor Quaneca.)
Kwichpak. See Yukon.
Kwinitsa; railway station, also river tributary to Skeena R., B.C. (Not Quinitsa.)
Kyak. lake, on Churchill river, east of Reindeer river, central Saskatchewan.
Kyeet. See Kaiete.

L

Laberge; lake, in the southern portion of Yukon. (Not Labarge nor Lebarge.)
LaBiche; lake and river, northeastern Alberta. (Not Red Deeer.)
Labrador; reef, south of Belanger point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Labrador; reef, north of cape Chidley, Ungava.
LaChapelle; post office, Two Mountains county, Que. (Not Lachapelle.)
Lacroix; lake, southeast of L. LaBiche, central Alberta.
Lacroix; lake, in the valley of Bulkley river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not La Croix, Le Croix, nor Round.)
LaCroix; lake, Int. boundary, Rainy R. dist., Ont. (Not Namoukan nor Nequaquon.)
Ladder; hill and lake, southeast of Cowan lake, central Sask.
Ladue; creek, tributary to White river, below Katrina creek, Yukon.
Lady Beatrix; lake, northeast of Mattagami lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Ladybird; mountain, N. of Columbia R., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Lady Bird.)

Lady Franklin; island, east of Clements Land, Franklin. (Not Kitigtung.)
LaFrance; creek, east side of Kootenay lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Lafrance.)
Laggan; railway station, Alta.
Lagoon; head, south entrance to Hammond bay, S.E. coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Lahave; island and river, Lunenburg county, N.S. (Not La Have nor Le Havre.)
Lake; creek, tributary to Stewart river, Yukon.
Lake. See Chonat.
Lake Fleet; group of islands, E. of Admiralty group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co. Ont.
Lakelse; lake and river, tributary to Skeena river, Coast district, B.C. (Not Lekelse.)
Lake Megantic. See Megantic.
Lake of the Narrows. See Washi.
Laketon; post on Dease lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Lakit; creek, E. of Kootenay R., N. of Steele, Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Four-mile.)
La Lime See Lanim.
La Loche. See Methye.
Lalonde; island, St. Lawrence river, Soulanges county, Que. (Not Chateauguay.)
L'Amable; brook and lake, Dungannon and Faraday townships, Hastings county, Ont.
Lamb; creek, tributary to Moyie river, Kootenay district B.C.
Lambert; shoal, northwest of Saugeen river, Bruce county, Ont.
Lamek; bay, Shippigan island, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Alemek, Lamec, L'amec, nor Lameque.)
Landing; lake, north of Sipiwesk lake, Keewatin.
Langara; island, off the northern extreme of Graham island, Queen Charlotte group; also point on the island, midway between Thrumb island and St. Margaret point, with lightstation thereon; name also applied to rocks off the north shore of the island; Coast district, B.C. (Not North island nor North point.)

The island was named North by Capt. George Dixon in 1787; and Langara by Commander Jacinto of the Spanish corvette "Aranzazu", 1792, after Admiral Don Juan de Langara of the Spanish navy and the point was called North by Vancouver, 1793. Walbran's "Coast Names of B.C." The name "North" objected to as not being sufficiently distinctive.

L'Ange Gardien. See Canrobert.
Langford; lake, west of Esquimalt, Vancouver island, B.C.
Lanim; point, west of Dalhousie, Restigouche county, N.B. (Not La Lime, nor La Nim, nor Le Nim.)
L'Anse-a-Valleau. See Anse-au-Vallon.
Lansdowne. mount, west of lake Marsh, Yukon.
Lapêche; lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Lapie; river, tributary to Pelly river, below Ross river, Yukon.
Laplante; post village, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not LaPlante.)
Larch; river, tributary to Koksoak river, Ungava. (Not Kenogamissee.)
Lardeau; mining division, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Lardo.)
Lardeau; river, tributary to Duncan river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Lardo.)
Lardeau; town, on Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Lardo.)
Larder; lake, S. of Abitibi L., Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Present nor President.)
Lardo. See Lardeau.
Lardo. See Purity.
L'Ardoise; village, Richmond county, N.S. (Not Ardoise.)
Large. See Hamilton.
Large Trout. See Hector.
LaRivière; railway station and village, Lisgar electoral district, Man. (Not Larivière.)
LaRonge (lac) ; lake, south of Churchill river, central Saskatchewan.
Larry; rock, south of Great Duck I., and west of Kitty shoal, Manitoulin district, Ont.

LaSalette; town, Norfolk county, Ont. (Not La Sallette nor Lasallette.)
Lash; island, E. of Dead I., entrance to Key harbour, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Lasher; island, south of Shesheeb point, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Laskay; post village, York county, Ont. (Not Laskey.)
Lasketti. See Lasqueti.
Last-Chance; creek, branch of Hunker creek, Klondike river, Yukon.
Lasquely. See Lasqueti.
Lasqueti; island, south of Texada island, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C. (Not Lasquely nor Lasketti.)
Latchford; town, on Montreal river, Nipissing district, Ont.
La Tete. See Walton.
Laura; mount, near lower Stikine river, north of Iskut river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Laurie; range of mountains, west of O'Donnel river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Laurier; cove, in upper portion of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Laurier; lake, Pettypiece township, Kenora district, Ont.
Laurier; mount, east of lake Laberge, Yukon.
Laurier; river, emptying into E. end Clinton-Colden L., N.E. of Slave L., N.W.T.
Laussedat; mount, S. of Mt. Freshfield and N.E. of Donald, Kootenay district, B.C.
Lavallée; lake, northwest of Crean lake, central Saskatchewan. (Not Pelican.)
Lavigne; post office and railway station, Vaudreuil county, Que. (Not Graham P.O.)
Lawrence; lake, north of DeLaronde lake, central Saskatchewan. (Not Caribou.)
Lawrence; lake, south of L. Winnipegosis, Man.
Lazy; lake, east of Kootenay R., north of Steele, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Rock.)
Leading peak. See mount Finlayson.
Leaf; bay, lake, and river, south coast of Ungava bay, Ungava. (Not Nepihjee river.)
Leak. See Thwartway.
Leanchoil; railway station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Leary; cove and point, entrance to Blind bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Leary's.)
Leask; bay and point, South bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Leather; river, tributary to Carrot river, Saskatchewan. (Not Hanging Hide.)
Lebarge. See Laberge.
Leboeuf; bay, Gabriola island, S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Lebeuf.)
Le Croix. See Lacroix.
Leda; peak, near "Castor" and "Pollox," east of mount Swanzy, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Lee; bank, north of Saugeen river, Bruce county, Ont.
Lee; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, southern Alberta. (Not Lee's.)
Leech; river, tributary to Sooke river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Leek. See Thwartway.
Lefroy; mount, also glacier, in the Bow range of the Rockies, Alta. and B.C.
Le Have. See Lehave.
Lelu; island, northwest of Smith island, Chatham sound, Coast district, B.C. (Not Le-loo nor South Porpoise.)
Le Nim. See Lanim.
Lenore; lake, north of Humboldt, Sask.
Leon; settlement, E. side of Upper Arrow L., Kootenay, B.C. (Not Leon Hot Springs.)
Leonard; island, St. Lawrence river, Soulanges county, Que. (Not Grand Batture.)
Leonard; mount, west of Surprise lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Leopold; point, Markham bay, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Leotta; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Lepreau; basin, harbour, parish, point, river, and village, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Lepreaux nor Belas basin.)
Leroux. See Hill.

Lester; lake, Haycock township, Kenora district, Ont.
L'Etang; harbour, river, and village, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Etang nor Letang.)
L'Etete. See Letite.
Letite; passage and village, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not L'Etete nor Letete.)
Lève; lake, Radcliffe township, Renfrew county, Ont.
Lewes; lake, near the "big bend" of Watson river, and river tributary to Yukon river, Yukon. (Not Lewis.)
Lewes; mount, north of lake Laberge, Yukon. (Not River mountain.)
Lewis; creek, east of Kootenay river, north of Steele, Kootenay district, B.C.
Lewis; island, between Kennedy and Porcher islands, Coast district, B.C.
Lewis; lake, northeast of Tawatinaw lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Lewis; lake, Ross river, Yukon.
Lewis. See Crease.
Lewis. See Lewes.
Lewis. See Louis.
Liard; river, trib. to Mackenzie river, B.C., N.W.T., and Yukon. (Not Mountain.)
Lichfield; shoal, W. entrance to Halifax harbour, Halifax Co., N.S. (Not Litchfield.)
Lighthouse. See Snake.
Lillooet; district, river, and town, B.C.
Lily; bay, upper Ottawa river, northwest of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que.
Lily; bay, also Lily Bay P.O., east shore of L. Manitoba, Man.
Lily; glacier, and pass, north of mount Swanzy, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Lily; lakes, on international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Lima; point, S. extreme of Digby I., W. entrance to Prince Rupert harbour, B.C.
Limebank; post office, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Lime Bank.)
Limestone; lake, Mayo township, Hastings county, Ont.
Limestone; point, Nipisiguit bay, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Young's.)
Limestone. See Dolomite.
Lina; range of mountains, east of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Linda; lake, northeast of mount Odaray, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Lindal; lake, Pettypiece township, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Lindel.)
Lindeman; lake, S. of Bennett L., Cassiar, B.C. (Not Linderman nor Lyndeman.)
Lindsay; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Cut.)
Line; lake, southwest of Eagle lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Lineham; creek, tributary to Sheep river, southern Alberta.
Link; island, near Dodd narrows, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Link; lake, Strathy township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Linklater; creek, tributary to Kootenay river, near intenational boundary, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Linkwater nor Meadow.)
Linklater; lake, east of Willard lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Linkwater. See Linklater.
Liscomb; harbour and post village, Guysborough county, N.S. (Not Liscombe.)
Liskeard; town, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not New Liskeard.)
L'Isle. See Delisle.
Listowel; town, Perth county, Ont. (Not Listowell.)
Litchfield. See Lichfield.
Little; mount, W. of Mt. Fay, Bow range of the Rockies, Alta., and Kootenay, B.C.
Little; rock, southwest of Phœbe point, Fitzwilliam island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Little. See Rough.
Little Atlin; lake, betweeen Atlin lake and lake Marsh, Yukon.
Little Black. See Belanger.
Little Black. See Burton.
Little Blanche; creek, branch of Quartz creek, Indian river, Yukon.
Little Boshkung; lake, Minden township, Haliburton county, Ont.

Little Bow; river, tributary to Belly river, Alta.. (Not Small.)
Little Candle. See Torch.
Little Cedar. See Pakhoan.
Little Charlton. See Trodely.
Little Cockburn. See Kitchener.
Little Cutarm. See Kaposvar.
Little Fishing. See Peck.
Little Flatland. See Campbell.
Little Fork. See Gunamitz.
Little Fork of the Saskatchewan. See Mistaya.
Little-gem; creek, branch of Hunker creek, Yukon.
Little Grant. See Pearson.
Little Green. See Steevens.
Little Island (lake). See Ministikwan.
Little Jackfish. See Foreleg.
Littlejohn; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Little Knife; portage, between Knife and Cypress lakes, Rainy R., district, Ont.
Little Loran. See Little Lorembec.
Little Lorembec; post settlement, midway between Lorembec and Cape Breton, Cape Breton county, N.S. (Not Little Loran nor Little Lorraine.)
Litttle Lorraine. See Little Lorembec.
Little Madawaska; river, E. side of Algonquin National park, Nipissing district, Ont.
Little Magog. See Magog.
Little Mecattina. See Mekattina.
Little (or south) Miminigash. See Roseville.
Little Mistassini. See Albanel.
Little Musquodoboit; village, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Little River Musquodoboit.)
Little Natashquan. See Natashkwan.
Little Nation. See South Nation.
Little Nipisiguit. See Millstream.
Little Nottaway. See Broadback.
Little Opeongo. See Aylen.
Little Pelican. See Suggi.
Little Quill. See Quill.
Little Red. See Spruce
Little River Musquodoboit. See Little Musquodoboit.
Little Roger; lake, north of lac des Quinze, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Little Rogers.) Previous decision revised.
Little Sachigo. See Oponask.
Little Salmon; river, tributary to Lewes river, Yukon.
Little Sandy. See Athol.
Little Saskatchewaen. See Dauphin.
Little Saskatchewan. See Minnedosa.
Little Shallow. See Pakwash.
Little Slocan; river, tributary to Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Little Slave. See Prince Regent.
Little Tahltan; river, tributary to Tahltan river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Little Vermilion; lake, between Loon and Sand Point lakes, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont. (Not Vermilion.)
Little Wabigoon. See Dinorwic.
Little Weslemcoon. See Effingham.
Livingstone; range of mountains and river, southern Alberta.
Llewellyn; glacier, south of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Loadstone. See Lodestone.

Lobster; lake, Airy township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Lobster. See Crayfish.
Lobstick; bay, in the lake of the Woods, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Lob-stick.)
Lobstick. See Chip.
Lobstick. See Kisseynew.
Lock; bay, Gabriola island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Locke; island, Lockeport harbour, Shelburne county, N.S. (Not Ragged nor Rugged.)
Lockeport; harbour, also town on Locke island, Shelburne county, N.S. (Not Ragged or Rugged Island harbour.)
Lockhart; river, emptying into E. end of Great Slave L., N.W.T. (Not Lockhart's.)
Lodestone; lake and mountain, south of Tulameen river, Yale district, B.C. (Not Loadstone mountain nor Paradise lake.)
Lodge; creek, southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. (Not Medicine Lodge.)
Logan; island, in northerly portion of lake Nipigon. Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Logan; mount, east of Frances lake, Yukon.
Logie; rock, west of McNab point, Bruce county, Ont.
Loks Land; at entrance to Frobisher bay, Franklin. (Not Lok's Land.)
Lombard; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Lomond; river, emptying into L. Superior, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Carp.)
London Junction. See Pottersburg.
Lonely. bay, east of Dominion point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Lonely. See Isolated.
Lonely. See Seul.
Lonely Valley. See Ten Peaks.
Lone Man's. See Oneman.
Lone Tree. See Ann.
Long; creek, the west branch of Souris river, southeastern Saskatchewan.
Long; point, extending into the central portion of lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.
Long; point, in southern part of Tyendinaga township, Hastings county, Ont.
Long. See Farrell.
Long. See Kawashegamuk.
Long. See Lowes.
Long. See Methy.
Long. See Mountain.
Long. See Ord.
Long. See Trident.
Long. See Tyee.
Long. See Wolfe.
Long. See Woods.
Long-legged; lake and river, emptying into Wilcox lake on English river, Keewatin.
Long Point; bay and lightstation, L. Erie, Norfolk county, Ont. (Not North Foreland nor Outer Bay of Long Point.)
Long Sault; rapids, below Manitou rapids, Rainy river, Rainy River district, Ont.
Longspell; point, near Kingsport, Kings county, N.S. (Not Indian.)
Longue-Pointe; village, Hochelaga county, Que. (Not Long Point.)
Lookout; mountain, in the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.
Lookout; river, emptying into Smoothrock lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Loon; lake, between LaCroix and Little Vermilion lakes, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Loon. See Makwa.
Loon. See Mang.
Loonhead; lake, on Burntwood river, Keewatin. (Not Loon-head.)
Loop; brook, tributary to Illecillewaet river, near "The Loop," Kootenay district, B.C.

Lordmills ; post office, Grenville county, Ont. (Not Lord Mills.)
Lorembec; head and post settlement, about 2 miles east of Louisburg, Cape Breton county, N.S. (Not Big Loran nor Big Lorraine.)
The original form of this name was Laurentbec (See page 175 of "Cape Breton and its Memorials." by Sir John Bourinot) which survives in the neighbouring "Lawrence head"; this successively became "Laurentbec"; "Lorembec"; and "Lorembee", evidently a typographical error; "Loran", probably a corruption of Laurent; and lastly "Lorraine", evidently adopted from the name of the Rhenish province under a misconception.
Loretta; island, north of Hawkesbury island, Coast district, B.C.
Lorette; parish, railway station, and village, S.E. of Winnipeg, Man. (Not Loretto.)
L'Orignal; town, Prescott county, Ont. (Not L'Original.)
Lorne; lake, Rugby township, Kenora district, Ont.
Lorne; lake, Pembina river, southern Manitoba.
Lorne; mount, west of lake Marsh, Yukon.
Lorrain; lake, east of Cassels township, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Bear.)
Loscombe; reef, north of Macpherson point, Bruce county, Ont.
Lost; lake, northwest of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Loucks; lake, Burleigh township, Peterborough county, Ont. (Not Louck's.)
Lougheed; bay, point and reef, east of Dominion point, Manitoulin island, Ont.
Louis; mount, northwest of Banff, Alta.
Louis; point, south end of Coste island, Kitimat arm, Coast district, B.C.
Louis; port, Graham island, Coast district, B.C. (Not Ingraham nor Lewis.)
Louisa; lake, Lawrence township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Louise; lake, west of Laggan station, Alta. (Not Emerald.)
Louise; lake, Pembina river, also railway station, southern Manitoba.
Lount; lake, English river, Kenora district, Ont.
Loutre; Harbour de, harbour, W. side of Campobello I., N.B. (Not Harbour de Lute.)
Low; lake, southeast of Silver lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Low; point, and Low Point post office, east side of George bay, Inverness county, N.S.
Low. See Clark.
Low. See Flat
Lower Arrow; lake, an expansion of Columbia river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Lower Bow. See Hector.
Lower Clearwater. See Washagomish.
Lower Savage; islands, Gabriel strait, Franklin.
Lower White Fish. See Gregg.
Lowes; lake, southwest of Yorkton, Sask. (Not Long, Pebble, nor Silver.)
Lubbock; bay, west of Markham bay, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Lubbock; river, flowing into Atlin lake from Little Atlin lake, Yukon.
Lucas; channel, island, and reef, at entrance to Georgian bay, Manitoulin district, Ont
Lucky; creek, branch of Allgold creek, Klondike river, Yukon.
Luke; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Luke Fox. See Fox.
Lumley. See Frobisher.
Lusk; creek, tributary to Kananaskis river, Alta.
Lussier; river, tributary to Kootenay river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Lutz. post settlement, Westmorland county, N.B. (Not Lutes nor Lutes Mountain.)
Lyal; island and reef, southeast of Greenough point, Bruce county, Ont.
Lynch; island, in the Ste. Genevieve group, east of Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue, Jacques Cartier county, Que. (Not Dowker's nor Lynch's.)
Lyndeman. See Lindeman.
Lynedoch; island, west of Hill island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Ash nor Lyndoch.)

Lynn; point, Manitoulin I., N.W. of Greene I., Manitoulin dist., Ont. (Not Black.)
Lynx. See Selby.
Lyster; lake, Barnston township, Stanstead county, Que. (Not Baldwin's pond nor Barnston pond.)

M

Mabee; village, Norfolk county, Ont. (Not Maybee.)
Macabee; creek, tributary to Sheep river, also mountain, southern Alberta.
McAdam; Ry. sta. and village, York Co., N.B. (Not Macadam nor McAdam Junction.)
McAlpine; P.O. and Ry. station, Prescott Co., Ont. (Not McAlpine's nor McAlpin.)
Macan. See Maccan.
McArthur; creek, lake, and pass, west of Columbia river; also mountain, at head of upper Yoho valley, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Macaulay; lake, Airy township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Macaulay; spit, off the southeastern end of Inner Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not McCauley's.)
McBean; mount, west of Mt. Purity, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
McCallum; island, southeast of Beament island, Bruce county, Ont. (Not Snake.)
McCallum; mountains, east of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Maccan; railway station, river, and village, Cumberland county, N.S. (Not Macan.)
McCarthy; point, southeast side of Fitzwilliam island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
M'Clintock; peak and river, between lake Marsh and Teslin river, Yukon. (Not McClintock.)
McConnell; peak and river, Nisutlin river, Yukon.
Macoostigan. See Makustigan.
McCormick; creek and landing, near foot of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not McCormack.)
McCoy; head, east of Thompson cove, St. John county, N.B. (Not McCoy's.)
McCoy; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Montgomery.)
McCreary; island, N. of Turnagain point, L. Winnipeg, Man. (Not Outer Sturgeon.)
McDame; creek, tributary to Dease river, Cassiar district, B.C.
McDonald; bay and point, west of Brockville, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Donald, Macdonald, nor McDonald's.)
McDonald; creek, flowing into Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
McDonald; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds county, Ont. (Not Hog.)
McDonald; lake, east of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
McDonald; lake, Haycock township, Kenora district, Ont.
McDonald; mount, west of Esquimalt, Vancouver island, B.C.
Macdonald; island, N.W. of the islands of God's Mercie, Hudson strait. (Not Egypt.)
Macdonald; lake, Havelock township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Macdonald's.)
Macdonald; mount, in the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Carroll.)
McDonald's. See Prince Regent.
McDougal; brook, trib. to Incomappleux R., Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not McDougall.)
McDougall; mount, east of Kananaskis river, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.
Macdougall; settlement, Kent county, N.B. (Not Macdougal nor Macdougall's.)
Macdougall's. See Marion.
Mace; bay, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Mace's.)
McElhinney; shoal, N. of Flowerpot I., Georgian bay, Ont. (Not McElhinney's.)
McEwen; lake, east of Kawaweogama lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
McFadden; lake, McClintock township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not McFadden's.)
McFarlane; river, emptying into the S. side of Athabaska lake, Sask. (Not Beaver.)
McGaw; point, entrance to S. Baymouth, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.

McGillivray; creek, flowing southeasterly into Anderson lake, also mountain and pass at the head of the creek, Lillooet district, B.C. (Not McGillvray.)

McGillivray; post office, Middlesex county, Ont. (Not West McGillivray.)

McGillvary. See McGillivray.

McGrath; mount, near lower Stikine R., north of Iskut R., Cassiar district, B.C.

MacGregor; point, west of Port Elgin, Bruce county, Ont.

McGregor; settlement, east shore of Kootenay lake, south of Lockhart creek, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not McGregor's.)

Macha. See Hatchau.

Machawaian; lake, southwest of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.

McHugh; brook, flowing into Dinorwic L., Kenora dist., Ont. (Not McHugh's creek.)

McInnes; post office, Middlesex county, Ont. (Not McInness.)

McInness. See McInnes.

McIntosh; mount, east of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.

McIntosh; post village, Leeds county, Ont. (Not MacIntosh Mills.)

McIntyre; bay, south shore of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Mackay; lake, Gloucester township, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Hemlock.)

McKay; H. B. Co. post, also settlement on Athabaska R., Alta. (Not Fort McKay.)

McKay; lake, south of Nanaimo river, Vancouver island, B.C.

McKay; mount, S.W. of Fort William, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not McKay's.)

McKay; reach, between Princess Royal and Gribbell islands, Coast district, B.C.

McKay; rock, S.W. from Pulpwood point, Cockburn I., Manitoulin district, Ont.

McKee; creek, north of O'Donnel river, Cassiar district, B.C.

McKellar; channel (middle) of Kaministikwia river, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not McKellar river.)

McKellar; island, south of Pie island, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

McKellar; point, southwest of Victoria island, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

McKenzie; lake, Nightingale township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not McKenzie's.)

Mackenzie; lake, S. of N. T. Ry., N.W. of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Mackenzie; mount, southeast of Revelstoke, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not McKenzie.)

McKim; bay, west shore South bay, Manitoulin island, Ont. (Not McKimm.)

McLaren. See McLaurin.

McLaughlin. See McLoughlin.

McLaurin; bay, east of East Templeton, Ottawa county, Que. (Not MacLaren.)

McLaurin; lake, northwest of lake Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

McLay; mount, east of Surprise lake, Cassiar district, B.C.

McLean; canyon, below the Grand falls of Hamilton river, Ashuanipi district, Que. and Ungava. (Not Bowdoin.) Named after John McLean, an officer of the H. B. Co. who discovered the falls and canyon in 1839.

McLean. See McLelan.

McLelan; rock, in Fitzwilliam channel, Manitoulin district, Ont.

McLelan; strait, northeast shore Ungava bay, Ungava. (Not McLean.)

McLennan; lake, Haycock township, Kenora district, Ont.

Macleod; lake, Tp 51, R. 16, W. 3 M., Saskatchewan.

Macleod; town and railway station, southern Alberta. (Not Fort Macleod.)

McLeod; mount, west of Dease lake, Cassiar district, B.C.

McLoughlin; bay, Lama passage, Coast district; also point in Victoria harbour; B.C. (Not M'Laughlin, Maclaughlin, nor McLaughlin.)

McMahon; island, off the southeast side of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Shantee nor Shanty.)

McMaster; lake, Jones township, Renfrew county, Ont. (Not McMaster's.)

McMaster; mount, east of O'Donnel river, Cassiar district, B.C.

Macmillan; range of mountains, and river tributary to Pelly river, Yukon.

MacMillan; railway station, Kenora district, Ont.
McMullen. See Carnarvon.
McMurray; H. B. Co. post, also settlement on Athabaska river, northeastern Alberta. (Not Fort McMurray.)
McNab; point, south of Chantry island, Bruce county, Ont.
McNair; island, St. Lawrence river, below Brockville, Leeds county, Ont.
McNeil; mount, betweeen Watson and Wheaton rivers, southern Yukon.
McNevin; lake, Murchison township, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not McNevin's.)
McNicoll; mount, southeast of Sixmile Creek station, Kootenay district, B.C.
McNutt; island, Shelburne harbour, Shelburne county, N.S. (Not McNutt's.)
Macoming. See Chiblow.
McPherson; lake, north of Frances lake, Yukon.
Macpherseon; mount, southwest of Revelstoke, Kootenay district, B.C.
Macpherson; point, northeast of Douglas point, Bruce Co., Ont. (Not McPherson.)
Macoun; mount, northwest of mount Fox, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Macquereau. See Maquereau.
McQuesten; river, tributary to Stewart river, Yukon. (Not McQuestion.)
McRae; point, south of Douglas point, Bruce county, Ont.
McReynolds; post office, Grenville county, Ont. (Not McReynold's Corners.)
McReynold's Corners. See McReynolds.
Mad; reef, between Greenough point and Lyal island, Bruce county, Ont.
Madawaska; post office, Nipissing district, Ont.
Madawaska; river, tributary to Ottawa river, Renfrew county, Ont.
Madendanada. See Tendinenda.
Maduxnakeag. See Meduxnekeag.
Maganasibi; river, tributary to Ottawa river, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Maganacipi nor Maganasipi.)
Maganatawan; post office and river, Parry Sound district, Ont. (Not Magnetawan nor Maganetawan.)
Maggie; lake, Finlayson township, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Maggie's.)
Magnet; channel, island, and point, S.E. entrance Black B., Thunder Bay dist., Ont.
Magnetawan. See Maganatawan.
Magnetic; island and reef, southeastern side of Cockburn I., Manitoulin district, Ont.
Magnetic; lake, W. of Gunflint L., international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Magog; lake and river, tributary to St. Francis river, Sherbrooke and Stanstead counties, Que. (Not Little Magog lake.)
Magog; lake, in Mack township, Algoma district, Ont.
Maguacha. See Maguasha.
Maguasha; point and post office, Nouvelle township, Bonaventure county, Que. (Not Goacha, Maguaacha, Migaocha, nor Miguasha.)
Maguire; mount, east of Sooke inlet, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not McGuire.)
Magusi; river, flowing northeasterly into Agotawekami lake, Abitibi district, Que., and Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Asipimocasi nor Isabemagussi.)
Mahogany. See Manawagonish.
Maiden; island, south shore Hudson strait, Ungava. (Not Maiden Paps.)
Maiden; island, east of Michael point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Maikaskagi; river, north of Waswanipi river, Abitibi district, Que.
Main; channel, between Cove island and "Bad Neighbour" rock, entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Mainadieu; bay, lightstation, passage, and village, Cape Breton county, N.S. (Not Main à Dieu, Main-à-dieu nor Menadou.)
Maitland; island, Douglas channel, north of Hawkesbury island, Coast district, B.C.
Maitland; river, emptying into lake Huron at Goderich, Huron county, Ont.
Maitland. See Port Maitland.

Makamik; lake, Royal Rouissillon township, Abitibi district, Quee. (Not Mekamic.)
Makokibatan; lake, Albany river, Keewatin, and Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Makustigan; lake, S. of Wetetnagami L., Abitibi district, Que. (Not Macoostigan.)
Makwa; lake and river, trib. to Beaver R., from the southwest, Sask. (Not Loon.)
Malahat; ridge, west of Saanich inlet, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Beddingfield.)
Malaspina's. See Galiano.
Malbaie; See also **Murray Bay.**
Malcolm; reef, between Boyer reef and Port Elgin, Bruce county, Ont.
Mâle (lac du); lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Mallon; lake, in Rattray township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Maloney; mount, northwest of Aishihik lake, Yukon.
Malpeque; bay, Prince county, P. E. I. (Not Richmond.)
Mamakwash; lake, at headwaters of Berens river, Keewatin. (Not Fairy.)
Mameigwess; lake, north of Attawapiskat lake. Keewatin.
Manasan; river, tributary to Burntwood river, Keewatin. (Not Munosahn.)
Manawagonish; island, in St. John harbour, St. John county, N.B. (Not Mahogany, Manawoganish, nor Meogenes.)
Manawan; lake, on Churchill river, below Reindeer river, central Sask.
Mandamin; post village and railway station, Lambton Co., Ont. (Not Mandaumin.)
Mang; lake, west of Kawawia lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Loon.)
Manganese; mountain, east of Ice river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Manicouagan. See Manikuagan.
Manicuagan. See Manikuagan.
Manigotagan; lake and river, east of lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Bad Throat river, Muskrat lake, nor Rat Portage lake.)
Manikuagan; point and river, Saguenay Co., Q. (Not Manicouagan nor Manicuagan.)
Manito; lake, south of Battle river, Sask.
Manitoba; large lake of Manitoba.
Manitotba; ledge, off W. side of Yeo I., entrance to Georgian bay, Manitoulin dis., Ont.
Manitoba; reef, north of Great Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Manitou; creek, flowing into Michael bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Manitou; lake, northwest of L. Npigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Manitou; rapid, Rainy river, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Manitou. See Silver.
Manitoulin; island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Grand Manitoulin.)
Manitoulin gulf. See South bay.
Manitounuk; sound, north of Great Whale river, Ungava. (Not Manitounuck.)
Manitowaning; bay and village, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Manitouaning.)
Manitumeig; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Manitush; lake, southwest of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Mann; island, in upper part of lake Timiskaming, Pontiac county, Que.
Mann; island, east of Bigsby island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Manomin; lake, west of Winnange lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Unaminnikan.)
Manquart. See Monquart.
Mansel; island, Hudson bay. (Not Mansfield.)
Mansfield. See Mansel.
Mansfield; creek, tributary to Tatshenshini river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Bear.)
Manuan; lake, and river tributary to the upper St. Maurice, Champlain county, Que. (Not Manouan.)
Manuminan. See Paint.
Maple; bay and mountain, W. Sansum narrows, Stuart channel, Vancouver I., B.C.
Maple; island, St. Lawrence R, Soulanges county, Que. (Not D'Alogmy nor Thorn.)

Maple; point, at the northeast end of Gil island, Coast district, B.C.
Maple. See Goosehunting.
Maplegrove; post office, Middlesex county, Ont. (Not Maple Grove.)
Maquereau; point, Gaspé county, Que. (Not Macquereau.)
Mara; lake, east of Salmon arm of Shuswap lake, Yale district, B.C. (Not Mara arm of Shuswap lake.)
Marble; canyon, a very narrow deep pass through the range of mountains between Bonaparte and Fraser rivers, Lillooet district, B.C.
Marble Dome; mountain, S. of Gladys lake, Cassiar dist., B.C. (Not Brown Dome.)
Margaree; town, Inverness county, N.S. (Not Margaree Harbour.)
Margaret; lake, northeast of Turquoise lake, Alta.
Margaret; lake, at headwaters of Wenasaga river, Keewatin. (Not Kakinookama.)
Marguerite; bay, point, and river, north shore of lower St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Ste. Marguerite.) To avoid duplication, see Ste. Marguerite river, Chicoutimi county.
Maria; lake, northwest of Tuya lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Maria; lake, Purdom township, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Marieville; railway station and village, Rouville county, Que.
Marieville creek. Se Huron river.
Marina; island, S.W. of Cortes I., Sutil channel, Coast district, B.C. (Not Mary.)
Marion; lake, west of Glacier station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Marion; point, near Dorval, Jacques Cartier county, Que. (Not Macdougall's.)
Marion. See Allan.
Marjorie; island, westward of Sandys point, St. Peters inlet, Richmond county, N.S. (Not Gooseberry.)
Mark; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Mark; lake, northeast of Silver lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Markham; bay, northeast shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Marmot; mountain, north of Observation peak, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Marpole; mount, also lakes, at headwaters of Yoho river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Marsh; lake, in the southern portion of Yukon, near Bennett and Tagish lakes.
Marshall Cove. See Port Lorne.
Marshall; lake, northeast of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Mars Hill; post settlement, Carleton county, N.B. (Not Mar's Hill.)
Martel; post office, Russell county, Ont. (Not Martel Corners.)
Martel Corners. See Martel.
Marten; river, tributary to Rupert river, Mistassini district, Que.
Marten Drinking; river, emptying into Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Martimoki; lake, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Martimokinipau.)
Martin; lake, northeast of North lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Martin; lake, southeast of Humboldt bay, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Martin. See Martre.
Martineau; bay, Lorrain township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Martineau; river, flowing southwesterly into Cold lake, central Alberta.
Martini; island, west of Moore point, southern coast of Digby I., Coast district, B.C.
Martins; valley, east of Chancellor peak, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Martre (rivière à la); river, Christie township, Gaspé county, Que. (Not Martin river nor Rivière à la Marte.)
Mary; creek, tributary to Teslin river, near M'Clintock peak, Yukon.
Mary; point, Boxer reach, Coast district, B.C.
Mary; shoal, south of Great Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Mary. See Marina.
Mascabin; point, N. entrance Passamaquoddy B., Charlotte Co., N.B. (Not Mascarin.)

Mascareen; peninsula and village, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Mascarene nor Mascarren.)

Mascarin. See Mascabin.

Mashamengoose. See Mitchinamekus.

Masinabik; lake, S.E. of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay dist., Ont. (Not Masinabikaigan.)

Maskwa; hill, on Battle river, west of Cutknife creek, central Saskatchewan.

Massasauga; point, west of Horse point, Ameliasburg Tp., Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Masstown; lightstation, fishing and post settlement, Cobequid bay, Colchester county, N.S. (Not Debert nor Mass Town.)

Matabechawan. See Matabitchuan.

Matabitchuan; river, flowing into L. Timiskaming below the mouth of Montreal R., Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Matabechawan nor Matabitchouan.)

Matapedia; lake, river and village, Matane and Bonaventure Cos., Q. (Not Metapedia.)

Matashi; river, headwaters of Gatineau river, Berthier county, Que.

Matawa. See Shamattawa.

Matchimanito; lake, southwest of lake Millie, Abitibi district, Que.

Matheson; island, W. of N. entrance to narrows of lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Snake.)

Matheson; mount, also lake, north of Becher bay, Vancouver island, B.C.

Matheson; mount, on east side of Bennett lake, Yukon.

Matilda; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.

Matsatu; river, tributary to Nahlin river, Cassiar district, B.C.

Mattagami; lake, and river tributary to Nottaway river, Abitibi district, Que.

Matinatinda. See Tendinenda.

Mattawa; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.

Mattawagosik; lake, south of Abitibi lake, Abitibi district. Que. (Not Island, Mattawagosig, nor Obadowagashing.)

Matthew; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.

Matthews; point, Active pass, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C.

Mattice; lake, south of N.T. Ry., northwest of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Mauger; beach, at entrance to Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Meagher.)

Maunoir; butte, near confluence of Lewes and Teslin rivers, Yukon.

Maurelle; island, between "Hole in the wall" and Surge narrows, Coast district, B.C. The eastern portion of what was formerly Valdes island.

Maus; creek, E. of Kootenay R., south of Steele, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Mouse.)

Maxwell; mount, Saltspring island, S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Baynes.)

Maybank; post office, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not May Bank.)

Maybee. See Mabee.

Mayes; point, at N. end of Read I., Sutil channel, Coast district, B.C. (Not Mayor.)

Mayflower; island, at entrance to Thomas bay, Manitoulin island, Ont.

Maynard; lake, English river, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Maynard's.)

Mayne; island and post village, in the southern portion of the strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C.

Mayo; brook and lake, tributary to Stewart river, Yukon,

Mayor. See Mayes.

Mazokama. See Kama.

Meacham; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Caribou nor Whitefish.)

Meadow; creek, branch of Sulphur creeek, Indian river, Yukon.

Meadow; creek and lake, tributary to Beaver river, central Saskatchewan.

Meadow. See Linklater.

Meadow. See Ripple.

Meagher. See Mauger.

Meander; brook, south of Eagle lake, Kenora district, Ont.

Mecatina. See Mekattina.
Medicine; river, tributary to Red Deeer river, southern Alta.
Medicine-lodge; hills, in Tp. 40, R. 2, W. 3 M., southern Alta. (Not Medicine Lodge.)
Medecine Lodge. See Lodge.
Medicine-stone; lake, south of Red lake, Keewatin. (Not Medicine Stone.)
Meduxnekeag; river, tributary to St. John river, Carleton county, N.B. (Not Maduxnakeag nor Meduxnakeag.)
Medway; river, trib. to N. branch of Thames R., Middlesex Co., Ont. (Not Arva creek.)
Medway; seaport town, Queens county, N.S. (Not Port Medway nor Port Metway.)
Meehin; brook, flowing into Minas channel, Kings county, N.S. (Not Meehins.)
Meeting; lake, in the Thickwood hills, central Saskatchewan.
Megantic; county, lake, and village, Que. (Not Lake Megantic village.)
Meggisi; brook, tributary to upper Winisk river, below Tabasokwia river, Keewatin.
Meggisi; lake, southwest of Auzhekumming L., Kenora dist., Ont. (Not Small Trout.)
Megiskun. See Migiskan.
Mehollan. See Mulholland.
Meholland. See Mulholland.
Meig; post office, Missisquoi county, Que. (Not Meig's Corners.)
Meig's Corners. See Meig.
Meisner; point, E. side Mahone bay, Lunenburg Co., N.S. (Not Meisener nor Misener.)
Mejomanguse. See Mitchinamekus.
Mekamic. See Makamik.
Mekattina; cape, islands, and river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Mecatina, nor Little Mecattina river.)
Mekinak; lake, river, and township, Champlain county, Que. (Not Mekinac.)
Mekiscan. See Megiskan.
Meldrum; point, northwestern end of Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Mildram nor Mildrum.)
Melfort; creek, post office, and railway station, central Sask. (Not Stony creek.)
Melon; lake, between Knife and Carp lakes, Int. boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.)
Melville; arm, on northerly side of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Melville; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Hay.)
Melville; lake, expansion of Hamilton inlet, Ashuanipi dist., Q. (Not Groswater bay.)
Melville; point, south of Srigley bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Melville; shoal, E. of N.E. end of Amherst I., Frontenac Co., Ont. (Not Seven Acre.)
Menandou. See Mainadieu.
Menan. See Grand Manan.
Mendenhall; river, tributary to Takhini river, Yukon.
Menesatung; park, north of Goderich, Huron county, Ont.
Menikwesi; lake, west of Kawawia lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Menjobaguse. See Mitchinamekus.
Mennin; lake, S.E. of Dinorwic L., Kenora district, Ont. (Not Blueberry nor Shallow.)
Meogenes. See Manawagonish.
Merigomish; island and village, Pictou Co., N.S. (Not Big I. nor Merigomishe village)
Merion. See Mirond.
Mermaid; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds county, Ont. (Not Pine.)
Merriam; bay, west of Bayley bay, Basswood L., Int. boundary, Rainy R. district, Ont.
Mescoh. See Misko.
Maskwatessi; lake, east of Atikwa lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Mestowana; lake, northeast of Lost lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Metabetchouan; post office, river, and township, Chicoutimi county, Que. (Not Metabechouan.)
Metaghan. See Meteghan.

Metapedia. See Matapedia.
Metchiskan. See Migiskan.
Metchosin; mountain, west of Parry bay, Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Metchosin hill.)
Meteghan; river and village, Digby county, N.S. (Not Metaghan.)
Meteghan Station; post office, Digby county, N.S. (Not Metaghan.)
Metford; island, midway between Lima and Miller points, southern coast of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Methuen; reef, south shore Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Methy; lake, south of File lake, Keewatin. (Not Long.)
Methye; lake, portage, and river, northern Sask. (Not La Loche nor Methy.)
Metis; lake, point, river, and village, Matane Co., Que. (Not Mitis nor Great Metis.)
Metiscan. See Migiskan.
Metlakatla; bay and village, Chatham sound, Coast district, B.C. (Not Metlah Catlah, Metla Catlah, Metla-kathla, Methlakahtla, Metla Catla, nor Metla-Katla.)
Michael; bay and point, south shore of Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Michael; lake, northwest of Kulleet bay, Vancouver island, B.C.
Michael; peak, President range, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Michael's.)
Michagama. See Kitchigama.
Michaud; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Michaud; creek, west of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Michie; mount, east of lake Marsh, Yukon.
Michikamog; lake, northwest of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Michikenis; river, east of Wunnummin lake, upper waters of Winisk river, Keewatin.
Michikenopik; brook, tributary to Pizustigwan river, upper Winisk river, Keewatin.
Michipicoten; harbour, island, river, and village, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Michipicoton.)
Middle; creek, tributary to Tahltan river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Middle; mountain, near lower Stikine R., S. of Porcupine creek, Cassiar dist., B.C.)
Middle; river, Pictou county, N.S. (Not Middle river of Pictou.)
Middle Br. Highwood R. See Pekisko creek.
Middle Br. West R. See Dalesville R.
Middlebrun; bay, channel, and island, S. entrance to Black B.,Thunder Bay dist., Ont.
Middle Caledonia. See Caledonia.
Middle Duck; island, south of Inner Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Middleport. See Tuscarora.
Middle Savage; islands, northwest of Pritzler harbour, Hudson strait, Franklin. (Not islands of God's Mercie (eastern).
Middleton; island, at the mouth of Broadback river, Abitibi district, Que.
Middleton; mount, southeast of lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.
Midjik; point, on east side of Passamaquoddy bay, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Midgic, Midjic, nor Mijic bluff.)
Midnight; lake, Tp. 52, R. 16, W. 3 M., Sask.
Migiskan; river, flowing westerly from the height of land near sources of St. Maurice river into Shabogama lake, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Megiskun, Mekiscan, Metchiskan, nor Metiscan.)
Migoacha. See Maguasha.
Miguasha. See Maguasha.
Mijic. See Midjik.
Mikwasach; lake, west of Opemiska lake, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Wikwasash.)
Mildram. See Meldrum.
Mildrum. See Meldrum.
Mile; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence R. Leeds county, Ont. (Not Huckleberry.)
Mile. See Victoria.
Miles; canyon, on Lewes river, above Whitehorse rapid, Yukon.

Miles; point, Gabriola island, strait of Georgia, B.C. (Not Schooner.)
Millar; post office, Grenville county, Ont. (Not Millar's Corners.)
Millar's. See Riall.
Millar's Corners. See Millar.
Miller; creek, tributary to Sixtymile river, Yukon.
Miller; lake, southwest of Williams bay, L. Seul, Kenora district, Ont.
Miller; mount, west of Lewes river, Yukon.
Miller; point, western entrance point of Robinson cove, Big island, bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Miller's.)
Miller; point, southeast coast of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Mille-Roches; post village, Stormont county, Ont.
Mille-Vaches; bay, point, and river, Saguenay Co., Que. (Not Saut de Mouton river.)
Millie; lake, northeast of Matchimanito lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Millstream; river, flowing easterly into Nipisguit bay, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Little Nipisiguit nor Nipisiguit Millstream.)
Milton; bank, southeast of Wells shoal, Bruce county, Ont.
Milton; island, N. of Wolfe I., St. Lawrence R., Frontenac Co., Ont. (Not Amazon.)
Milton; mount, east of Lewes river, Yukon.
Milton; point, between Lonely and Lougheed bays, Manitoulin island, Ont.
Milton; post office, Shefford county, Que. (Not Milton East.)
Milton; town and railway station, Halton county, Ont. (Not Milton West.)
Miltonbrae; post office, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Milton Brae.)
Milton East. See Milton.
Milton West. See Milton.
Miminegash; river and village, Prince county, Prince Edward Island. (Not Big or North Miminigash, nor Minimegash.)
Miminiska; lake, Albany river, Thunder Bay district, Ont. and Keewatin.
Mimiminatik; brook, emptying into Kapkichi lake, upper Winisk river, Keewatin.
Minago; river, emptying into Cross lake, Keewatin. (Not Pine.)
Minas; basin, east arm of the bay of Fundy, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, and Kings counties, N.S. (Not Basin of Mines nor Mines Basin.)
Mindemota; river, emptying into Providence bay, Manitoulin I., Manitoulin dist., Ont.
Mineral; creek and town, north of Caribou creek, Kootenay district, B.C.
Mineronte. See Mirond.
Miners; range of mountains, near lake Laberge, Yukon.
Mines basin. See Minas basin.
Minette; bay, Kitimat arm, Coast district, B.C.
Minimegash. See Miminegash.
Minimegash. See Roseville.
Ministikwan; lake, west of Makwa lake, central Sask. (Not Little Island lake.)
Minitonas; creek, hill, post office, and railway station, western Manitoba.
Mink; reef, Manitoulin island, northwest of Steevens island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Mink. See Ninette.
Minnaweiskag; lake, S. of Dinorwic L., Kenora dist., Ont. (Not Kaminnaweiskagwok.)
Minnedosa; river, tributary to Assiniboine river, western Manitoba (Not Little Saskatchewan nor Rapid.)
Minnehaha; lake, north of Peak lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Kiskopkechewans.)
Minnesabik; lake, south of Separation lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Minnewakan; post village, Posen municipality, Man.
Minnewanka; lake, in the Rocky Mountains park, Alberta. (Not Devil's Head.)
Minnie Bell; creek, tributary to Flat creek, Klondike river, Yukon.
Minnikau; river, east of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Minnitaki; lake and railway station, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Minnietakie.)
Mint; creek, branch of Hunker creek, Klondike river, Yukon.

Minto; mount, west of Atlin lake, near north end, Cassiar district, B.C.
Miramichi; bay and river, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not Mirimichi.)
Mirimichi. See Miramichi.
Miron; lake, headwaters of Sturgeon-weir river, eastern Saskatchewan. (Not Heron, Merion, Mineronte, nor Stone.)
Mirror; lake, west of lake Louise, Alta.
Misamikwash; lake, west of Wunnummin L. upper waters of Winisk R., Keewatin.
Miscou; island, harbour, point, Gloucester Co., N.B. (Not Miscow, Mya, nor N. Mya.)
Misener. See Meisner.
Misery; bay and point, south shore Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Mishomis; lake, southwest of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que.
Misinabi. See Missinaibi.
Miskatla; Indian village, Douglas channel, opposite Maitland island, Coast district, B.C. (Not Mis-ka-tla.)
Miskittenau; lake, at headwaters of Rupert river, Mistassini district, Que.
Misko; creek, tributary to Ottertail R., Rocky Mts., Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Mescoh.)
Miskwabi; lake, Dudley township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Mis-quah-be- nish.)
Mis-quah-be-nish. See Miskwabi.
Missaguash; river, emptying into Cumberland bay, Westmorland county, N.B. (Not Misseguash, Missiguash, nor Missiquash.)
Missanabie. See Missinaibi.
Missawawi; lake, south of L. LaBiche, central Alberta. (Not Big Egg.)
Misseguash. See Missaguash.
Missiguash. See Missaguash.
Missinaibi; lake and railway station, Algoma district, also river flowing from the lake into Moose R., Algoma and Sudbury districts, Ont. (Not Misinabi nor Missanabie.)
Missinnippi. See Churchill
Mission; bay, and channel (southern) of Kaministikwia river, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Mission river.)
Mission; mountain, Tsimpsean peninsula, W. of Prince Rupert har., Coast dist., B.C.
Mission; pass, between Bridge river and Seton lake, Lillooet district, B.C.
Missipisew; river, tributary to Grass river, Keewatin.
Missiquash. See Missaguash.
Mississagi; bay, island, river, and strait, at north end of lake Huron, Algoma and Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Mississauga.)
Mississagua; brook and lake, Peterborough county, Ont. (Not Gull lake.)
Mist: creek and mountain, Misty range, southern Alberta.
Mista; a peak of the Valkyr mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Mistake; mountain, northwest of L. Laberge, Yukon.
Mistassibi; river, tributary to Mistassini river, Lake St. John county, Que. (Not Muskosibi.) Reversal of previous decision.
Mistassini; district and lake, northwestern Quebec.
Mistassinis. See Albanel.
Mistawak; lake, W. of Harricanaw R., Abitibi, Que. (Not Mistewak nor Mistowak.)
Mistaya; river, at headwaters of Saskatchewan river, Alta. (Not Little Fork of the Saskatchewan nor Bear creek.)
Mistigouche. See Mistikus.
Mistigougèche. See Mistikus.
Mistikus; lake, Rimouski county, Que. (Not Mistigouche nor Mistigougèche.)
Misty; range of mountains, northwest of Highwood range, southern Alberta.
Mitchell; bay and point, L. St. Clair, Kent county, Ont. (Not Mitchell's.)
Mitchell Bay; post village, Kent county, Ont. (Not Mitchell's Bay.)
Mitchell; range of mountains, east of Kootenay river, Kootenay district, B.C.

Mitchinamekus; lake and river, headwaters of Lièvre river, Berthier, Champlain, Maskinonge, and St. Maurice counties, Que. (Not Mashamengoose, Mejomanguse, nor Menjobaguse.)

Mitis. See Metis.

Mitishto; river, tributary to Grass river, below Wekusko lake, Keewatin.

Moberly; creek, west of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.

Moberly; peak, and railway station, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.

Mohawk; post settlement and railway station, Brant Co., Ont. (Not Mt. Pleasant.)

Moira; river, emptying into the bay of Quinte, near Belleville, Hastings county, Ont.

Moisie; bay, point, river, rock, and shoal, Saguenay Co., Que. (Not Moisi nor Moisic.)

Mokwawastuk; lake, at headwaters of Marten river, Mistassini district, Que. (Not Mokwahwastuk.)

Molar; mountain, northeast of mount Hector, Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Molus; river, tributary to Richibucto river, Kent county, N.B. (Not Moulie's.)

Monckland; post village and railway station, Stormont county, Ont. (Not Monck-lands, Monklands, nor Moncklands Station P.O.)

Mondonak; lake and river, upper waters of Manuan river, Champlain county, Que.

Monell; reef, at entrance to Wood bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.

Money; point, on the southerly portion of Hawkesbury island, Coast district, B.C.

Mongus; lake, near Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.

Monk; lake, Cardiff township, Haliburton county, Ont.

Monklands. See Monckland.

Monmouth; lake, Monmouth township, Haliburton county, Ont.

Monquart; river, tributary to St. John river, Carleton county, N.B. (Not Manquart nor Munquart.)

Monroe; creek and lake, near Moyie lake, Kootenay district, B.C.

Monson; mount, west of Lewes river, Yukon.

Montague; lake, Tp. 6, R. 29, W. 2 M., Sask.

Monts (pointe des); point, Saguenay county, Que. See also Pointe-des-Monts.

Monsomshi; lake, on Severn river, Keewatin, (Not Mon-som-shi-pin-net.)

Montague; lake, Skead township, Nipissing district, Ont.

Montague; village, Kings county, Prince Edward Island. (Not Montague Bridge.)

Montana; creek, tributary to Yukon river, above Dawson, Yukon.

Montebello; railway station and village, Ottawa county, Que. (Not Monte Bello.)

Montée-du-Lac; cove and landing, on the St. Lawrence, west of Cap Brulé, also road leading from thence to St. Joachim lakes, Montmorency county, Que.

Montée du Lac. See Cap Brulé.

Montgomery. See McCoy.

Montgomery. See Young.

Montreal; channel, west of Edward island and south of entrance to Black bay, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Montreal; lake and river, south of Churchill river, central Sask. (Not Rapid river.)

Montreal; river, flowing southeasterly into L. Timiskaming, Nipissing district, Ont.

Montrose; cape, Markham bay, Hudson strait, Franklin.

Monumental; island, southeast of Clements Land, Franklin.

Moody; point, Boxer reach, Coast district, B.C.

Moonshine. See Uphill.

Moore; lake, Lutterworth township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Moore's.)

Moore; point, southerly coast of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.

Moore; post village, Lambton county, Ont. (Not Mooretown.)

Moore; rock, Blunden harbour, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C.

Moose; creek, tributary to Fortymile river, near international boundary, Yukon.

Moose; lake, north of Cedar lake, Keewatin.

Moose; lake and portage, on international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Moose; mountain, also Moose Mountain creek and post office, southeastern Sask.
Moose. See Bonald.
Moosehorn; bay and lakes, east shore of L. Manitoba, Man. (Not Moose Horn.)
Moosehorn; lake, west of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que.
Moosejaw; creek and town, Sask. (Not Moose Jaw.)
Moosehide; creek and mountains, near mouth of Klondike river, Yukon.
Mooshaulagan. See Mushalagan.
Mooyie. See Moyie.
Moraine; lake, south of mount Temple, Alta.
Morgan; lake, south of Silver lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Morice; lake and river, tributary to Bulkley river, Coast district, B.C. (Not Morrice.)
Moricetown; village, on Bulkley river, Coast district, B.C. (Not Morricetown.)
Morin; creek, flowing northeasterly into Meadow creek, central Sask. (Not Bear.)
Morley; river, emptying into Teslin lake, Yukon.
Morrice. See Morice.
Morricetown. See Moricetown.
Morris; river, tributary to Red river, Man. (Not Boyne, Ile de Bois nor Scratching.)
Morris; town, in southern Manitoba.
Morrison; mount, on Yukon river, near international boundary, Yukon.
Morse; basin, east of Kaien island, Coast district, B.C.
Morse; creek, Prince Rupert, Coast district, B.C.
Morse; mount, south of Tuck inlet, Coast district, B.C.
Moresby; island and passage, in the north end of Haro strait, B.C.
Moses Oates; cape, Charles island, Hudson strait, Ungava.
Mosher; creek and ridge, west of Beaverdell creek, Yale district.
Mosher; island and point, E. side St. Margaret bay, Halifax Co., N.S. (Not Grampus.)
Mosquito; creek, tributary to Columbia river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Mosquito; creek ,tributary to Bonanza creek, Yukon.
Mossy; river, flowing from Dauphin lake to L. Winnipegosis, Man.
Mouat; channel and reef, off southeast point of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Mouatt.)
Mouat; islands, off S.W. coast of Texada I., New Westminster dist., B.C. (Not Mouatt.)
Mouat; point, W. point of Pender I., New Westminster dist., B.C. (Not Mouatt.)
Mouat; rock, in Goletas channel, northern coast of Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Mouatt.)
Mouatt. See Mouat.
Mouchalagan. See Mushalagan.
Mouile. See Mouillée.
Mouille. See Mouillée.
Moulie's. See Molus.
Mouillée; point, in St. Lawrence R., Glengarry Co., Ont. (Not Mouile nor Mouille.)
Mountain; lake, southwest of lake Lindeman, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Long lake.)
Mountain; lake on international boundary, Thunder bay district, Ont.
Mountain. See Cliff.
Mountain. See Liard.
Mountain. See Watchi.
Mount Johnson; post office and railway station, Iberville Co., Que. (Not St. Grégoire.)
Mt. Pleasant. See Mohawk.
Mouse. See Maus.
Moyie; lakes, rivers, and town, in S.W. portion of Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Mooyie.)
Muchuya; creek, tributary to Kakuchuya river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Mud; glacier, northeast of mount Purity, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Mud. See Chilako.
Mud. See Gillies.
Mud. See Kabagukski.

Mud. See Rose.
Muddy. See Pikitigushi.
Muddy Water. See Apeganau.
Mudge; island, between Gabriola and Vancouver islands, B.C.
Mudie; lake, south of Beaver river and north of Ministikwan lake, central Sask.
Mudjatik; river, tributary to Churchill river, north of Ile à la Crosse, Sask. (Not Caribou nor Mudjatick.)
Muhigan; river, emptying into Sipiwesk lake, Kee. (Not Wolf nor Wolf Rand.)
Muirkirk; railway station and village, Oxford Tp., Kent Co. (Not Muir Kirk.)
Muir; creek, flowing into Juan de Fuca strait, also mountain, Vancouver island, B.C.
Mukoman; river, tributary to Churchill river, Sask.
Mulcaster; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Sugar.)
Mulholland; point, Campobello island, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Mulholland's, Meholland, nor Mehollan.).
Mulvey; creek, tributary to Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Mummery; mountain, west of Blaeberry river, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Munosahn. See Manasan.
Munquart. See Monquart.
Munro; creek, emptying into Gladys lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Munro; mount, east of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Munro; point, St. Ann harbour, Victoria county, N.S. (Not Munroe nor Munro's.)
Munroe Mills; post office, Glengarry Co., Ont. (Not Munro's Mills nor Munroe's Mills.)
Murchison; cape, southeast end of Brevoort island, Franklin.
Murchison; island, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Murchison's.)
Muriel; lake, Tps. 59 and 60, R. 5, W. 4 M., eastern Alberta.
Murphy; harbour and point, south shore of Manitoulin I., Manitoulin district, Ont.
Murphy; lakes, north of Tulameen river, Yale district, B.C. (Not Eagle nor Fish.)
Murray Bay (Eng. usage), **Malbaie** (Fr. usage); village, Charlevoix county, Que. (Not Mal Bay, Malbay, nor Malbaye.)
Murray; canal, in Murray and Brighton townships, connecting the bay of Quinte with Presqu'ile bay, Northumberland county, Ont.
Murray; creek, tributary to Sutherland river, south of Lesser Slave lake, central Alta.
Murray; island, St. Lawrence river, below Brockville, Leeds county, Ont.
Murray; island, Cold lake, central Alberta and Saskatchewan.
Murray; lake, east of Jackfish lake, central Saskatchewan.
Murray; point, Markham bay, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Murray; reef, southwest of Dead island, also rocks south of Dead island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Muscote; bay, off Big bay, S.W. side of the bay of Quinte, Prince Edward Co., Ont.
Mushalagan; lake, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Mooshaulagan nor Mouchalagan.)
Muskiki; lake, north of Dana, Sask. (Not Houghton.)
Muskoka; lake and river, Muskoka district, Ont.
Muskosibi. See Mistassibi.
Muskrat. See Manigotagan.
Muskwaro; point and river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Musquarro.)
Muskwesi; river, flowing into north end of Southern Indian lake, Sask.
Mussen; mount, near southern end of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Mutchmore; point, south shore Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Mya; point, Shippigan island, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not South Mya.)
Mya. See Miscou.
Myers; island, southwest of Lynedoch island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Myers; point, Sidney township, Hastings county, Ont.
Myles; shoal, opposite Kingston, Frontenac county, Ont. (Not Royal George.)
Myra; cove and island, Blind bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Myra's.)
Mystery; lake, southwest of Cliff lake, Kenora district, Ont.

N

Na-a-ma. See Nemaia.
Naas. See Nass.
Nabesipi. See Nabisipi.
Nabesippi. See Nabisipi.
Nabisipi; river, north shore gulf of St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Nabesipi nor Nabesippi.)
Nacawicac. See Nackawic.
Nackawic; river and village, York county, N.B. (Not Nacawicac nor Nackawick.)
Nadahini; river, tributary to Chilkat river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Nadina; mountain, and river flowing into Français lake from the west, Coast district, B.C. (Not Nadinaka river nor Nadinako river.)
Nahlin; river, tributary to Inklin river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Nahoni; mountains, also lakes (upper, lower and middle), at headwaters of Porcupine river, Yukon. (Not Nahone.)
Nainlin; brook, tributary to lower Gravel river, Mackenzie, N.W.T.
Najan; river, tributary to St. Maurice river, above Manuan river, Champlain Co., Que.
Najualand. See Najwalwank.
Najwalwank; lake, Quebec county, Que. (Not Kajoualwang nor Najualand.)
Nakimu; caves, in valley of Cougar creek, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Nakina; river, tributary to Taku river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Nakonake; river, tributary to Sloko river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Nakusp; creek, railway terminus, and town, east side of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Na-Kusp.)
Nalta. See Fraser
Naltesby; lake, on telegraph trail, N. of Chilako R., Cariboo dist., B.C. (Not Bobtail.)
Namakan; lake, S.E. of Rainy L. Int. boundary, Rainy R. dist., Ont. (Not Nameukan.)
Namawash; lake, upper Ottawa R., northwest of Grand L. Victoria, Pontiac Co., Que.
Namego; lake, south of Separation lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Namegos; lake, south of Matchimanito lake, Montcalm Co., Que. (Not Nemegos.)
Namegosis; lake, south of Matchimanito lake, Montcalm Co., Que. (Not Nemegosis.)
Nameiben; lake, north of Kagianagami lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Nameins; rapids, upper Winisk river, Keewatin.
Nameukan. See Namakan.
Namew; lake, northeast of Cumberland lake, Sask. (Not Sturgeon.)
Namiska. See Nemiskau.
Namoukan. See LaCroix.
Nanaimo; harbour, river, and town, Vancouver island, B.C.
Nankika; lake, northwest of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Nankivell; islands, Blunden harbour, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C.
Nankivell; point in Nanoose harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Napetipi; river, north shore gulf of St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, Que.
Nares; lakes between Bennett and Tagish lakes, Yukon.
Nares; mount, east of north end of Bennett lake, Yukon.
Nares; point, Departure bay, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Boulder.)
Narchilla; brook, emptying into McPherson lake, Yukon.
Narrow. See Bagot.
Narrow. See Wallace.
Nass; bay and river, north of Skeena river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Naas, Nasse, nor Naas harbour.)
Natashkwan; harbour, point, and river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Englishman's nor Natashquan nor Little Natashquan harbour.)
Natchipotchi; lake, at head of Etchipotchi R., Abitibi dist., Que. (Not Natchipoishi.)
Nation. See Petite Nation.

Nation. See South Nation.
Natla; river, tributary to Gravel river, Mackenzie, N.W.T.
Naumulten; mountain, east of head of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Nauyats; island, southeast shore Ungava bay, Ungava.
Navy; group of islands, St. Lawrence river, below Gananoque, Leeds county, Ont.
Navy; island, Bedford basin, Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Stephens nor Stevens.)
Nawapitechin; river, trib. to Kinojevis R., Pontiac Co., Que. (Not Nawaspiteshins.)
Neal. See Neil.
Neale; lake, northeast of Lloydminster, Sask.
Nechako; river, tributary to Fraser river, Cariboo and Coast districts, B.C. (Not Nechaco nor Nechacco.)
Nechigona; lake, at headwaters of Berens river, Keewatin. (Not Hair.)
Neck; point, north entrance to Hammond bay, S.E. coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Nedluk; lake, west of Koksoak river, Ungava.
Needle; mountain, between the "big bends" of Watson and Wheaton rivers, Yukon.
Needles Eye; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Negik; lake, south of Churchill river and east of Pelican narrows, Sask.
Neil; harbour, Cape Breton county, N.S. (Not Neal, Neals, nor Neil's.)
Neilson; island, southeast of Stone island, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver island, B.C.
Nelles; post office, Haldimand county, Ont. (Not Nelles Corners nor Nelles' Corner.)
Nelles Corners. See Nelles.
Nello; river, headwaters Klondike river, Yukon.
Nelly; point, on the northwest portion of Princess Royal island, Coast district, B.C.
Nelson; lake, on Churchill river, Keewatin.
Nelson; lake, west of Edgar lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Nelson; river, flowing from lake Winnipeg into Hudson bay, Keewatin. The two channels by which it drains the lake are east branch and west branch. (Not East river and West river.)
Nelson. See Fort Nelson.
Nemaia; lake and valley, northeast of Chilko lake, Coast and Lillooet districts, B.C. (Not Na-a-ma.)
Nemegos. See Namegos.
Nepisiguit. See Nipisiguit.
Nemei; river, tributary to Churchill R., below Reindeer R., Sask. (Not Sturgeon.)
Nemeiben; bay, lake, and river, L. LaRonge, Saskatchewan.
Nemeibennuk; lake, W. of Anzhekumming L., Kenora district, Ont. (Not Sucker.)
Nemeigusabins; lake, near the upper waters of Winisk river, Keewatin.
Nemikachi; lake, near the upper waters of Lièvre river, Maskinongé county, Que. (Not Nemicachingue.)
Nemiskau; lake, expansion of Rupert R., Mistassini district, Que. (Not Namiska.)
Nemo; creek, west of Slocan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ne-na-tik-go. See Ninatigo.
Nepigon. See Nipigon.
Nepihjee. See Leaf.
Nepisiguit. See Nipisiguit.
Neptuak; mountain, northwest of Deltaform Mt., Rocky Mts., Alta., and Kootenay, B.C.
Neptune Head; point, at entrance to Stupart bay, Hudson strait, Ungava.
Nequaqon. See LaCroix.
Nesto. See Hippa.
Neston; lake, west of lake Devizes, Thunder Bay district, Ont .
Net; lake, Cassels and Strathy townships, Nipissing district, Ont.
Net Setting. See Setting.

Netley; creek and lake, south of lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Nettly nor Nipuwin.)
Netley; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Nevin; mount, west of Hendon river, Cassiar district, B.C. and Yukon.
Newagama; lake, southeast of Abitibi lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Newburg; post village and Ry. station, Carleton Co., N.B. (Not Newburg Junction.)
Newburg Junction. See Newburg.
New Canaan; post office, Kings county, N.S. (Not Canaan.)
Newell; sound, southwest shore of Frobisher bay, Franklin. (Not Kangerflung.)
New Galloway. See Galloway.
New Galway. See Galloway.
New Liskeard. See Liskeard.
Newmarket; post village, York county, N.B. (Not New Market.)
Newross; post office, Dundas county, Ont. (Not New Ross.)
Newton; fiord, Frobisher bay, Franklin. (Not Tornait.)
Newton. See Newtown.
Newtown; village, Kings county, N.B.
Newtown; village, Guysborough county, N.S. (Not Newton nor New Town.)
New Wiltshire. See Wiltshire.
New Zealand; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Niagara; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Nibinamik; lake, southwest of Wapikopa lake, upper Winisk river, Keewatin.
Niblock; mount, also pass, northeast of Popes peak, Alta.
Nicholas; islets, northeast of Vansittart island, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C. (Not Nicolas.)
Nickadow. See Nigadu.
Nicol; lake, Lorrain township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Nicolas. See Nicholas.
Nictau; village, at the forks of Tobique river, Victoria county, N.B.
Nictor; lake, headwaters of Little Tobique river, Restigouche county, N.B.
Niddery; islands, northeast of Lynedoch island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Nidhe; brook, tributary to Gravel river, above Ekwi river Mackenzie, N.W.T.
Nigadu; river and village, Gloucester Co., N.B. (Not Nickadow, Nigado nor Nigadoo.)
Niganishe. See Ingonish.
Nigei; island, near northwest end of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Galiano.) To avoid duplication. See Galiano island, strait of Georgia.
Nigger; island, between Belleville and Trenton; Hastings county, Ont.
Nigger; narrows, bay of Quinte, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Nigger island narrows.)
Nikabau; lake and river, headwaters of Ashuapmuchuan river, Chicoutimi county, Que.
Nikanassin; range of mountains, extending from the upper end of Brulé lake on Athabaska river to the north branch of Brazeau river, Alta.
Niles; mount, southeast of mount Balfour, Kootenay district, B.C.
Nimpkish; lake and river, in northwest portion of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Karmutsen lake nor Kla-anch river.)
Nimrod; lake, southwest of Bakado lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Ninatigo; lake, Stanhope township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Ne-na-tik-go.)
Ninemile; point, also Ninemile Point lightstation, southwest end of Simcoe island, Frontenac county, Ont. (Not Gage.)
Ninette; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Mink.)
Niord; mountain, west of Slocan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Nipigon; bay, lake, river, and railway station, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Nepigon nor Neepigon.)
Nipisiguit Millstream. See Millstream river.
Nipisiguit; lake and river, emptying into the bay of same name, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Nepisiguit, Nipisiquit, nor Nipisghit.)

Nipmenanni; river, a tributary of Shoshokwan river, upper Ottawa, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Nipmenane.)
Nipple; mountain, east of Frances lake, Yukon.
Nipukatasi; river, emptying into Kenoniska lake, southeast of lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Nipukatase.)
Nipuwin. See Netley.
Niskitogisew. See Kiskittogisu.
Nisling; river, tributary to White river, east of Wellesley lake, Yukon. (Not Tahte.)
Nistowasis. See Threepoint.
Nisutlin; river, emptying into Teslin lake, Yukon.
Niut; range of mountains, on the western side of Tatlayoko lake, Coast district, B.C.
Nixon. See Towincut.
Noddawai. See Nottaway.
Nodway. See Nottaway.
Noel; harbour, Crooks inlet, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Noel. See Nowell.
Nogold; creek, tributary to Stewart river, Yukon.
Noix (île aux); island, Richelieu river, St. Johns county, Que. (Not Fort Lennox.)
Nolin; island, at junction of Attawapiskat and Boulder rivers, Keewatin.
Nomining; lake, post office, and railway station, Ottawa Co., Que. (Not Nominingue.)
Nonwatin; lake and river, tributary to Black Sturgeon river, south of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Nonwatan.)
Nonwatinose; lake, on Black Sturgeon R., S. of L. Nipigon, Thunder B. district, Ont.
Noolki. See Nulki.
Noores. See Bath.
Norbury; lakes, east of Kootenay R., S. of Steele, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Fish.)
Nordenskiöld; river, tributary to Lewes river, Yukon.
Norns; mountains, southeast of Airy mountain, Kootenay district, B.C.
Norquay; mount, northwest of Banff, Alta.
Norse; lake, north of Rosamond lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Nurse.)
North; bay, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
North; channel, between Manitoulin I. and N. shore of L. Huron, Manitoulin dist., Ont.
North; lake on international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
North; lake, Harburn township, Haliburton county, Ont.
North See Gladys.
North. See Hall.
North. See Langara.
North. See Old Factory.
North Albert; peak, northwest of Albert peak, Selkirk Mts. Kootenay district, B.C.
North Antler. See Gainsborough.
North Corner. See Norths.
North Cornwall. See Cornwall.
North Devon. See Devon.
North Duck; river, emptying into Duck bay, lake Winnipegosis, Man. (Not Duck River North.)
North Branch (Kicking Horse R.) See Amiskwi.
Northeast; bay, Shabogama lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Northfield. See Hennigar.
North Foreland. See Long.
North Foreland. See Queen Elizabeth.
North Fork. See Yoho.
North Fowl; lake, on international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Hen.)
North Lincoln. See Ellesmere.
North Lizard. See Rowe.

North Mya. See Miscou.
North Nation. See Petite Nation.
North Peak. See Garibaldi hill.
North Porpoise. See Ridley.
Northport; shoal and village, Sophiasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
North Rustico; lightstation and post village, Queens Co., P.E.I. (Not Grand Rustico.)
Norths; post village, Kings county, N.S. (Not North Corner.)
North Skeena. See Inverness.
North Somerset. See Somerset.
North Star; hill, north of St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Northumberland; channel, between Gabriola and Vancouver islands, B.C.
Northumberland. See Cumberland.
North Vermilion; settlement, on north side of Peace river, Alta.
Northwest Angle; also Northwest Angle inlet, lake of the woods, international boundary, Man., Ont. and U.S.
North Wiltshire. See Wiltshire.
North Wind; lake, southeast of Humboldt bay, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not North Wing.)
Norway; island, northeast of Kuper island, southeast coast of Vancouver I., B.C.
Nottaway; river, flowing from Mattagami lake into James bay, Abitibi district, Que. Not Noddawai nor Nodway.
Nowell; channel, in easterly portion of Queen Charlotte sound, B.C. (Not Noel.)
Nozheiatik; lake, east of Anzhekumming lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Nubble; mount, Goschen island, Hecate strait, Coast district, B.C.
Nulki; lake, on telegraph trail, south of Nechako R., Coast dist., B.C. (Not Noolki.)
Numnekaning. See Nunikani.
Nunikani; lake, Sherborne township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Numnekaning.)
Nuns; island, in the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, Hochelaga county, Que. (Not Nun nor St. Paul.)
Nurse. See Norse.
Nutt; post office, Missisquoi county, Que. (Not Nutt's Corners.)
Nutt's Corners. See Nutt.
Nyarling; river, tributary to Little Buffalo river, south of Great Slave lake, N.W.T.

O

Oak; lake, English river, above Maynard lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Oak; lake, Methuen township, Peterborough county, Ont.
Oak; point, also Oak Point village, west shore of lake Manitoba, Man.
Oakbank; post village, east of Winnipeg, Man. (Not Oak Bank.)
Oakland. See Slaughenwhite.
Oakville; creek, railway station, and town, Halton Co., Ont. (Not Sixteen Mile creek.)
Obadowagashing. See Mattawagosik.
Obashi; lake, northwest of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Obashing; lake, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Big Obashing.)
Obashkong; lake, Cassels township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Obaska; lake, north of Grand L. Victoria, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Obiska.)
Obatawagush; lake, west of Harricanaw river, Abitibi district, Que.
Obatogamau; lake, at height of land south of Chibougamau L., Abitibi district, Que.
Obiduan; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Obikoba; lake, northeast of lake Timiskaming, Pontiac county, Que.
Obiska. See Obaska.
Obonga; lake, west of lake Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Oboshkegan; lake, S. of N. T. Ry. and N. of Onaman lake, Thunder Bay dist., Ont.
Obowanga; river, northwest of Obonga lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
O'Brien; creek, at international boundary, west of Cudahy, Yukon.
Observation; butte, near Gun lake, north of Nahlin river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Observation; peak, east of Peyto lake, Alta. (Not Mount Observation.)
Observation. See Jupiter.
Ochig; lakes, north of L. St. Joseph, Keewatin.
O'Conor; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds Co., Ont. (Not O'Connor.)
O'Connor. See Kaskawulsh.
Octopus; islands at the entrance to Waiatt bay, Okisollo channel, Coast district, B.C.
Odaray; mount, south of Cathedral mountain, Kootenay district, B.C.
Odei; river, tributary to Burntwood river, Keewatin. (Not Sahpoochaway.)
Odellach; river, tributary to Tobique river, Victoria county, N.B. (Not Otelloch.)
Odin; mount, west of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
O'Donnel; river, emptying into E. side of Atlin L. Cassiar, B.C. (Not Dixie creek.)
Oesa; lake, southwest of mount Lefroy, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ogani; lake, on Wenasaga R., N. W.of L. Seul, Keewatin. (Not Oganie nor Powingow.)
Ogden; mount, northwest of Hector station, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ogilvie; creek, emptying into the north end of lake Laberge, Yukon.
Ogilvie; post on Yukon river, near the mouth of Sixtymile river, Yukon.
Ogilvie; range of mountains, central Yukon.
Ogilvie; valley, north of lake Laberge, Yukon.
Ogoki; lake and river, tributary to Albany R., Thunder Bay dist., Ont. (Not Tiernan.)
Ogre; peak, near headwaters of Amiskwi river, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
O'Hara; lake, west of mount Lefroy, Rocky Mts., Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Cascade.)
Oiseau; lake and river, southeast of lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Bird.)
O'Keefe; mount, between Sloko and Silver Salmon rivers, Cassiar district, B.C.
Okemasis; lake, east of Carlton, central Saskatchewan. (Not Stony.)
Okikodosik; river, flowing southwesterly into Abitibi lake, Abitibi district, Que., and Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Okikodosec.)
Okisollo; channel, between Quadra and Sonora Is., Coast dist., B.C. (Not Okishollow.)
Okotoks; mountain, post office, and railway station, southern Alberta.
Old Bluff. See Yeo.
Old Factory; river, emptying into east side of James bay, Ungava. (Not North.)
Oldfield. See Hays.
Oldman; river, tributary to Belly river, Alta. (Not Old Man's.)
Oldman; rock, Yukon river, between Cudahy and international boundary, Yukon.
Oldwoman; rock, Yukon river, near Oldman rock, Yukon.
Olga; lake, southeast of Mattagami lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Olga; river, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Olive; mountain, northeast of mount Gordon, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Oliver; mount, southwest of Mount Bonney, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Olivine; mountain, south of Tulameen river, Yale district, B.C.
Olomanoshibo; river, Saguenay Co., Que. (Not Olomanosheebo nor Olomonasheebou.)
Omanek; island, east shore Ungava bay, Ungava.
Omatuwi; lake, north of Split lake, Nelson river, Keewatin. (Not O-Ma-Tou-Wi.)
Ombabika; bay, island, and river, N. shore of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Omenica. See Omineca.
Omineca; mountains and river, Cassiar, B.C. (Not Omenica, Ominica, nor Omeneca.)
Onamakawash; lake, southwest of Smoothrock lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Onaman; lake and river, emptying into Humboldt bay, Nipigon lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Onamanisagi.)

Onamanisagi. See Onaman.
Onatamini; brook, flowing into Wekusko lake, Keewatin.
Onderdonk; point, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
O'Neil; island, west of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Bluff nor Hog.)
O'Neil; post office, Huntingdon Co., Que. (Not O'Neil's Corners nor O'Neil Corners.)
O'Neill's Corners. See O'Neil.
Oneman; lake, English R., Kenora district, Ont. (Not Lone Man's nor One Man's.)
Onkammis; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Ooskootim. See Wuskwatim.
Ootsa; lake, southwest from Français lake, Coast district, B.C. (Not Ootsabunket.)
Opabin; creek, tributary to Brazeau river, central Alberta. (Not Boulder nor Rocky.)
Opachuanau; lake, on Churchill river, below Nemei river, Sask. (Not Pachewanow.)
Opal; mountains, east of Kananaskis river, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.
Opamiska. See Opemiska.
Opasatika; lake, south of Abitibi lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Opatawaga, lake, northeast of Mattagami L. Abitibi district, Que. (Not Opiwatakan.)
Opawika; river, tributary to Waswanipi river, Abitibi district, Que.
Opegano; lake, on Burntwood river, Keewatin.
Opemiska; lake, west of Chibougamau lake, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Opamiska.)
Opeongo; railway station and river, in southeastern portion of Algonquin National park, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Great Opeongo lake.)
Opequanne. See Opikwan.
Opequon. See Opikwan.
Ophir; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Opichuan; river, flowing to Nameiben L., Thunder Bay dist., O. (Not Opichewan.)
Opikeigen; lake, northwest of Eabemet lake, Keewatin.
Opikwan; lake, upper waters of Ottawa river, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Opequanne nor Opequon.)
Opinaka; river, tributary to Eastmain river, Ungava. (Not Opinaca nor Straight.)
Opinnagau; river, north of Ekwan river, Keewatin. (Not Upinnakaw.)
Opitsat; Indian village, southwest end of Meares island, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Clayoquot.)
Opiwatakan. See Opatawaga.
Oponask; lake, northeast of Sachigo lake, Keewatin. (Not Little Sachigo.)
Opuntia; lake, southeast of Tramping lake, Sask.
Orchay; river, tributary to Pelly river, west of Ross river, Yukon.
Ord; lake, southwest of McIntyre bay, L. Seul, Kenora dstrict, Ont. (Not Long.)
Orient. See Pijitawabik.
Orignal; bay and cape, Rimouski county, Que. (Not Arignole.)
Orleans; post office, Gloucester Tp., Carleton Co., Ont. (Not St. Joseph d'Orleans.)
Orme (anse à l'); (cap à l'); (rivière à l'); bay, cape, and river, Jacques Cartier county, Que. (Not Tortue river.)
Oromocto; island, lake, river, village, Sunbury and York Cos., N.B. (Not Oronocto.)
Oronocto. See Oromocto.
Ortell; mount, in Tasin mountains, Yukon.
Osborn; bay, weste side of Stuart channel, Vancouver island, B.C.
Osborn; cove, in upper portion of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Osbourne; bay, Eagle lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Osbourne's)
Osgoode; mount, between forks of Macmillan river, Yukon.
Osier. See Hosier.
Osipasinni; lake, east of Kakagi lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Boulder.)
Osisko; lake, southeast of Abitibi lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Oskelaneo; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.

Osnabruck; township, and Osnabruck Centre, post village, Stormont county, Ont. (Not Oznabruck.)
Ospwagan; lake, north of Paint lake, Keewatin. (Not Pipe nor Pipestone.)
Ostrander; point, Marysburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Gravelly.)
O'Sullivan; lake, at headwaters of Ottawa river, Montcalm county, Ont.
O'Sullivan; post office, York county, Ont. (Not O'Sullivan's Corners.)
O'Sullivan; river, flowing through Puskitamika lake into Waswanipi lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Otakus; lake, north of Berry lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Otakoose.)
Otanabi; lake, upper waters of Ottawa R., N.W. of Grand L. Victoria, Pontiac Co., Que.)
Otauwau; river, tributary to Lesser Slave river, Alta. (Not O-Tow-Wow.)
Otchisk; river, tributary to Waswanipi river, Abitibi district, Que.
Otelloch. See Odellach.
Otoskwin; lake and river, tributary to Badesdawa lake, upper Winisk river, Keewatin.
O-Tow-Wow. See Otauwau.
Ottawa; city, Carleton county, Ont.
Ottawa; creek, tributary to Dominion creek, Yukon.
Ottawa; lake, in Joliette county, Que.
Ottawa; river, which in lower portion forms the boundary between Ont. and Que.
Otter; point, west of Sooke bay, Vancouver island, B.C.
Otter. See Big Otter.
Otter. See Fantail.
Otterhead; river, tributary to Kicking Horse river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ottertail; river, mountain range, and railway station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Otty; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Ouasiemska. See Washimeska.
Oulac. See Aulac.
Outer Bay of Long Pt. See Long Point bay.
Outer Duck; island, east of Great Duck island, the most southerly of the Duck islands, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Outer Sturgeon. See McCreary.
Oval. See Kawawia.
Overflow; lake, on Olga river, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Owen; bay, north shore of Okisollo channel, Coast district, B.C.
Owen; channel and island, between Manitoulin and Fitzwilliam islands, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Owen; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Owen; mount, south of Cathedral mountain, Kootenay district, B.C.
Owen; point, between Athol and Wellington bays, Pr. Edward Co., Ont. (Not West.)
Owl; river, flowing from Heart lake to L. LaBiche, central Alberta.
Ox; point, the western extremity of point Anne, Thurlow township, Hastings Co., Ont.
Oxdrift; railway station, Kenora district, Ont.
Oxstall. See Ecstall.
Oxtongue; lake and river, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Ox Tongue.)
Oyster; peak, west of mount Douglas, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Oznabruck. See Osnabruck.
Ozhiski; lake, southwest of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Ozhuskans; rapids, upper Winisk river, Keewatin.

P

Pachena; point, south of Pachena bay, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Beegadoss nor Beeghadoss.)
Pachewanow. See Opachuanau.

Packhoon. See Pakhoan.
Paddle; river, tributary to Pembina river, Alta.
Paddle. See Boyer.
Paddling; lake, north of Blaine lake, central Sask.
Pagaonga. See Papaonga.
Pagato; lake and river, tributary to Churchill R., east of Reindeer R. central Sask.
Page; lagoon, south of Hammond bay, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Page; point, Oyster harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Paget; peak, northwest of Hector station, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Pagwachuan; lake, and river tributary to Kenogami river, Algoma and Thunder Bay districts, Ont. (Not Bagutchuan river, Pawgutchewan river, Powgulchuan lake, nor Pawghtchewan lake.)
Paincourt; post village, Kent county, Ont. (Not Dover South nor Pain Cour.)
Painkiller. See Gamskagamik.
Painsec; post village and Ry. station, Westmorland Co., N.B. (Not Painsec Junction.)
Paint; lake and river, tributary to Grass river, Keewatin. (Not Manuminan.)
Paisley; point, Douglas channel, west of Maitland island, Coast district, B.C.
Pakhoan; lake, on Severn river, Keewatin. (Not Little Cedar nor Packhoon.)
Pak-oghkee. See Pakowki.
Pakonsigane; river, upper waters of Manuan river, St. Maurice county, Que.
Pakowagaming. See Pakowkami.
Pakowcaming. See Pakowkami.
Pakowkami; lake, in Gladstone township, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Pakowagaming nor Pakowcaming.)
Pakowki; lake, southeastern Alberta. (Not Pakokee, Pak-oghkee, nor Peekopee.)
Pakwa; lake, on Grass river, Keewatin. (Not Pakwahigan, Paquehigan nor Sandy.)
Pakwahigan. See Pakwa.
Pakwash; lakes, N.W. of L. Seul, Kee. (Not Little Shallow, Paquash nor Shallow.)
Palliser; mountain range, pass, river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Palmer Bar; creek, tributary to Moyie river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Pantage; lake, on telegraph trail, south of Blackwater river, Cariboo district, B.C. (Not Pelican.)
Papaonga; river, trib., to Wenasaga R. above Slate L., Keewatin. (Not Papagonga.)
Papineau; brook and lake, Wicklow township, Hastings county, Ont.
Papineau; lake, Ottawa county, Que. (Not Lac du Commandant.)
Papineau d'Abbotsford; post office and railway station, Rouville county, Que.
Paquash. See Pakwash.
Paquehigan. See Pakwa.
Paquin; lake, northwest of Crean lake, central Saskatchewan. (Not Cross.)
Paradise; mountain peak, south of Sloko river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Paradise; valley, north of mount Temple, Alta.
Paradise. See Lodestone.
Parc-Laval; post office, Laval county, Que.
Parisian. See Parisienne.
Parisienne (île); island, Whitefish bay, L. Superior, Ont. (Not Parisian island.)
Parizeau; point, on east coast of Digby I., Prince Rupert harbour, Coast dist, B.C.
Park; mount, west of mount Biddle, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Parker; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Parker; island and landing, south of Shute point, Bruce county, Ont.
Parkhill; village and railway station, Middlesex county, Ont. (Not Park Hill.)
Parkins; cape, at west entrance to Quatsino sound, Vancouver island, B.C.
Parks; lake, southeast of lake Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Parrsboro; parish, river, and town, Cumberland county, N.S. (Not Parrsborough.)
Parry; bay, southwest of Esquimalt, Vancouver island, B.C.

Parrywood; railway station, Kenora district, Ont.
Parson; rock, Active pass, strait of Georgia, New Westminister district, B.C.
Partipique. See Portapique.
Parton; river, tributary to Tatshenshini river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Partridge; creek, flowing into Wheaton river, also pass, southern Yukon.
Partridge; falls, Pigeon R., near Grand portage, Int. boundary, Thunder Bay dist., O.
Partridge Crop. See Pineimuta.
Pashashibu; bay, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Pashasheeboo.)
Pasiminikana; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Pashkokogan; lake and river, southeast of L. St. Joseph, Thunder Bay district, Ont
Paskagama; lake, upper waters of Migiskan river, Abitibi district, Que.
Paskekegan. See Piskahegan.
Pasquia; range of hills, also river tributary to the Saskatchewan, Keewatin and Sask. (Not Basquia nor Basquian.)
Pass. See Blakiston.
Patauquin. See Petauguin.
Patience; lake, Tp. 36, R. 3, W. of 3 M., southern Saskatchewan.
Patterson; bay and point, St. Lawrence river, Yonge township, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Chimney Island point.)
Paudash; brook, lake, and post office, Cardiff township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Paugh; lake, Sherwood towship, Renfrew county, Ont.
Pauktorvik; island, southwest shore Ungava bay, Ungava.
Pawghtchewan. See Pagwachuan.
Pawgutchewan. See Pagwachuan.
Payoonan. See Peonan.
Payne; lake, and river emptying into Ungava bay, Ungava. (Not Tasurak.)
Peach; island, at outlet of lake St. Clair, Essex county, Ont. (Not Isle aux Pêches.)
Peak; lake, southwest of Dinorwic lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Pear. See Dromedary.
Pearce; mount, northwest of Mt. McNicoll, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Pearson; island, west of Belanger point and east of Greene island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Little Grant.)
Peashteebee. See Piashti.
Peavine; creek, tributary to Moyie river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Pebble. See Lowes.
Peck; lake, south of Ministikwan lake, central Sask. (Not Little Fishing.)
Peckagomique. See Becaguimec.
Pedder; bay and inlet, south of Parry bay, Vancouver island, B.C.
Peekopee. See Pakowki.
Peel; island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Prince Edward nor Tent.)
Peel; shoal, off Peel island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Tent Island shoal.)
Pee-pee-ke-wah-be-kung. See Pipikwabi.
Peeshabo. See Pishabo.
Pegamasai; lake, in Montgomery township, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Pegamasay.)
Peggy Cove; village, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Peggy's Cove.)
Pe-kange-kum. See Pikangikum.
Pekangikum. See Pikangikum.
Pekisko; creek, tributary to Highwood R., Alta. (Not Middle Branch of Highwood R.
Pelee; island and point, and Pelee Island post office, Essex county, Ont. (Not Pele nor Pointe Pelee.)
Pelerin; post settlement, Kent county, N.B. (Not Pelering nor Puellering.)
Pelican; lake, north of Minnitaki lake, Kenora district, Ont.

Pelican. See Chitek.
Pelican. See Lavallée.
Pelican. See Pantage.
Pelican. See Primeau.
Pelly; mountains, lakes, and river, Yukon.
Pemberton; meadows, on Lillooet river, above Lilooet lake, also pass, portage, and post office, betweeen Anderson and Lillooet lakes, B.C.
Pembina; mountain and river, southern Manitoba.
Pen; lake, Nightingale township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Penassi; river, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Pencil; lake, Cavendish township, Peterborough county, Ont.
Pender; island, in southern portion of the strait of Georgia, B.C.
Pender. See Brabant.
Pender. See Walkem.
Penetangore; river, emptying into lake Huron at Kincardine, Bruce county, Ont.
Penetanguishene; town, Simcoe county, Ont. (Not Penetang.)
Penitentiary; shoal, southwest of Kingston, Frontenac Co., Ont. (Not Prince Regent.)
Penny. See Cumberland.
Penrose; mount, in forks of Bridge river, Lillooet district, B.C.
Pentamerus; point, Crane bay, lake Manitoba, Man.
Pentecôte; river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Pentecost.)
Peonan; creek, tributary to Saskatchewan river, near Ft.-à-la-Corne, Sask.
Peonan; point, in northerly part of lake Manitoba, Man. (Not Payoonan.)
Pepechekau. See Pipishikau.
Pepin; point, east entrance Tuck narrows, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast dist., B.C.
Pepisquew. See Weibikwei.
Pequaket. See Pikwaket.
Perault. See Perrault.
Perch; island, northeast of Gordon I., St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Reed.)
Percy; lake, Harburn township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Pereault. See Perrault.
Pereleshin; mountain, near Stikine R., between Anuk and Scud Rs., Cassiar dist., B.C.
Peribonka; river, emptying into lake St. John, Que. (Not Peribonca.)
Perkins; creek and peak, north of Pugh peak, southern Yukon.
Perkins; rock, S.W. of Ruel shoal, entrance to Key harbour, Parry Sound dist., O.
Perley rock; mountain spur, near Terminal peak, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Perpisawick. See Petpeswick.
Perrang; cove, east shore of St. Margaret bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Perrin.)
Perrault; lake, west of McIntyre bay, L. Seul, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Perault nor Pereault.)
Perrin. See Perrang.
Perry; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Perry; ridge, west of Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Perry's.)
Perseverance; island, west of Fitzwilliam island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Perther's. See Perthes.
Perthes; point, in northerly portion of Tagish lake, Yukon. (Not Perther's.)
Petatstekupau. See Petitsikapau.
Petauguin; lake, in Galbraith township, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Pataguin.)
Petawawa; military reserve, railway station, river, township, and village, Renfrew county, Ont. (Not Petewawa.)
Petcoudiac. See Petitcodiac.
Peter; rock, off the north shore of L. Ontario, between Cobourg and Port Hope, Northumberland county, Ont. (Not Gale island nor Gull rock.)
Peter's. See Petrie.

Peterson; lake, southeast of Cobalt, Nipissing district, Ont.
Peterson; range of mountains, northwest of lake Laberge, Yukon.
Peters Road; village, Kings county, P.E.I. (Not Peter's Road.)
Petewawa. See Petawawa.
Pethick; point, on east side of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Pethinue; peninsula, Great Slave lake, Mackenzie, N.W.T. (Not Peth-the-nu-eh.)
Petishikupau. See Petitsikapau.
Petit Chicot. See Chicot.
Petitcodiac; river, Albert and Westmorland counties, N.B. (Not Petcoudiac nor Petit Coudiac.)
Petitdegrat; inlet, island, and post office, Richmond county, N.S. (Not Petit Degrat nor Petit de Grat.)
Petite. See Walton.
Petite Ile aux Cygnes. See Sévigny.
Petite-Nation; river, tributary to the Ottawa, from the north. (Not Nation nor North Nation.)
Petite Nation. See South Nation.
Petit-Rocher; post village and railway station, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Petite Roche nor Petite Rocher.)
Petitsikapau; lake, north of Ashuanipi river, Ungava. (Not Petatstekupau, Petishikupau, nor Petshikupau.)
Petpeswick; harbour, inlet, lake, and post office, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Perpisawick nor Petpiswick.)
Petrie; reef, at east entrance to Sydney harbour, Cape Breton county, N.S. (Not Peter's, Petre, nor Petrie's.)
Petrolia; town, Lambton county, Ont. (Not Petrolea.)
Petshikupau. See Petitsikapau.
Peveril; mountain peaks, southwest of Goodwin creek, Cassiar district, B.C.
Peyto; glacier and lake, northwest of Bow lake, Alta. (Not Peyto's nor Glacier lake.)
Pheasant; creek and hill, north of Qu'Appelle river, southeastern Saskatchewan.
Phelan; railway station, north shore of Skeena river, Coast district, B.C.
Philip; river, emptying into Northumberland strait, N.S. (Not Phillip.)
Philips; cove, east of Pillsbury cove, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Philips; point, east coast of Digby I., Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Phillip. See Philip.
Phillips; shoal, northeast of Main island, entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Philmonro; settlement, Kings county, N.B. (Not Philmaro nor Philomaro.)
Phœbe; point, northwesterly point of Fitzwilliam island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Photograph; mountain, Kitimat arm, Coast district, B.C.
Piashti; bay and river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Peashte-bai, Piastre bay, nor Peashteebee river.)
Piastre. See Piashti.
Pichenninnis; brook, south of Eagle lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Pichinamei; lake, south of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Pickering. See Frenchman.
Pickitigouching. See Pikitigushi.
Pickle; lake, east of Kapkichi lake, upper Winisk river, Keewatin.
Pickwaket. See Pikwaket.
Picnic. See Cockburn.
Picnic. See Stovin.
Picture Narrows; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Pieromonta; river, emptying into Kempt lake, St. Maurice county, Que.
Piers; island, Satellite channel, southeast coast of Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Pier.)

Pigeon; bay, falls and point, also river flowing into the bay and forming part of the international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Pigeon; mountain, south of Bow river, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.

Pijitawabekong. See Pijitawabik.

Pijitawabik; lake, east of mouth of Nipigon river, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Orient, Pijitawabekong, Pijitawbikong, nor Pittiwabikong.)

Pijitawabikong. See Pijitawabik.

Pijuwyan; lake, and river tributary to Waswanipi river, above Opawika river, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Pijou Wyan.)

Pika; peak, northeast of Laggan, Rocky mountains, Alta.

Pikangikum; Indian reserve and lake, on Berens river, Keewatin. (Not Pe-kange-kum nor Pekangikum.)

Pikapao; river, tributary to Moisie river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Pikopao.)

Pike; lake, mountain, and river, south of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.

Pikitigushi; river, emptying into the northern end of Nipigon lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Pickitigouching nor Muddy.)

Pikopao. See Pikapao.

Pikwaket; brook and mountain, Kings county, N.B. (Not Pequaket nor Pickwaket.)

Pilkington; mount, north of Blaeberry river, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.

Pillsbury; cove, east of Venn passage, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district. B.C.

Pilot; bay, Gabriola island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.

Pilot; bay and point, and Pilot Bay settlement, Kootenay lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Cape Horn nor Pirate bay.)

Pilot; island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.

Pilot; lake, Burleigh township, Peterborough county, Ont.

Pilot; point, southeast corner of Gribbell island, Coast district, B.C.

Pimbury; point, Departure bay, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Pinbury.) Previous decision revised.

Pinbury. See Pimbury.

Pinched-neek; lake, at headwaters Rupert R., N. of Mistassini L. Mistassini dist., Que.

Pine; island, near Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.

Pine; lake, northwest of Gunflint lake, international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Island Portage lake.)

Pine; point, Weller bay, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.

Pine. See Clark.

Pine. See Mermaid.

Pine. See Minago.

Pine. See Shingwak.

Pine channel. See Kapikik lake.

Pine Island lake. See Cumberland lake.

Pineimuta; lake, west of L. St. Martin, Man. (Not Partridge Crop.)

Pineroot; river, emptying into Athapapuskow lake, Keewatin.

Pine Tree; harbour and point, southeast of Johnston harbour, Bruce county, Ont.

Pine Wood. See Frederick.

Pingston; creek, west of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.

Pink; river, flowing northeasterly into Reindeer lake, Sask. (Not Vermilion.)

Pinnacle; mountain, southwest of mount Temple, Alta.

Pinnacle. See Cathedral.

Pinto; butte, also creek tributary to Wood river, Sask. (Not Pinto Horse.)

Pipe. See Ospwagan.

Pipestone; lake, south of Cross lake, Nelson river, Keewatin.

Pipestone; pass and river, Rocky mountains, Alta. (Not Pipe creek.)

Pipestone. See Ospwagan.

Pipikwabi; lake, Stanhope Tp., Haliburton Co., Ont. (Not Pee-pee-ke-wah-be-kung.)

Pipishikau; river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Pepechekau.)
Pipmakan; lake, Chicoutimi county, Que. (Not Pipmaukin nor Pitmuakan.)
Pirate. See Pilot.
Pishabo; lake, Cassels township, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Peeshabo.)
Pishidgi; lake, west of lake Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Piskahegan; river, tributary to Magaguadavic river, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Paskekegan nor Piskehagan.)
Pita; lake, on Churchill river, below Reindeer river, Saskatchewan.
Pitchpine; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Pitmuakan. See Pipmakan.
Pitopiko; lake, an expansion of Manuan river, upper St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que. (Not Pitopieco.)
Pitt; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Pittiwabikong. See Pijitawabik.
Pitts; mount, southwest of the junction of Yukon, Lewes and Pelly rivers, Yukon.
Pizustigwan; river, northwest of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Plateau; creek, flowing into Torres channel, Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Pleasant; point, the eastern extreme of Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Indian.)
Plover; island, west coast Ungava bay, Ungava.
Plum; creek and lake, tributary to Souris river, southwestern Manitoba.
Plumper; passage, channel between Discovery and Chain islands, Haro strait, New Westminster district, B.C. (Not Discovery.)
Plumper's. See Active.
Pockmouche. See Pokemouche.
Pocmouche. See Pokemouche.
Pocowagamis. See Pokowagamis.
Point; river, flowing into Sagemace bay, lake Winnipegosis, Man.
Point Brulé. See Brulé.
Point de Bute. See Pont-à-Buot.
Pointe-à-la-Garde; village, Bonaventure county, Que. (Not Pointe la Garde.) Reversal of previous decision.
Pointe-des-Monts; post office, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Pointe de Monts.) See also Monts.
Point Edward; town, Lambton county, Ont.
Point Fortune; post village, Vaudreuil county, Que.
Pointe Pelee. See Pelee.
Point-no-point. See Glacier.
Point Sapin; post village, Kent county, N.B.
Point Wolf; town, Albert county, N.B. (Not Point Wolfe.)
Pokemouche; river, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Pockmouche nor Pocmouche.)
Poker; creek, branch of Walker creek, near international boundary, Yukon.
Pokesudi; island, at west entrance to Shippigan harbour, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Poc Sudie, Poksudi, Pokesudie, Pokesuedie, nor Pokesoudie.)
Pokiok; river and village, York county, N.B. (Not Pokiock nor Poquiock.)
Pokkattawagan. See Pukkatawagan.
Pokowagamis; lake, and river tributary to Eel river, York county, N.B. (Not Pocowagamis nor Pocowogamis.)
Pollinger; mount, northeast of Kiwetinok peak, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Ponhook; lake, in western portions of Halifax and Hants Cos., N.S. (Not St. Croix.)
Pont-à-Buot; village, Westmorland Co., N.B. (Not Point de Bute nor Pointe de Bute.)
Pontax; river, emptying into James bay, north of Rupert river, Mistassini district, Que. (Not Pontiac.)
Pontiac. See Pontax..
Pooh-bah; lake, Hunter island, Rainy River district, Ont. (Not Pooh-Bah.)

Pool. See Poole.
Poole; creek ,tributary to Birkenhead river, Lillooet district, B.C. (Not Pool.)
Poole; island, N. of Grenadier I. St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Pool.)
Pooles Resort; post office and summer resort, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Poole's Resort.)
Popes; peak, Bow range, Rocky Mts., Alta., and Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Pope's.)
Popham; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Poplar; point, near the mouth of Rupert river, Mistassini district, Que.
Poplar Point; parish and post settlement, on Assiniboine river, Man.
Poquiock. See Pokiok.
Porcupine; creek, tributary to Stikine R., south of Anuk R., Cassiar dist., B.C.
Porcupine; hills, southern Alberta.
Porcupine; mountain, northwestern Manitoba and Sask.
Porcupine; point and reef, southeast of cape Hurd, Bruce county, Ont.
Porcupine; river, tributary to Yukon river, northwestern Yukon.
Porlier; pass, between Galiano and Valdes islands, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C. (Not Portier.)
Porphyry; creek, flowing to Bulkley R., opp. Sharpe creek, Cassair district, B.C.
Porphyry; island, point, and reef, south of Edward island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Porpoise; channel, between Lelu and Ridley islands, also harbour in south side of Kaien island, Coast district, B.C.
Portage; bay, east of Peonan point, in northern portion of L. Manitoba, Man.
Portage; bay and point, east of Gatacre point, Manitoulin I., Manitoulin dist., Ont.
Portage; lake, west of Knife lake, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Portage-la-Prairie; parish and city, on Assiniboine river, Man.
Portal; peak, east of mount Baker, Alta. (Not Mount Portal.)
Portapique; river and village, Colchester county, N.S. (Not Partipique nor Port au Pique.)
Port Arthur; lakeport city, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Named Prince Arthur's Landing, in honour of H. R. H. Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught), by Col. Wolseley, on the occasion of the landing of the troops of the Red River Expedition there, May 25th 1870. Incorporated as the town of Port Arthur, by statute of Ontario, March 25th, 1884.
Port Bickerton; village, Guysborough county, N.S. (Not Port Beckerton.)
Port Burwell; lightstation and village, Elgin county, Ont. (Not Big Otter Creek lightstation.)
Port Daniel; harbour and village, Bonaventure county, Que. (Not Port Daniel East nor St. George Port Daniel.)
Port Daniel East. See Port Daniel.
Port Ebert. See Port Hebert.
Port Elgin; town, Bruce county, Ont.
Port Essington. See Essington.
Porter; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Porter; lake, between Atlin and Gladys lakes, Cassiar district, B.C.
Porter; landing, at N. end of Dease L., Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Porter's landing.)
Porter's Landing. See Porter.
Port Hebert; village, Shelburne county, N.S. (Not Port Ebert, Big Port le Bear, Big Port l'Hebert nor Port L'Hebert.)
Portland; island, west of Moresby island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Portier. See Porlier.
Port Joli; village, Queens county, N.S. (Not Port Jolie.)
Port Latour; village, Shelburne county, N.S. (Not Port la Tour nor Port Letour.)
Port L'Hebert. See Port Hebert.
Port Lewis; post office, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not Port Louis.)

Port Lorne; post office and lighthouse station, Annapolis county, N.S. (Not Marshall Cove nor Port Williams.)

Port Louis. See Port Lewis.

Port Maitland; lightstation and village, bay of Fundy, Yarmouth county, N.S. (Not Green Cove nor Maitland.)

Port Matoon. See Port Mouton.

Port Medway. See Medway.

Port Metway. See Medway.

Port Mouton; village, Queens county, N.S. (Not Port Matoon.)

Portobello; stream, emptying into French lake, Sunbury county, N.B. (Not Porto Bello nor Portobella.)

Port Williams. See Port Lorne.

Possession; point, east of Sooke inlet, Vancouver island, B.C.

Potato; lake and river, emptying into south side of L. LaRonge, Sask.

Potter; point, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.

Pottersburg; railway station and village, Middlesex Co., Ont. (Not London Junction.)

Pouce-Coupé; river, tributary to Peace river, Alta. (Not Echafaud.)

Poulamon; bay, Richmond county, N.S. (Not Poulament nor Poulamond.)

Poverty; lake, Monmouth township, Haliburton county, Ont.

Povoas; mountain, east of the north end of lake Laberge, Yukon.

Power; lake, east of Anzhikumming lake, Kenora district, Ont.

Powgulchuan. See Pagwachuan.

Powingow. See Ogani.

Prairies (rivière des); river, separating, Laval county from Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier counties, Que. (Not Back river.) See also Rivière-des-Prairies.

Pratt; island and reef, southeast of Dead island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.

Prejevalsky; point, Bennett lake, Yukon. (Not Prejevalski.)

Presbyterian; river, tributary to Leather river, eastern Saskatchewan.

Present. See Larder.

President; range of mountains and pass, west of Yoho valley, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Emerald.) So named for the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

President. See Larder.

Presqu'île; bay, peninsula and point, near S.E. corner of Northumberland Co., Ont.

Presquile; river, tributary to St. John river, Carleton county, N.B. (Not Presqu'ile.)

Prevost; canyon, and river tributary to Ross river, Yukon.

Prevost; island, off the west end of Active pass, strait of Georgia, B.C.

Prevost; mount, east of Carboro bay, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.

Prevost. See Kunghit.

Priam; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.

Price; township, Beauce county, Que.

Prim; point, at entrance to Annapolis basin, Digby county, N.S. (Not Rogers.)

Primeau; lake, an expansion of Churchill river, Sask. (Not Pelican.)

Primrose; lake, north of Cold lake, central Alberta and Saskatchewan. (Not Goose.)

Prince Albert; peninsula, northwesterly portion of Victoria island, Franklin. (Not Prince Arthur Land.)

Prince Albert Land. See Victoria island.

Prince Alfred; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.

Prince Arthur Land. See Prince Albert peninsula.

Prince Edward; bay and point, Pr. Edw. Co., Ont. (Not S. bay nor S. Bay point.)

Prince Edward. See Peel.

Prince Henry Foreland. See Hopes Advance.

Prince of Wales. See Wales.

Prince of Wales; island, northwest of Boothia peninsula, Franklin.
Prince Patrick; island, north of Banks island, Franklin.
Prince Regent; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Little Stave nor McDonald's.)
Prince Regent. See Penitentiary.
Prince Rupert; harbour, and Trans. Ry. terminus, Kaien island, Coast district, B.C.
Princess Charlotte; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Princetown; village, Prince county, P.E.I. (Not Prince Town.)
Pritzler; harbour, N. shore Hudson strait, Frank. (Not Pritzler's nor Jackman sound.)
Privateer; mountain, N.E. of Blackwater range of the Rockies, Kootenay dist., B.C.
Procter; creek and settlement, south of Balfour, Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Proctor.)
Promise; island, at the entrance to Douglas channel, Coast district, B.C.
Protection; island, east of Nanaimo harbour, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Douglas.)
Proud-sitting; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Providence; bay and point, south shore Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Provoking; lake, in Algonquin National park, Nipissing district, Ont.
Prud'homme; lake, northeast of Rib lake, Nipissing district, Ont.
Psyche; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Ptarmigan; creek, flowing into a large lake of the Pelly group, Yukon.
Ptarmigan; lake and peak, northeast of Laggan, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Puce; post village, also rivière aux Puces, Essex county, Ont.
Pudding; burn, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Puellering. See Pelerin.
Pugh; peak, northwest of the "big bend" of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Puke-lowogein. See Setting.
Pukkatawagan; lake and river, Churchill river, Keewatin. (Not Pokkattawagan nor Puk-a-ta-wa-gan.)
Pulpit; peak, south of Turquoise lake, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Pulpwood; point, southwestern side of Cockburn island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Pulteney; point, southwestern extreme of Malcolm island, at entrance to Broughton strait, Coast district, B.C. (Not Graeme.) This is the point on which stands the lighthouse established in 1905.
Pulton; bay and point, south shore of Okisollo channel, Coast district, B.C.
Punichuan; bay, in the southern end of Mistassini lake, Mistassini district, Que.
Punk; island, 3 m. S.E. Grindstone Pt., L. Winnipeg, Man. (Not Deer nor Reindeer.)
Punk. See Deer.
Purity; glacier and mountain, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Lardo.)
Purvis; bank, northwest of Greene island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Puskitamika; lake, south of Waswanipi lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Puslinch; lake, post village, Ry. sta., and Tp. Wellington Co., Ont. (Not Schaw sta.)
Pyramid; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Pyramid; mountain, north of mount Grey, southern Yukon.

Q

Quadacha. See Kwadacha.
Quadra; hill, Galiano island, strait of Georgia, B.C.
Quadra; island, between Discovery passage and Okisollo channel, Coast district, B.C. The southern portion of what was formerly Valdes island.
Quamichan; lake and river, tributary to Cowichan river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Quaneca. See Kwadacha.
Qu'Appelle; river, flowing easterly into the Assiniboine, southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, also town in southern Saskatchewan.

Quarry; point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Quarry. See Forsyth.
Quartz; creek, branch of McDame creek, Dease river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Quartz; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Quatawamkedgewick. See Kedgwick.
Quebec; creek, tributary to Yukon river, below Dawson, Yukon.
Quebec; head, eastern end of Wolfe island, Frontenac county, Ont. (Not East point.)
Queen; point, forms the western boundary of Walkhouse bay, Manitoulin island, Ont.
Queen Elizabeth; foreland, S.E. point of Loks Land, Franklin. (Not North Foreland.)
Queensport; harbour, Guysborough Co., N.S. (Not Queen's Port nor Crow harbour.)
Queenston; village, and Queenston heights, Lincoln county, Ont. (Not Queenstown.)
Quesnel; lake, mining division, river, and village, Cariboo, B.C. (Not Quesnelle.)
Quetachu; bay, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Quetachoo.)
Quiet; lake, northeast of Teslin lake, Yukon.
Quill; lakes, southern Sask. (Not Big Quill and Little Quill.)
Quinitsa. See Kwinitsa.
Quinn; creek, branch of Sulphur creek, Indian river, Yukon. (Not Quin.)
Quinte; bay of, in L. Ontario, almost separating Prince Edward county from the mainland of Ontario. (Not Quinté.)
Quinze (lac des); lake, an expansion of the upper Ottawa river, Pontiac county, Que.
Quio; river, tributary to the Ottawa, Pontiac county, Que.
Quispamsis; post village, Kings county, N.B. (Not Quispansis.)
Quyon; railway station and village, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Quio.) Reversal of previous decision.

R

Rabbit; mountain, Paipoonge township, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Rabbit; mountain and river, east of lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.
Rabbitt; mount, also creek, northwest of Tulameen, Yale district, B.C.
Race; passage and rocks, off S. point of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Race islands.)
Rae; mount, Misty range, southern Alta.
Raft; narrows, north of Hill island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Ragged; bight, northeast of cape Hurd, Bruce county, Ont.
Ragged Island (harbour). See Lockport.
Ragged; lake, in the Algonquin National park, Nipissing district, Ont.
Ragged; mountain, east of Sooke river, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Saddle.)
Ragged. See Locke.
Rainy; creek, tributary to Elbow river, Alta.
Rainy; creek, tributary to Moyie river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Rainy; lake and raiver, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
The river takes its name from the lake which appears on early maps as "Tekamammaouen"—written "Tekamaihouenne" by Verendry, 1738, and also as lac la Pluie (probably derived from the Indian name) and not as erroneously supposed from René, "name of its discoverer," nor from reine "meaning Queen of rivers."
Raisin; river, Glengarry and Stormont counties, Ont. (Not Black R., R. au Raisin, nor Riv. aux Raisins.)
Raley; point, north of Clio bay, Kitimat arm, Coast district, B.C.
Ramsay, river, emptying into Crooks inlet, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Ramsden; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Ranch; point, Nanoose harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Randolph; lake, S. of N. T. Ry. and N.W. of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Rapid. See Minnedosa.

Rapid (river). See Montreal.
Rapide-de-Femme; post village, Victoria county, N.B. (Not Rapid de Femme nor Rapide des Femmes.)
Rapides (lac des); lake, upper Ottawa R., southeast of Barriere L., Pontiac Co., Que.
Rapid River (lake). See Forks.
Raquette; river, Vaudreuil county, Que.
Raspberry. See Robinson.
Rat; lake, between Rose and South lakes, Int. boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Rat. See Alcott.
Rat. See Taggart.
Rathbun; bay and point, E. of Jenkins Pt., Manitoulin I., Manitoulin district, Ont.
Rat Portage lake. See Manigotagan.
Rattlesnake. See Bagot.
Raven; lake and river, McFadden township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Raven; river, tributary to Red Deer river, southern Alta.
Rawlinson; creek, tributary to Nordenskiöld river, Yukon.
Rawson; harbour and island, N. shore Hudson Strait, Frank. (Not Harbour island.)
Raymond; passage, S. from Seaforth Ch., Coast district, B.C. (Not Hecate channel.)
Reader; lake, northwest of The Pas, Keewatin.
Reception; lake, Grasett township, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Kaikaquabick.)
Red; bay, south of Golden valley, Bruce county, Ont.
Red; lake, northwest of L. Seul, Keewatin. (Not Vermilion.)
Redberry; lake, southwest of Carlton, central Sask.
Redburn; creek and peak, northeast of Moberly, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Red Dan; reef, southeast of Birch point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Red Deer; lake, and river, emptying into lake Winnipegosis, Sask.
Red Deer. See La Biche.
Red Deer. See Waskesiu.
Redding; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Redflag; mountain, west of Parry bay, Vancouver island, B.C.
Redhorse; rock and lightstation. west of Beaurivage island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not 7a.)
Rednersville; village, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Redoubt; mountain, northeast of Laggan, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Redstone; brook and lake, Guilford township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Reed; lake, northeast of Cormorant lake, Keewatin.
Reed. See Perch.
Reed. See Reid.
Reef. See Bonnet.
Reeves; harbour, Big island, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Refugee. See Conran.
Refugee. See Stovin.
Reid; island, south of Valdes island, S.E. coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Reid; mount, between Watson and Wheaton rivers, southern Yukon.
Reid; mount, southeast of lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.
Reid; point, south of Red bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Reid; rock, south of George island, Halifax harbour, Halifax Co., N.S. (Not Reed.)
Reid Mills; post office, Dundas county, Ont. (Not Reid's Mills.)
Reindeer; creek, tributary to Yukon river, south of Indian river, Yukon.
Reindeer; lake and river, emptying into Churchill river, Sask. and Keewatin.
Reindeer. See Punk.
Remic; rapids, in Ottawa river, about two miles west of Ottawa city. (Not Remicks, Remix, nor Remous.)
Remington; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.

Remous. See Remic.
Renny; island, south of Whitney point, St. Lawrence R. Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Bush.)
Reserve; point, Active pass, strait of Georgia, Westminster district, B.C.
Resolution; island, at entrance to Frobisher bay, Franklin. (Not Tudjakdjuan.)
Resolution. See Warwick.
Restigouche; county and river, northern New Brunswick. (Not Ristigouche.)
Restigouche. See Ristigouche.
Retreat; cove, southwest of Galiano island, strait of Georgia, B.C.
Revelstoke; mount, railway station, and town, Kootenay district, B.C.
Rexton; town, Kent county, N.B. (Not Kingston.)
Riall; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence R. Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Millar's nor Smith's.)
Rib; lake, north of Cassels township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Ribbon; river, tributary to Manuan river, upper St. Maurice, Champlain county, Que. (Not Rivière au Ruban.)
Rich; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Richard; point, Nanoose harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Richard; point, north of "The Narrows," L. Manitoba, Man.
Richards; mount, southwest of Osborn bay, Stuart channel, Vancouver island, B.C.
Richardson; mount, northeast of Laggan, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Richelieu; village, on Richelieu river, Rouville county, Que. (Not Village Richelieu.)
Richmond; gulf, north of Little Whale river, Ungava. (Not Richmond lake.)
Richmond; village, Carleton county, N.B. (Not Richmond Corner.)
Richmond. See Malpeque.
Richmond Corner. See Richmond.
Richthofen; island and valley, lake Laberge, Yukon. (Not Richtofen.)
Rickett; harbour, eastern side of Cockburn island and southwesterly from Cinder point, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Rickley; harbour, W. of Burnt I., and N. of Western Duck I., Manitoulin dist., Ont.
Riddell; mount, also creek, northwest of Tulameen, Yale district, B.C.
Riddell; mount, between Macmillan and Ross rivers, also river tributary to the Macmillan, Yukon.
Ridgeway; creek, tributary to Moyie river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Riding; mountain, western Manitoba.
Ridley; island, south of Kaien island, Chatham sound, Coast district, B.C. (Not Flat nor North Porpoise.)
Rigaud; river, a small tributary of the Ottawa river, Glengarry and Prescott counties, Ont. and Vaudreuil county, Que. (Not rivière à la Graisse.)
Rigolet; settlement, at narrows of Hamilton inlet, Ashuanipi district, Que. (Not Rigoulette.)
Rinda; a spur of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ringnes; islands, southwest of Axel Heiberg island, Franklin.
Rink; rapid, in Lewes river, below Tatchun river, Yukon.
Riordon; point, Boxer reach, Coast district, B.C.
Rip; point, Active pass, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C.
Ripple; creek, tributary to Moyie river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Meadow.)
Ripple; reef, west of Lyal island, Bruce county, Ont.
Riske; creek, trib. to Fraser R., above Chilcotin R., Cariboo and Lillooet dists., B.C.
Ristigouche; township, Bonaventure county, Que. (Not Restigouche.)
Ristigouche. See Restigouche.
Ritchie; point, north extreme of Kaien island, Coast district, B.C. (Not Hays.)
River Beaudette. See Beaudet.
River Denys. See Denys.
River (mt.) See Lewes.
Rivers; lake of the, southern Sask.

Rivière-à-la-Martre; post village, also Light, Signal and Telegraph station, Christie township, Gaspé county, Que. (Not Martin River nor Rivière à la Marte.)
Rivière-des-Caches; village, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not River de Cache nor Rivière du Cache.)
Rivière-des-Chûtes; village, Carleton county, N.B. (Not River de Chute.)
Rivière-des-Fèves; post office, Chateauguay county, Que. (Not Rivières des Fèves.)
Rivière-des-Prairies; village, Hochelaga county, Que. (Not Rivière des Prairies.) See also Prairies.
Rixon; rock, near North point, at entrance to Georgian bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Roaring; river, tributary to Swan river, western Manitoba. (Not Rolling.)
Roberson; point, northeast coast of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Robert; island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Cherry nor Sumac.)
Robert; lake, Martin river, above Tesekau lake, Mistassini district, Que.
Robert; point, Markham bay, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Roberts; bay, in South bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Robertson; cove, north of Lizard islands, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Jackson.)
Robertson; creek, tributary to Little Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Robertson; mount, near Stikine river, north of Iskut river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Robertson; post office and railway station, Megantic county, Que. (Not Robertson Station post office.)
Robertson Station. See Robertson.
Robinson; cove, Big island, bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Robinson; island, S. of Whitney Pt., St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Raspberry.)
Robinson; lake and river, S. of N. T. Ry., N.E. of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay dist., Ont.
Robinson; sound, northeast of Cornell Grinnell bay, Franklin. (Not Robinson's.)
Rob Roy; creek, tributary to Dominion creek, Indian river, Yukon.
Robson; town and railway station, on Columbia river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Roche à Veillons. See Algernon.
Roche Percée; railway station, southeastern Saskatchewan. (Not Roche Percé.)
Rochelle; post office, Shefford county, Que. (Not Ste. Anne-de-Stukely.)
Roche Percée; railway station, southeastern Saskatchewan. (Not Roche Percé.)
Roche Suette. See Roche de Smet.
Rochers Déboulés. See Awillgate.
Rock; lake, Nightingale township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Rock. See Lazy.
Rockcliffe; police village, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Rockliffe.)
Rockliffe. See Stonecliff.
Rocksprings; post office, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Rock Springs.)
Rocky. See Descanso.
Rocky. See Opabin.
Rocky. See Tinson
Roes Welcome; sound, in the northwestern portion of Hudson bay, Keewatin. (Not Rowe's Welcome nor Sir Thomas Rowe's Welcome.)
Roger; lake, northwest of Expanse lake, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Rogers.) Previous decision revised.
Rogers; glacier, pass, and peak, and Rogers Pass railway station, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Rogers. See Prim.
Rogersville; parish, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not Rogerville.)
Roggan; river, emptying into James bay, Ungava. (Not Bishop Roggan nor Great Bishop Roggan.)
Rogue; river, tributary to Hess river, Yukon.
Rolleston; island, northwest of Grenadier I., St. Lawrence river Leeds county, Ont.

Rolling. See Roaring.
Rollingdam; post village, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Rolling Dam.)
Romaine; river, lower St. Lawrence, opposite Mingan islands, Saguenay Co., Que.
Rondeau; harbour, park, and Ry. station, on L. Erie, Kent Co., Ont. (Not Rond Eau.)
Root; river, flowing southwesterly into L. Seul, Keewatin.
Root. See Carrot.
Rosamond; lake, N.W. of Rugby township, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Rosamund.)
Rose; island, between Broughton and Robert islands, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Grape nor Grass.)
Rose; lake, on international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Mud.)
Rose; lake and river, at headwaters of Nisutlin river, Yukon.
Rose; pass, at head of St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Rosebud; creek, tributary to Stewart river, Yukon.
Rosebud; river, tributary to Red Deer river, Alta. (Not Arrowhead
Rosenfeld; rock, northeasterly from the east point of Saturna island, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district. (Not Rosenfelt.)
Roseville; village, Prince Co., P.E.I. (Not Little or S. Mimingash nor Minimegash.)
Ross; island, between the east and west branches of Nelson river, Keewatin.
Ross; isthmus and peninsula, northeasterly portion of Franklin isthmus, Keewatin. (Not James Ross.)
Ross; lake, south of Stephen station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ross; lake, northwest of Affleck lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Ross; peak, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ross; river, tributary to Pelly river, Yukon.
Rossmore; village, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Rouge; lake, Wolfe township, Terrebonne county, Que. (Not lac de la Rouge.)
Rough; island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Hamilton nor Little.)
Rougie. See Salisbury.
Round; lake, on Qu'appelle river, southeastern Saskatchewan.
Round. See Campbell.
Round. See Felice.
Round. See Ghost.
Round. See Joubert.
Round. See Lacroix.
Round. See Skelton.
Rousseau. See Arosen.
Rousselet; island, at the north end of L. Timiskaming, Nipissing district, Ont.
Roussin. See Arosen.
Route; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Rowan; lake, northeast of Kakagi lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Rowe; island, northerly one of Lizard group, Algoma district, Ont. (Not N. Lizard.)
Rowes. See Roes.
Rowley; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Roxburg; post settlement, Albert county, N.B. (Not Roxborough.)
Roxton East; post office, Shefford county, Que.
Royal; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Bathing.)
Royal; roads, south of Esquimalt harbour, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Royal bay.)
Royal George. See Myles.
Ruban. See Ribbon.
Ruby; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Ruby; creek and mountain, west of Surprise lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Ruby; mountain, E. of Columbia R., between the Arrow lakes, Kootenay district, B.C.
Rudyard: reef, west of Queen point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.

Ruel; shoal, southwest of Dead island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.

Rugged. See Locke.

Rugged Island (harbour). See Lockeport.

Rundle; mount, between Bow and Spray rivers, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.

Rupert; bay and river, Mistassini dist., Que. Rupert Ho., H. B. Co., at mouth of river.

Rusagonis; river and village, Sunbury Co., N.B. (Not Rusagornis nor Rushagornis.)

Ruscom; post village, railway station, and river, Essex county, Ont. (Not Ruscomb river and village, nor Ruscom Station.)

Rushagornis. See Rusagonis.

Russell; arm and point, northwest side of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.

Russel; creek, tributary to Little Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C.

Russel; island and reef, S.E. of Cove I., at entrance to Georgian Bay, Bruce Co., Ont.

Ruth; island, Nanoose harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.

Ruth; lake and river, W. of Nakina R., and S. of Chikoida Mt., Cassiar district, B.C.

Ryckman; post village, Wentworth county, Ont. (Not Ryckman's Corners.)

Rykerts. See Bedlington.

S

Saanich; inlet, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.

Saanichton; bay and Ry. station, S.E. coast of Vancouver I. B.C. (Not Cordova bay.) To avoid duplication of "Cordova" applied to a large bay to the south.

Sable; river, southeast of Chiefs point, Bruce county, Ont.

Sable. See Ausable.

Sachigo; lake, and river tributary to Severn river, Keewatin. (Not Achigo.)

Sackawatisi. See Sassawatisi.

Sacré-Cœur-de-Marie; post village, Thetford township, Megantic county, Que. (Not Sacré-Cœur de Marie.)

Saddle; hill, south of Satellite channel, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Arbutus.)

Saddle; lake, also Saddle Lake post office, eastern Alta.

Saddle; mountain, near confluence of Stikine and Anuk rivers, Cassiar district, B.C.

Saddle; mountain, southeast of Fairview mountain, Alta. (Not 'The Saddle.')

Saddle. See Ragged.

Saddleback; island, northwest of Pritzler harbour, Hudson strait, Franklin.

Sagaminnis; lake, southweset of Wapikopa lake, upper Winisk river, Keewatin.

Saganaga; lake, on international boundary, Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts. Ont. (Not Seiganagah, Seiganagan, nor Seiganagaw.)

Saganaga. See Boyer.

Sagemace; bay, in southern portion of L. Winnipegosis, Man

Sahpoochaway. See Odei.

Sah-wah-mish-she. See Sawamisshe.

Ste. Agnes-de-Dundee; post office, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not Ste. Agnès nor Ste. Agnès de Dundee.)

St. Alexandre; parish and railway station, also St. Alexandre Station post office, Iberville county, Que. (Not St. Alexander.)

St. Alphonse-de-Granby; village, Shefford Co., Que. (Not St. Alphonse de Granby.)

St. Andrews; post village, Stormont county, Ont. (Not St. Andrews West.)

St. Andrews; town, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not St. Andrew's.)

St. Andrews; village, Argenteuil county, Que. (Not St. Andrews East.)

Ste. Angèle-de Rimouski; village, Matane county, Que. (Not Ste. Angele de Mercie.)

St. Ann; bay, harbour, and village, Victoria county, N.S.

St. Ann; village, Lincoln county, Ont. (Not St. Anne nor St. Ann's.)

St. Anne; island, at the mouth of St. Clair river, Lambton county, Ont. (Not St. Anne's nor St. Ann's.)

Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue; village, Jacques Cartier county, Que. (Not Ste Anne de Bellevue nor Ste. Anne du bout de L'Ile.)

Ste. Anne-des-Monts; village ,Gaspé county ,Que. (Not Ste. Anne de Monts.)

Ste. Anne-de-Stukely. See Rochelle.

Ste. Anne du bout de L'Ile. See Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue.

St. Anthony; lake, Skead township, Nipissing district, Ont.

St. Antoine-de-Pontbriand; village, Thetford township, Megantic county, Que. (Not St. Antoine de Pontbriand.)

St. Antoine-de-Tilly; village, Lotbinière county, Que. (Not St. Antoine, Lotbinière.)

St. Antoine, Lotbinière. See St. Antoine-de-Tilly.

St. Augustin; river, flowing southerly into the gulf of St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, Que. (Not St. Augustine.) Decision based on priority of publication.

St. Barnabé-rivière-Yamaska; post settlement and railway station, St. Hyacinthe county, Que. (Not St. Barnabé, river Yamaska.)

St. Bernard-Sud; post office, St. Johns Co., Que. (Not St. Bernard nor St. Bernard S.)

Ste. Brigide; village and Ry. station, Iberville Co., Que. (Not Ste. Brigide d'Iberville.)

St. Catharines; city, Lincoln county, Ont. (Not St. Catherines.)

Ste. Cécile-de-Milton; village, Shefford county, Que.

St. Charles-de-Caplan; village, Bonaventure county, Que. (Not St. Charles Caplin.)

St. Clair; lake and river, Essex, Kent and Lambton counties, Ont.

St. Columban; village, Two Mountains Co., Que. (Not St. Colomban nor St. Columbin.)

St. Croix; lake, Hants county, N.S. (Not St. Croix River lake.)

St. Croix. See Ponhook.

Saint-Cyr; mount, north of Quiet lake, Yukon.

St. David; village, Lincoln county, Ont. (Not St. David's.)

St. Dominique-de-Bagot; post village, Bagot Co., Que. (Not St. Dominique de Bagot.)

Ste. Emelie. See Ste Emmélie.

Ste. Emilie. See Ste. Emmélie.

Ste. Emmélie; parish and village, Lotbinière Co., Q. (Not Ste. Emelie nor Ste. Emilie.)

St. Etienne-de-Beauharnois; post village, Beauharnois county, Que. (Not St. Etienne nor St. Etienne de Beauharnois.)

St. Eugene; mission, on St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.

St. Francis; lake, Beauce county, and river flowing from the lake, through the counties of Wolfe, Compton, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Drummond, and Yamaska, emptying into the St. Lawrence at lake St. Peter, Que. French form, St. François.

Ste. Geneviève; group of islands, E. of Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue, Jacques Cartier Co., Que.

St. George; cape, St. Peter's inlet, Richmond county, N.S. (Not George.) To distinguish it from Cape George in Antigonish county.

St. George; lake, Tps. 31-2-3, R. 1 E. and Tp. 31, R. 1 W. P.M., Man. (Not. St. George's.)

St. George Port Daniel. See Port Daniel.

St. Grégoire. See Mount Johnson.

St. Hector; post office, Bagot county, Que. (Not St. Hector de Bagot.)

St. Hector de Bagot. See St. Hector.

St. Helen; island, in the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, Hochelaga county, Que. (Not St. Helen's.) French usage, Ste. Hélène.

St .Helena; island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Cherry nor Goulbourne.)

Ste. Hélène-de-Bagot; post village and railway station, Bagot county, Que. (Not Ste. Hélène de Bagot.)

St. Henri; post village, Lévis county, Que. (Not St. Henri Station.)

St. Henri Station. See St. Henri.
St. Hilary; mount, southeast of Braeburn lake, southern Yukon.
St. Jean Deschaillons. See Deschaillons.
St. Joachim; post village and railway station, Essex county, Ont. (Not St. Joachim River Ruscom.)
St. Joachim-de-Shefford; post village, Shefford Co., Que. (Not St. Joachim de Shefford.)
St. John; creek and ridge, west of Beaverdell creek, Yale district, B.C.
St. John; island, lake Melville, Ashuanipi district, Que. (Not St. Johns.)
St. Johns; county and town, on Richelieu river, Que. (Not St. John's.)
St. John; mount, southwest of Windigo bay, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
St. Joseph; village, south of Goderich, Huron county, Ont.
St. Joseph d'Orleans. See Orleans.
St. Joseph-de-St.-Hyacinthe; post village, St. Hyacinthe county, Que. (Not St. Joseph de St. Hyacinthe.)
St. Lambert; village, Chambly county, Que. (Not St. Lambert, Chambly.)
St. Laurent; village, Jacques Cartier county, Que. (Not St. Laurent, Montreal.)
St. Laurent, Montreal. See St. Laurent.
St. Lawrence; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
St. Margaret; bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not St. Margaret's.)
Ste. Marguerite; river, tributary to Saguenay river, Chicoutimi and Saguenay counties, Que. (Not St. Margaret.)
Ste. Marguerite. See Marguerite.
St. Martin; lake, northeast of lake Manitoba, Man. (Not St. Martin's.)
St. Mary; bay and cape, Digby county, N.S.
St. Mary; lake, Saltspring island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
St. Mary; lake, Ridout township, Muskoka district, Ont.
St .Mary; lake and river tributary to Kootenay river, B.C. (Not T rrent.)
St. Mary; post village, Kent county, N.B.
St. Mary; river, Guysborough county, N.S.
St. Mary; river, tributary to Belly river, southern Alberta. (Not St. Mary's.)
St. Marys; town and railway station, Perth county, Ont. (Not St. Mary's.)
St. Maurice; county and river, Que.
St. Michel-de-Rougemont; village, Rouville Co., Q. (Not St. Michel de Rougemont.)
Ste. Monique; post office, Two Mountains county, Que. (Not Ste. Monique des Deux Montagnes.)
Ste. Monique des Deux Montagne. See St. Monique.
St. Nicholas; peak, north of Mt. Gordon, Rocky mountains, Alta.
St. Nora; lake, Stanhope township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not St. Nora's.)
St. Onge; post office, near Embrun, Russell county, Ont.
St. Patrick's. See San Josef.
St. Paul; post village, Kent county, N.B. (Not St. Pauls.)
St. Paul. See Nuns.
St. Paul's Bay. See Baie-St.-Paul
St. Peter; bay, river, and railway station, Kings county, P.E.I. (Not St. Peter's nor Head of St. Peter's bay.)
St. Peter; island, Hillsborough bay, Queens county, P.E.I. (Not St. Peter's.)
St. Pierre-les-Becquets; parish and post office, Nicolet county, Que. (Not St. Pierre des Becquets nor St. Pierre les Bequets.)
St. Piran; mount, west of Laggan station, Alta.
St. Raphaël; post village, Glengarry Co., Ont. (Not St. Rafael nor St. Raphael West.)
St. Regis; post office, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not St. Régis.)
St. Roch-des-Aulnaies; village, L'Islet county, Que. (Not St. Roch des Aulnets.)
Ste. Rosalie; island, in Ottawa river, near Montebello, Ottawa county, Que.

St. Simon-de-Yamaska; post village and railway station, Bagot county, Que. (Not St. Simon d'Yamaska.)
St. Sixte; lake, and river trib. to Petite Nation R. Ottawa Co., Que. (Not Sincique.)
St .Stanislas-de-Kostka; post village, Beauharnois county, Que. (Not St. Stanislas.)
St. Stephen; town, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not St. Stephens.)
St. Théodore-d'Acton; post village, Bagot county, Que.
Ste. Thérèse-de-Blainville; village and railway station, Terrebonne county, Que. (Not Ste. Thérèse nor Ste. Thérèse dé Blainville.)
St. Urbain-de-Chateauguay; parish and post village, Chateauguay county, Que. (Not St. Urbain de Chateauguay nor St. Urbain en haut.)
St. Valentin; parish and post village, St. Johns county, Que. (Not St. Valentine.)
Sakwatamau; river, tributary to Athabaska R., Alta. (Not Eagle nor Sa-kwa-ta-mow.)
Salem; post village, Cumberland county, N.S. (Not Salent.)
Salent. See Salem.
Salisbury; bay, Albert county, N.B. (Not Rougie.)
Salmon; island, north side of Big bay, Hastings county, Ont.
Salmon; river flowing into Big bay, Hastings and Lennox counties, Ont.
Salmon. See Kinonge.
Salmon. See Wicked.
Salt; point, Presqui'ile peninsula, Brighton township, Northumberland county, Ont.
Salt. See Way.
Saltspring; island, southeast coast of Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Admiral nor Chuan.)
Salvus; railway station, north shore of Skeena river, Coast district, B.C.
Sand; bay, outlet of Rainy lake, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Sand. See Desert.
Sand. See Hyndman.
Sanderson; point, west side of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Sanderson. See Iononoaklin.
Sand Point; lake, southeast of Namakan L., Int. boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Sandy. See Pakwa.
Sandy-beach; lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Sanford; mount, southwest of Snowdon range, Cassiar district, B.C.
Sangrida; peak, Valkyr mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
San Josef; bay, near N.W. end Vancouver I., B.C. (Not San Joseph nor St. Patrick's.)
San Juan; river, flowing into Juan de Fuca strait, Vancouver island, B.C.
San Miguel; group of islands, off the entrance to Friendly cove, Nootka sound, Vancouver island, B.C.
Sansum; narrows, between Saltspring and Vancouver islands, B.C.
Sapasook. See Sapasuk.
Sapasoose. See Sapasuk
Sapasuk; lake on N. T. Ry. northeast of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Sapasook nor Sapasoose.)
Sapphire; col, between, "The Dome" and "Castor," Selkirk Mts., Kootenay dist., B.C.
Sarbach; mount, north of Howse pass, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Sarcee; butte and Indian reserve, on Elbow river, Alta.
Sasaginaga; lake, northwest of Cobalt, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Clear.)
Sasakwei; lake, southwest of Peake lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Summit.)
Saskatchewan. See Turnagain.
Saskeram; lake, west of The Pas, Keewatin. (Not Indian Pear Island lake.)
Sass; river, trib. to Little Buffalo R., S. of Great Slave L., N.W.T. (Not Sass-tessi.)
Sassaganaga; lake, northeast of Kipawa lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Sassawatisi; lake, at headwaters of Manuan river, Champlain county, Que. (Not Sackawatesie nor Chisaouataisi.)
Sass-tessi. See Sass.

Satasha; lake, west of Nordenskiöld river, Yukon.
Satellite; channel. between Saltspring I. and Saanich peninsula, Vancouver I., B.C
Saturn; rock, southwest of Greenough point, Bruce county, Ont.
Saugeen; peninsula, the northwestern portion of Bruce county, Ont.
Saugeen; river, flowing into L. Huron at Southampton,Bruce Co., Ont. (Not Saugink.)
Saugum; creek, E. of Kootenay R., N. of Steele, Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Six-mile.)
Sault-au-Cochon; river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Saut de Cochon.)
Saulteux; river, tributary to Lesser Slave R., Alta. (Not Sauteur nor Sauteux.)
Saunders; reef, near Misery bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Saut de Cochon. See Sault-au-Cochon.
Saut de Mouton. See Mille Vaches.
Sauteur. See Saulteux.
Sauteux. See Saulteux.
Savant; lake, south of L. St. Joseph, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Savage; island, northeast of Whitney point, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Savage; post office, Shefford county, Que. (Not Savage's Mills.)
Savage. See Upper Savage.
Savasse Berry. See Serviceberry.
Sawamisshi; lake, Stanhope township, Haliburton Co., Ont. (Not Sah-wah-mish-she.)
Sawback; range of mountains, west of Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Sawbill. See Sheldrake.
Sawyer; pass, at head of St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Saxon; island, south of Shute point, Bruce county, Ont.
Sayia. See Sayyea.
Sayunei; range of mountains, Gravel river, Mackenzie, N.W.T. (Not Sayunne.)
Sayyea; creek, tributary to upper Liard river, Yukon. (Not Sayia.)
Scalping Knife; mountain, east of Columbia river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Scatari; island, off the coast of Cape Breton I., N.S. (Not Scattarie, nor Scatary.)
Scentgrass; lake, southeast of Jackfish lake, central Sask. (Not Scent Grass.)
Schaffner; mount, northwest of Mt. Biddle, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Schaw. See Puslinch.
Schist; lake, northwest of Tawatinaw lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Schley Land. See Ellesmere.
Schnabel; creek, flowing into Annie lake, southern Yukon.
Schnare; point, north shore of St. Margaret bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Snares.)
Schnarr; lake, Melick and Redditt townships, Kenora district, Ont.
Schooner. See Miles.
Schreiber; point, north of Kaien island ,Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Schwatka; river, tributary to Nordenskiöld river, southern Yukon.
Scorpion; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Scotch Bonnet; island and lightstation, west of Wellington (Big Sandy) bay, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Egg island.)
Scotchie; reef, at South Baymouth, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Scotsman; bay, Kings county, N.S. (Not Scots, Scot's nor Scotsman's.)
Scott; inlet, Metlakatla bay, Coast district, B.C.
Scott; mount, near Rapid river and east of Rabbit mountain, Abitibi district, Que.
Scott; point, on north side of entrance to baie du Doré, Bruce county, Ont.
Scougall; bank, southwest of Macgregor point, Bruce county, Ont.
Scout; reef and spit, southwest of Burke island, Bruce county, Ont.
Scratching. See Morris.
Scroggie; creek, tributary to Stewart river, Yukon.
Scud; river, tributary to Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Sea; lake, Murchison township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Seagram; lake, southwest of Manito lake, central Saskatchewan.

Seal; cove, at north end of Kaien island, Coast district, B.C.
Seal. See Dog.
Seal. See Tisiriuk.
Sealion; mountain, northeast of Moberly, Rocky mountains ,Kootenay district, B.C.
Seaman; reef, entrance to Wood bay, S. shore Manitoulin I., Manitoulin dist., Ont.
Seashell; rock, west of Lyal island, Bruce county, Ont.
Secretary; islands, north of Saltspring island, S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C.
Secretary. See Donaldson.
Seechlet; inlet, north of the strait of Georgia, B.C. (Not Sechelt.)
Seed; lake, east of Carp lake, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Seeley; village, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Seeley's Bay nor Seely's Bay.)
Seepanock. See Sipanok.
Segatiga; brook, tributary to Burntwood river, Keewatin.
Seggemak; lake, southeast of Boyer lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Black Bird.)
Segum Sega. See Kejimkujik.
Seiganagah. See Saganaga.
Seiganagan. See Saganaga.
Seiganagaw. See Saganaga.
Sekulmun; lake, west of Aishihik lake, Yukon.
Sekwi; brook, canyon, and mountain, Gravel R., above Natla R., Mackenzie, N.W.T.
Selby; lake, east of Anzhekumming lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Lynx.)
Selkirk; mount, Mitchell range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Selkirk; N. W. Mounted Police post ,at the mouth of Lewes river, Yukon. The site of the old fort of the H. B. Co. is on the opposite bank. (Not Fort Selkirk.)
Selous; mount, between the forks of Macmillan river, Yukon.
Selwyn; island, west of Humboldt bay, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Selwyn; mount, east of mount Dawson, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Selwyn; river, tributary to Yukon river, west of Lewes river, Yukon.
Semenof; hills, at confluence of Lewes and Big Salmon Rs., Yukon. (Not Semenow.)
Semiamu; bay, E. of Boundary bay, New Westminster dist., B.C. (Not Semiahmoo.)
Sentinel; mountain, Tp. 15, R. 4, W. 5 M., southern Alberta.
Separation; lake, English river, Kenora district, Ont.
Separation; point, entrance Cowichan harbour, Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Cowichan.)
Sepewesk. See Sipiwesk.
Sept-Iles. See also **Seven Islands.**
Seraph; mountain, Selkirk range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Serpentine; lake, Anstruther township, Peterborough county, Ont.
Serviceberry; creek, tributary to Rosebud river, Alta. (Not Savasse Berry.)
Seseganaga; lake, east of Sturgeon lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Sesikinaga; lake and river, at headwaters of Wenesaga river, Keewatin.
Setidgi. See Sitidgi.
Setting; lake and river, Grass river, Keewatin. (Not Net Setting nor Puke-lowogein.)
Seul (lac); a large lake on the northern boundary of Kenora district, Ont.
Seven Acre. See Melville.
Seven Islands (Eng. usage) **Sept Iles** (Fr. usage); group of islands, bay, and H. B. Co. post, north shore of St. Lawrence river, Saguenay county, Que.
Seven Pines. See Bass.
Severn; lake and river, emptying into the southerly side of Hudson bay, also H. B. Co.'s post at mouth of river, Keewatin. (Not Fort Severn Post.)
Sévigny; island, in St. Lawrence river, near Valleyfield, Soulanges county, Que. (Not Petite Ile aux Cygnes.)
Shabogama; lake and river, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Shabokama.)
Shabumeni; lake and river, southwest of Cat lake, Keewatin. (Not Shaboomene.)
Shad. See Shag.

Shaft; point, Departure bay, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Shag; bay and head, also Shag Bay post office, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Shad.)
Shagamu; lake and river, W. of Winisk R., S.E. Kee. (Not Shagamew nor Shakeneh.)
Shaganash; island, northeast of Pt. Magnet, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Shakes; creek, tributary to Stikine river, south of Glenora, Cassiar district, B.C.
Shakespeare; island in L. Nipigon, Thunder bay district, Ont.
Shakwak; valley, west of lake Dezadeash, Yukon.
Shakaneh. See Shagamu.
Shallop; creek, south side of Anticosti island, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Chaloupe river nor Jupiter creek.)
Shallow; lake, between Bernard and Tutshi lakes, Cassiar district, B.C.
Shallow. See Mennin.
Shallow. See Pakwash.
Shamattawa; river, tributary to Winisk river, southeastern Keewatin. (Not Matawa nor Sha-mat-tay-wah.)
Shames; railway station, also river tributary to Skeena river, Coast district, B.C.
Shamrock; bank, southeast of Gatacre point, Manitoulin I., Manitoulin district, Ont.
Shamus; river, emptying into Matchimanito lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Shangoina; island, east of Thunder cape, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Shannonville; village, Tyendinaga township, Hastings county, Ont.
Shanly; post office, Grenville county, Ont. (Not Shanley.)
Shantee. See McMahon.
Shanty. See McMahon.
Sharbau; island, at southeasterly entrance to Rivers inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Sharban.) Reversal of previous decision.
Sharp; lake, northwest of Cobalt, Nipissing district, Ont.
Sharp; mount, east of mount Goodsir, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Sharp. See Jack.
Sharpe; creek, flowing westerly into Bulkley river, below Moricetown, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Boulder.)
Sharp Mt. (lake). See Elizabeth.
Shaughnessy; mount, N. of Hermit mountain, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Shaver; river, flowing easterly into Primrose lake, central Alberta and Saskatchewan.
Shawanaga; inlet, river, and township, Parry Sound district, Ont. (Not Franklin inlet nor Shawanaga bay.)
Shawatlan; lake and passage, northeast of Kaien island, Coast district, B.C. (Not Franklin inlet nor Shawanaga bay.)
Shawenegan; falls, lake, rivers, township, and village, St. Maurice county, Que. (Not Shawinigan nor Shawanegan.
Shawnigan; creek and lake, also Shawnigan Lake, P.O. and railway station, Vancouver island, B.C.
Sheaffe; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Black Charlie nor Brush.
Sheak. See Sheek.
Sheba; a two-peaked mountain, at forks of Gun creek, Lillooet district, B.C.
Shebeshekong; bay, also channel between Franklin island and the mainland, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Shecake; island, South bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Shecatica. See Shekatika.
Shedlui. See Deception.
Sheehan; lake, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Shehea.).
Sheek; island, St. Lawrence river, west of Cornwall, Stormont county, Ont. (Not Sheak, Sheek's Sheik's, Shieck, nor Shieck's.)
Sheep; lake and mountain, east of Tatonduk river, Yukon.

Sheep; river, tributary to Highwood river, southern Alberta. (Not Sheep creek.)
Sheepshank. See Shesheeb
Sheesheeb. See Shesheeb.
Sheffield Vault; brook, flowing into Minas channel, Kings county, N.S.
Shegunia; river, flowing westerly into Skeena river, above Hazelton, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not She-gun-ya.)
Shehea. See Sheehan.
Sheik's. See Sheek.
Shekatika; bay, west of the strait of Belleisle, Saguenay Co., Que. (Not Shecatica.)
Shelburne; bay, harbour, and town, Shelburne Co., N.S. (Not Shelburne Harbour.)
Shelburne Harbour. See Shelburne.
Sheldon; lake, Lutterworth township, Haliburton county, Ont. (Not Sheldon's.)
Sheldon; lake, on Ross R., also mountain between Macmillan and Ross Rivers, Yukon.
Sheldrake; river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Sawbill.)
Shell; brook, trib. to Shell R., N. of Prince Albert, Sask. Also Shellbrook post office.
Shell; lake and river, tributary to the Saskatchewan, central Sask.
Shell; river, tributary to Assiniboine river, western Manitoba.
Shemogue; harbour and town, Westmorland Co., N.B. (Not Gr. Shemogue nor Bristol.)
Shemong. See Chemung.
Sheogomoc. See Shogomoc.
Sheol; mountain, east of mount Aberdeen, Alberta.
Shepherd; mount, north of Sooke basin, Vancouver island, B.C.
Sherbrooke; city and county, Que. (Not Sherbrook.)
Sherbrooke; creek and lake, northwest of Hector station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Sherbrooke; islands, between Garret and Lynedoch Is., St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont.
Sherbrooke; township, in Haldimand county, Ont. (Not Sherbrook.)
Sherbrooke; village in Guysborough county, N.S. (Not Sherbrook.)
Seherringham; point, west of Sooke inlet, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Sheringham.)
Sherwood; point, Presqu'ile bay, Northumberland county, Ont. (Not Sherwood's.)
Sherwood Spring; post village, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Sherwood Springs.)
Shesheeb; bay and point, east of Black bay, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Sheesheeb, Shesheep, nor Sheepshank.)
Shesheinquann. See Shoshokwan.
Sheslay; river, tributary to Inklin river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Shezal; canyon, Gravel river, below Natla river, Mackenzie, N.W.T.
Shictahawk. See Shiktahawk.
Shieck. See Sheek.
Shields; landing, on west side of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Shiktahawk; river, tributary to St. John river, Carleton county, N.B. (Not Shictahawk, Shikatehawk, nor Shikitihawk.)
Shingwak; lake, north of Cameron lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Pine.)
Ship; bank, in Owen channel, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Ship; island, N.E. from Horse point, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward Co., Ont.
Shippigan; harbour, island ,and village, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Shippegan.)
Shoal; point, in Presqu'ile bay, Brigton township, Northumberland county, Ont.
Shoe; island, northwest of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Shoemaker. See Ingall.
Shogomoc; lakes, and river tributary to St. John river, York county, N.B. (Not Sheogomoc nor Shogamoc.)
Sholiaban; creek and fishing station, west of cape Mekattina, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Choniaban, Souriban, nor Sourilaban.)
Shongwashu; lake, E. of Boyer L., Kenora dist., Ont. (Not Shongwashoucheneibwin.)
Shookum. See Skookum.

Shoo-wah-tlans. See Shawatlan.

Shoshokwan; lake, and river tributary to upper Ottawa river, Montcalm and Pontiac counties, Que. (Not Shoshoquon nor Shesheinquann.)

Shotbolts. See Gonzales.

Shoulie. See Shulie.

Shoushwap. See Shuswap.

Shubenacadie; lake, Halifax and Hants counties, N.S. (Not Grand nor Shubenacadie Grand.)

Shulie; river and village, Cumberland county, N.S. (Not Shoulie.)

Shuswap; lake, river, and railway station, Yale district, B.C. (Not Shoushwap lake, nor Spalumcheen river.)

Shute; passage, southwest of Portland island, southeast coast of Vancouver I., B.C.

Shute; point, on east shore of Stokes bay, Bruce county, Ont.

Sibbald; creek, tributary to Jumpingpound creek, southern Alberta.

Sibell; bay, Oyster harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.

Sibert; point, at southeast entrance to Pine Tree harbour, Bruce county, Ont.

Sicannie Chief. See Sikanni Chief.

Sidney; channel, island, and town, S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Sydney.)

Sidney; township, in Hastings county, Ont.

Siffleur; river, tributary to Saskatchewan river, Alta.

Sifton; lake, south of Shabogama lake, Abitibi district, Que.

Sifton; mount, Hermit range, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.

Sifton; mountains, west of lake Laberge, Yukon.

Siggia. See Haven.

Sikanni Chief; river, tributary to Fort Nelson river, Cariboo and Cassiar districts, B.C. (Not Sicannie Chief.)

Silver; islet, in L. Superior, 6 miles east of Thunder cape; also Silver Islet Landing, wharf and settlement, on north shore of L. Superior, ¾ of a mile from Silver islet, Thunder bay district, Ont.

Silver; lake, lying partly on the east side of Pettypiece township, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Manitou.)

Silver; mountain, Lybster township, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Silver. See Lowes.

Silverhorn; mountain, north of Bow lake, southern Alberta.

Silver Salmon; river, tributary to Nakina river, Cassiar district, B.C.

Simcoe; bank and point, entrance to Providence bay, Manitoulin island, Ont.

Simcoe; island, west of Wolfe I., St. Lawrence R., Frontenac Co., Ont. (Not Gage.)

Similkameen; river, Yale district, B.C. (Not South Similkameen.)

Simmons; creek, tributary to Stewart river, below Scroggie creek, Yukon.

Simms. See Sims.

Simon; bay and point, entrance to Greenough harbour, Bruce county, Ont.

Simon; lake, south of Obaska lake, Abitibi district, Que.

Simpson; lake and mountains, between Liard and Frances rivers, Yukon.

Simpson; pass and river, N.W. of Mt. Assiniboine, Alta, and Kootenay district, B.C.

Simpson; rock, Southgate group, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C.

Simpson Tower; mountain, west of Frances lake, Yukon. (Not Simpson's.)

Sims; bay and island, South bay, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Simms.)

Sincique. See St. Sixte.

Sinking; lake, Tps. 59 & 60, R. 6, 4 M., eastern Alberta.

Sinkut; creek and lake, south of Nechako river, Cariboo, B.C. (Not Tsinkut.)

Sipanok; channel, between Carrot and Saskatchewan rivers, Sask. (Not Seepanok nor Seepanock.)

Sipiwesk; lake, north of Cross lake, Nelson river, Keewatin. (Not Sepewesk.)

Sir Donald; mount, also glacier and range of mountains in the Selkirks, B.C.

Sir Sandford; mount, near the head of Gold river, in the Selkirks, B.C.
Sir William; island, west of Lynedoch island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Sisipuk; lake, on Churchill river, Keewatin and Sask. (Not Duck.)
Sisters; islands, east of Fair point and northwest of Gordon island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Sitidgi; lake, north of Great Bear lake, Mackenzie, N.W.T. (Not Setidgi.)
Siwiti; rock, Blunden harbour, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C.
Six-mile. See Saugum.
Sixteen mile. See Oakville.
Sixty; creek, branch of Henderson creek, Yukon.
Sixtymile; river, tributary to Yukon river, Yukon.
Skaloo. See Skelu.
Skeena; river emptying into the Pacific, Cassiar and Coast dists., B.C. (Not Skena.)
Skelton; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Big nor Round.)
Skelu; inlet, Graham island, Queen Charlotte Is., Coast district, B.C. (Not Skaloo.)
Skena. See Skeena.
Skidegate; inlet, also channel between Graham and Moresby islands, Queen Charlotte islands, Coast district, B.C.
Skinner; bluff, north of Cowichan harbour, Vancouver island, B.C.
Skinner Pond; village, Prince county, P.E.I. (Not Skinner's Pond.)
Skirmish. See Wild Horse.
Skirt; mountain, west of Esquimalt, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Skirt hill.)
Skookum; lake, Galbraith township, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Shookum.)
Slate; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Slate; lake, on Wenasaga river, northwest of L. Seul, Keewatin.
Slate; pass, between headwaters of Klondike and McQuesten rivers, Yukon.
Slaughenwhite; point, northeast of Head harbour, St. Margaret bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Oakland.)
Slave. See Sleeve.
Sleepy; river, emptying into Obaska lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Sleeve; lake, Tps. 59 & 60, R. 6, W. 4 M., eastern Alberta.
Slocan; lake, river, and town, Kootenay dstrict, B.C. (Not Slocan City.)
Slocoh. See Sloko.
Sloko; inlet, lake, mountain, and river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Slocoh.)
Small. See Little Bow.
Small Duck; creek, tributary to Rock creek, Klondike river, Yukon.
Small Trout. See Meggisi.
Smart; mount, west of mount Bonney, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Smith; creek, tributary to the south branch of Brazeau river, central Alberta.
Smith; point, southwestern point of Cockburn island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Smith; rock, in Fitzwilliam channel, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Smith. See Wynott.
Smith's. See Riall.
Smiths Falls; railway station and town, Lanark county, Ont. (Not Smith's Falls.)
Smoke; lake, in Algonquin National park, Nipissing district, Ont.
Smoke; point, in Weller bay, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Smoke. See Aubrey.
Smoke. See Hickey.
Smokehouse; island, north of Chiefs point, Bruce county, Ont.
Smoothrock; lake, northwest of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Smooth Rock Island lake.)
Smoothrock; lake, south of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Smooth Rock.)
Snake; island, north of Cedar island, bay of Quinte, Hastings county, Ont.
Snake; island, off Departure bay, east coast of Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Lighthouse.)

Snake. See Bloomfield.
Snake. See Fox.
Snake. See McCallum.
Snake. See Matheson.
Snake. See Sylvan.
Snares. See Schnare.
Snider; post office, Halton county, Ont. (Not Snider's Corners.)
Snider; rock, northwest of Martini I., S.W. coast of Digby I., Coast district, B.C.
Snider's Corners. See Snider.
Snowcap; mountain, west of lower part of Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Snowdon; range of mountains, southeast of Gladys lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Snowslide; creek, tributary to Cariboo creek, Kootenay district, B.C.
Snowy; mountain, east of Stikine river, near the elbow, Cassiar district, B.C.
Sockeye; railway station, north shore of Skeena river, Coast district, B.C.
Soda; creek, flowing into upper branch of Hunker creek, Yukon.
Sodalite; valley, east of Ice river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Sogakwa; portage, at head of Pizustigwan river, upper Winisk river, Keewatin.
Solitude; mountain, east of Columbia river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Solmes; island, east of Telegraph island, bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Solmesville; post village, Sophiasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Solomons Temple; islands, north of Charlton island, James bay, Ungava. (Not Solomon Temple.)
Somass; river, flowing into the head of Alberni canal, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Somas, Somos, Sumas, nor Sumass.)
Somenos; lake and post settlement, north of Cowichan river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Somerset; island, north of Boothia peninsula, Franklin. (Not North Somerset.)
Sonata; mountain, Selkirk range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Sonora; island, between Nodales and Okisollo channels, Coast district, B.C. The northern portion of what was formerly Valdes island.
Sooke; basin, bay, harbour, inlet, lake, and river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Sophiasburg; township, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Sophiasburg.)
Sorcerer; mountain, Selkirk range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Soskumika; lake, an expansion of Nottaway river, Abitibi district, Que.
Soulanges. See Dondaine.
Source; lake, in Algonquin National park, Nipissing district, Ont.
Souriban. See Sholiaban.
Sourilban. See Sholiaban.
Souris; river, tributary to the Assiniboine, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
Souris; town, Kings county, P.E.I. (Not East Souris.)
South; bay, S.E. end of Manitoulin I., Manitoulin dist., Ont. (Not Manitoulin Gulf.)
South; lake, on international boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
South. See Algernon.
South. See Koksoak.
South. See Prince Edward.
Southampton;village, at the mouth of Saugeen river, Bruce county, Ont.
South Antler. See Antler.
South Bay. See Prince Edward.
South Baymouth; town site, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
South Br. Highwood R. See Stimson creek.
South Br. Little river. See Flemming brook.
South Duck; river, emptying into Duck bay, lake Winnipegosis, Man. (Not Duck River South.)
Southern Indian; lake, on Churchill R., Keewatin. (Not Indian nor South Indian.)
Southesk; river, tributary to Brazeau river, Alta. (Not Southesk Branch.)

South fork of Beaver creek. See Crystal.
South Fowl; lake, on Int. boundary, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Cock.)
Southgate; river, flowing southwesterly into Bute inlet, Coast district, B.C.
South Joggins. See Joggins.
South Joggings. See Joggins.
South Mya. See Mya.
South Nation; river, flowing through the counties of Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Russell, and Prescott, and emptying into the Ottawa. (Not Little Nation, Nation. nor Petite Nation.)
South Porpoise. See Lelu.
South Rideau river. See Kemptville creek.
South Similkameen. See Similkameen.
South Wellington; post settlement, west of Nanaimo river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Southwest; bay, in lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.
Southwest; point, Anticosti island, Saguenay county, Que. (Not South West.)
Soyers; lake, Minden township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Spallumcheen. See Shuswap.
Spar; lake, south of Separation lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Sparrow; island, southwest of Stovin I., Brock group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont.
Spearing; mount, north of Tulameen river, Yale district, B.C.
Spectacles; rocks, 1½ miles west of Gananoque, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Spectacles; islands (2) north of Wolfe I., St. Lawrence R., Frontenac Co., Ont.)
Spence; lake, south of L. Winnipegosis, Man.
Spencer; creek, tributary to Bow river, Alta.
Spicer; harbour and island, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Spike; peak, northeast of Moberly, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Spillimacheen; mountain, and river tributary to Columbia river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Spill En Mee Chene nor Spillimichene.)
Spilsbury; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Spire; island and ledge, S. of Frederick Pt., Prince Rupert harbour, Coast dist., B.C.
Spirit; creek, tributary to Wild Horse river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Spirit; river, tributary to Peace river, east of Dunvegan, Alta. (Not Ghost.)
Spit; head, westerly extreme of Howe island, St. Lawrence river, Frontenac Co., Ont.
Split; cape, Kings county, N.S. (Not Splitt.)
Split; lake, on Nelson river, Keewatin.
Spong; island, northeast of Whitney point, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Spray; mountains and river, south of Bow river, Rocky Mountains park, Alta
Springer; point, on the south side of Sonora island, Coast district, B.C.
Springhill; post settlement, west of Fredericton, York county, Ont.
Springhill; village, Compton county, Que. (Not Spring Hill.)
Sproat; mount, north of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Spruce; river, flowing southerly into the Saskatchewan at Prince Albert, Sask. (Not Little Red.)
Sprucegrove; post office, west of Edmonton, Alta. (Not Spruce Grove.)
Squamish; pass and post office, also river entering the head of Howe sound, B.C.
Squally; reach, in southern portion of Saanich inlet, Vancouver island, B.C.
Square; bay, east of Dominion point, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Square; brook, flowing into Minas channel, Kings Co., N.S. (Not Square Cove brook.)
Square; lake, northeast of L. LaBiche, central Alberta.
Square. See Squire.
Squaw. See Brock.
Squire; point, on Call creek, between Johnstone strait and Knight inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Square.)
Squirrel. See Footprint.

Srigley; bay, south shore of Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Stafford; rock, north of Western Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Stainforth. See Staniforth.
Stake; creek, flowing into Quiet lake, Yukon.
Stanawan; lake, S.W. of Dinorwic L., Kenora district, Ont. (Not Grassy River lake.)
Stanford; range of mountains, between Columbia and Kootenay rivers, B.C.
Staniforth; point, entrance to Gardner canal, Coast district, B.C. (Not Stainforth.)
Stanley; a spur of the Valkyr mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Stanley; island, near Summerstown, Glengarry county, Ont. (Not Craigs.)
Stanley; river, tributary to Tatshenshini river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Stanley; village, York county, N.B. (Not Stanley Village.)
Stanley Corners; post office, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Stanley's Corners.)
Stanley Mills; post office, Peel county, Ont. (Not Stanley's Mills.)
Stanley Village. See Stanley.
Stanzhikimi; lake, west of Tawatinaw lake, Kenora district, B.C.
Stapledon; island, E. of Lelu I., near entrance Inverness passage, Coast district, B.C.
Star; creek, branch of Hunker creek, Yukon.
Starnesboro; post office, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not Starnesborough.)
Starr; creek, tributary to Pelly river, between Hoole and Ketza rivers, Yukon.
Starvation. See Strawberry.
Stave; island, Navy group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Big Stave.)
Steele; town, Kootenay district, B.C. Railway station of same name 7 miles south of town. (Not Fort Steele.)
Steep; creek, tributary to Beaverfoot river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Steepbank; river, emptying into lake Claire, Alta. (Not Steep Bank nor Steep-bank.)
Steeprock; lake, west of Crane bay, also point east of Peonan point, L. Manitoba. (Not Steep Rock.)
Steeprock; river, flowing to northerly end of L. Winnipegosis, Man. (Not Steep Rock.)
Steevens; island, north of Greene island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Cariboo nor Little Green.)
Stelako. See Stellako.
Stella; village, on telegraph trail ,near mouth of Stellako river, Coast district, B.C.
Stellako; river, connecting Français and Fraser lakes, B.C. (Not Stelako.)
Stephen; lake, north of Kakagi lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Stephen; mount, and railway station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Stephens. See Navy.
Sterling. See Stirling.
Stevens; creek, north of Whatshan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Stevens; island, Southgate group, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C.
Stevens; mount, south of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Stevens. See Navy.
Stewart; canyon, Cascade river, Rocky Mts. park, Alta.
Stewart; lake, west of Parrywood station, Kenora district, Ont.
Stewart; river, tributary to Yukon river, Yukon.
Stewart; rock, in Owen channel, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Stewart. See Stuart.
Stick-ah-din. See Stikyardin.
Stickelahn. See Stikela.
Stikela; creek, flowing into Tatlayoko lake, Coast district, B.C. (Not Stickelahn.)
Stikine; river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Stickeen nor Stikeen, etc.)
Stikyadin; lake, and mountains, at junction of Bulkley and Skeena rivers, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Stick-ah-din.)
Stimson; creek, tributary to Highwood river, Alta. (Not S. Branch of Highwood R.)

Stimukoktok; cape, east shore Ungava bay, Ungava.
Stirling; lake, and village, southwestern Alta. (Not Sterling nor Eighteen Mile lake.)
Stittville; post village and railway station, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Stittsville.)
Stockham; island, east of Opitsat, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver island, B.C.
Stokes; bay and river, in Bruce county, Ont.
Stone; island, southeast of Stockham island, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver I., B.C.
Stone. See Mirond.
Stoneberg; cove, Weller bay, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Stoneburgh; cove, Weller B., Ameliasburg Tp., Pr. Edw. Co., Ont. (Not Stoneburgh's.)
Stonecliff; railway station and village, Renfrew county, Ont. (Not Rockliffe.)
Previous decision revised, P.O. Dept. and Ry. Co. having changed the name to avoid confusion with the well known 'Rockcliffe' at Ottawa.'
Stonehouse. See Glengarry.
Stoney; creek and Stoney Creek village, Wentworth county, Ont. (Not Stony.)
Stony; creek, tributary to M'Clintock river, Yukon.
Stony; islet, north of Kincardine, Bruce county, Ont.
Stony, lake, Burleigh township, Peterborough county, Ont.
Stony; point, north of Corbay point, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Stony; point, Presque'ile bay, Brighton Tp., Northumberland Co., Ont. (Not Stoney.)
Stony. See Barrie.
Stony. See Blake.
Stony. See Melfort.
Stony. See Okemasis.
Stony. See Stoney.
Stonyplain; post office, west of Edmonton, Alta. (Not Stony Plain.)
Stoplog; lake, Burleigh township, Peterborough county, Ont. (Not Stop Log.)
Storm; creek, tributary to Highwood river, Alta.
Storm; mountain, north of mount Ball, Alta., and Kootenay district, B.C.
Stormy; lake, Glamorgan township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Stovel; peak, south of Talaha bay, Tagish lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Stovin; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence R., Leeds, Ont. (Not Picnic nor Refugee.)
Straggle; lake, Harcourt township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Straight. See Opinaka.
Stranger; lake, southwest of Kimmewin lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Stratford; township, Wolfe county, Que.
Stratharbo; settlement, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not Strathabo.)
Strathcona; island, west of Crooks inlet, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Strawberry; island, in lake Simcoe, Ontario county, Ont. (Not Starvation.)
Stuart; channel, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Stuart; lake and river, tributary to Nechako river, Coast district, B.C. (Not Stewart.)
Stupart; bay, south shore of Hudson strait, Ungava.
Sturgeon. See Namew.
Sturgeon. See Nemei.
Sturgeon-weir; river, flowing into Cumberland lake, Sask. (Not Sturgeon Weir.)
Stutzer; mount, east of Nordenskiöld river, Yukon.
Sucker. See Garden.
Sucker. See Gladys.
Sucker. See Nemeibennuk.
Sugar. See Mulcaster.
Sugarbush; lake, Addington township, Ottawa county, Que. (Not Sugar Bush.)
Sugarloaf; mountain, near Stikine river, north of Iskut river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Suggi; lake, on Grassberry river, central Sask. (Not Little Pelican.)
Sullivan; hill, north of St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.

Sullivan; lake, south of Battle river, Alta. (Not Sullivan's.)
Sullivan; mount, west of Dease lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Sulphur; creek, tributary to Indian river, Yukon.
Sulphur; mountain, south of Banff, Alta.
Sumac. See Robert.
Sumach. See Everest.
Sumas; lake, post office, railway junction, and river, south of Fraser river, New Westminster district, B.C. (Not Sumass.)
Sumass. See Somass.
Sumass. See Sumas.
Summit; lake, south of lake Bernard, Cassiar district, B.C.
Summit; railway station, Kenora district, Ont.
Summit. See Sasakwei.
Sunday; lake, Rowell township, Kenora district, Ont.
Sunday; mountain, west of the north end of lake Laberge, Yukon.
Sunday; peak, east of Tagish lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Sunshine; creek, east of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Sunshine; lake, northeast of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Superior, Lake; (Fr. Lac Supérieur). The largest body of fresh water in the world and highest of the five great lakes of the St. Lawrence system.
Surge; narrows, easterly entrance to Okisollo channel, Coast district, B.C.
Surprise; lake, east of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Kusiwah.)
Surprise; lake, south of Onamakawash lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Surprise; mountain, west of the north end of lake Laberge, Yukon.
Survey; mountain, at headwaters of Leech river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Surveyor; island, opp. Bucks bay, St. Lawrence R., Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Surveyor's.)
Suskwa; river, tributary to Bulkley river, near Hazelton, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Bear nor Susqua.)
Sutherland; river, tributary to Inverness river, south of Lesser Slave lake, Alta.
Sutil; cape, at westerly entrance to Goletas channel, northerly coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Commerell.)
Sutton; bay, at N. end of L. Timiskaming, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Sutton's.)
Sutton; lake, north of Ekwan river, Keewatin. (Not Sutton Mill lake.)
Sutton Junction; post office and railway station, Brome county, Que. (Not Drummondville Junction.)
Swamp; lake and portage, southwest of Saganaga lake, international boundary, Rainy River district, Ont.
Swan; island, in Columbia river, between Upper and Lower Arrow lakes, B.C.
Swan; lake and river, also Swan River, post office and railway station, Manitoba.
Swan; river, flowing northerly into Lesser Slave lake, central Alberta.
Swan. See Garson.
Swanson; channel, between Moresby and Pender Is., S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C.
Swanzy; mount, also glacier, east of Mt. Bonney, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Sweathouse; creek, tributary to Little Smoky river, Alta. (Not Sweat House.)
Swede; creek, tributary to Yukon river, above Dawson, Yukon.
Swede; island, southeast of Sturgeon bay, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Sweet Herb. See Wekusko.
Swiss; peaks, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Sydney. See Sidney.
Sylvan; lake, east of Medicine river, southern Alberta. (Not Snake.)
Sylvia Grinnell; river, emptying into Frobisher bay, Franklin.
Syndicate; lake, west of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Syringa; creek, tributary to Columbia R., S. of Lower Arrow L., Kootenay dist., B.C.

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Tabasintac. See Tabusintac.
Tabasokwia; river, tributary to upper Winisk river, Keewatin.
Tabernacle; mountain, Selkirk range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Tabisintac. See Tabusintac.
Tabusintac; river and village, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not Tabasintac nor Tabisintac.)
Tache; railway station, Kenora district, Ont.
Tachick; lake, on telegraph trail, south of Nechako river, Coast district, B.C.
Tacho. See Tatsho.
Tackle; creek, tributary to Wild Horse river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Tadoussac; township and village, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Tadousac.)
Taggart; creek and lake, tributary to Cowan river, central Sask. (Not Rat.)
Tagish; lake and post office, east of Bennett lake, Cassiar district, B.C., and Yukon.
Tahltan; lake, and river tributary to Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Tahte. See Nisling.
Taibi; lake, south of Mattagami lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Takakkaw; falls, Yoho river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Takipy. See Kississing.
Takhini; river, tributary to Lewes river, Yukon.
Taku; arm of Tagish lake, Cassiar district, B.C. and Yukon.
Taku; river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Taku. See Graham.
Talaha; bay, in Taku arm of Tagish lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Talbot; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.
Tallan; lake, Chandos township, Peterborough county, Ont. (Not Tallan's.)
Tallon; creek, tributary to Beaverfoot R., S.E. of Leanchoil, Kootenay district, B.C.
Taltmain; lake, south of lower Pelly river, Yukon.
Tamagaming. See Timagami.
Tangamong; lake, Lake township, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Tangamongue.)
Tangier; harbour, island ,lake, and town, Halifax Co., N.S. (Not Tangier Grand lake.)
Tantalus; butte, near confluence of Lewes and Nordenskiöld rivers, Yukon.
Tanzilla; river, tributary to Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Tar; island, east of Rockport, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Tarte; bay, in Kitimat arm, Coast district, B.C.
Taseco. See Taseko.
Taseko; lakes (2) and river, tributary to Chilko river, Lillooet district, B.C. (Not Taseco nor Whitewater.)
Tasheigama. See Asheigamo.
Tashka; rapids, upper Winisk river, above Tabasokwia river, Keewatin.
Tasin; mountains, upper Stewart river, Yukon.
Tasso; lake, Finlayson township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Tasurak. See Payne.
Tatchun; river, tributary to Lewes river, between Rink and Five-finger rapids, Yukon. (Not Tatchum.)
Tatiki. See Tattiki.
Tatla; lake, headwaters of Chilanko river, Coast district, B.C.
Tatlahco. See Tatlayako.
Tatlayako; river, tributary to Bella Coola river ,Coast district, B.C. (Not Tatlahco nor Tatlayoo.)
Tatlayoco. See Tatlayoko.
Tatlayoko; lake, west of Chilko lake, Coast district, B.C. (Not Tatlayoco.)
Tatlayoo. See Tatlayako.

Tatlow; mount, east of Chilko lake, Lillooet district, B.C.
Tatonduk; river, tributary to Yukon river, Yukon. (Not Tatonduc.)
Tatshenshini; river, tributary to Alsek river, Cassiar district, B.C. and Yukon.
Tatsho; creek, tributary to Tanzilla river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Tatsho; mountain, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Tacho, nor Eightmile.)
Tattiki; bay, in Taku arm of Tagish lake, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Tatiki.)
Tawatinaw; lake and river, in eastern portion of Kenora district, Ont.
Tawatinaw; river, flowing into Athabaska river, near Athabaska Landing, Alta.
Tawina; creek, tributary to Silver Salmon river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Taxes; river, trib. to Miramichi R., York Co., N.B. (Not Taxis, Taxous nor Texas.)
Taxis. See Taxes.
Taxous. See Taxes.
Tay; river ,tributary to Pelly river, Yukon.
Taye; lake, southeast of Hutshi lakes, Yukon.
Taylor; island, south of Port Dover, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Dover nor Taylor's.)
Taylor; reef, Misery bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Taysen; lake, northwest of Ruth lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Tchork-back. See Chorkbak.
Tea; lake, in Algonquin National park, Nipissing district, Ont.
Teal; lake, on Grass river, Keewatin.
Tecumseh; cove, Cove island, at entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce county, Ont.
Teggau; lake, southeast of Winnange lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Clearwater.)
Telegraph; creek, tributary to Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Telegraph Creek; village, Cassiar district, B.C.
Telegraph; island and narrows, bay of Quinte, Hastings and Prince Edward Cos., Ont.
Telkwa; river, tributary to Bulkley R. Coast district, B.C. (Not Tel-kwa nor Telqua.)
Temagami. See Timagami.
Temiscaming. See Timiskaming.
Temiskaming. See Timiskaming.
Tempest; lake, south of Surprise lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Temple; mount, east of mount Lefroy, Alta.
Tenants. See Terence.
Tendinenda; lake, Mack and Scarfe townships, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Madendanada, Matinatinda, nor Tendinendan.)
Tenecape. See Tennycape.
Tenny; cape, Hants county, N.S. (Not Teny.)
Tennycape; river and village, Hants county, N.S. (Not Tenecape nor Tenycape.)
Ten Peaks; valley of, east of mount Temple, Alta. (Not Desolation nor Lonely.)
Tent. See Peel.
Tent Island (shoal). See Peel.
Teny. See Tenny.
Tenycape. See Tennycape.
Terence; basin, bay, river, and rock, also Terence Bay post settlement; Halifax county, N.S. (Not Tenants bay, Tern bay, Turner bay, nor Turnerbay rock.)
Teresa; island, in Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Goat.)
Terminal; peak, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Green's peak.)
Terrace; ridge, on Porcupine river, northeast of mount Dewdney, Yukon.
Terrahina; creek, tributary to Nakina R., Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Terra Heena.)
Terry; point, at southeast entrance to Johnston harbour, Bruce county, Ont.
Tesaycau. See Tesekau.
Tesekau; lake, an expansion of the lower part of Marten river, Mistassini district, Que. (Not Tesaycau.)
Teslin; lake and river, B.C., and Yukon. (Not Hootalinqua nor Teslin-too.)
Tesse-Clewee. See Klewi.

Tetagouche; river, Gloucester county, N.B. (Not Teteaguche nor Tete à Gouche.)
Teteagouche. See Tetagouche.
Tétreauville; post office, Laval county, Que. (Not Tétreaultville.)
Texas. See Taxes.
The Beehive; mountain, west of lake Louise, Alta.
The Big (slough). See Alexander.
The Bishops; range of mountains, in the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.
The Dome; mountain, northeast of Mt. Bonney, Selkirk Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
The Elbow. See Elbow.
The Goat's Looking Glass. See Agnes.
The Golden Ears. See Blanshard.
The Grove; post village, east of London, Middlesex county, Ont.
The Knob; mountain, near Stikine R., N. of Iskut R., Cassiar, B.C. (Not "Knob.")
The Lake. See Cobb.
Thelew. See Thelon.
Thelon; river, tributary to Dubawnt river, N.W.T. (Not Ark-e-leenik nor Thelew.)
The Mitre; mountain, east of mount Lefroy, Alta.
The Monarch; mountain, S.W. of Mt. Bourgeau, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
The Narrows; in South bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
The Needles; narrows, Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
The Overlook; mountain, in the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.
The Pas; a post of the H. B. Co., and post office, near mouth of Carrot R., Keewatin.
The President; mountain, north of Emerald mountain, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. Named for the president of the C.P.R. Co.
The Punts; islands, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
The Rampart; ridge, between Mt. Afton and "The Dome," Selkirk Mts., B.C.
The Ridge; bar, in Owen channel, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Thérien; lakes, in eastern Alberta.
The Saddle. See Saddle mountain.
The Stragglers. See Wenkchemna.
The Steeples; mountains, east of Kootenay river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Thetford; railway station, river, township, and village, Megantic county, Que. (Not Thetford Mines, station and village.)
The Three Guardsmen; mountains, south of Aishihik lake, Yukon.
Thetis; island, north of Kuper island, southeast coast of Vancouver I., B.C.
The Vice President; mountain, President range, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Angle peak.) So named for the vice-president of the C.P.R. Co.
The Wart; hill, at mouth of Koksoak river, Ungava.
Thibault; shoal, running south from Manitoulin island to Inner Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Thibert; creek, flowing into the northerly end of Dease lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Thickwood; hills, central Saskatchewan.
Thirty-one-mile; lake, Ottawa county, Que. (Not Grand Lac du Commissaires.)
Thistle; creek, tributary to Yukon river, above White river, Yukon.
Thistle; reef, in Portage bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Thleweechodezeth. See Backs.
Thom; mount, north of Dartmouth, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Tom.)
Thomas; bay and point, near South Baymouth, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Thomas; river, emptying into the northerly end of Frances L., Yukon. (Not Tootlas.)
Thomasine. See Tomasine.
Thompson; cove, east of cape Spencer, St. John county, N.B.
Thompson; creek, tributary to Watson river, southern Yukon.
Thompson; mount, northwest of Bow lake, Alta. (Not Thompson's.)

Thomson; lake, Lake township, Hastings county, Ont. (Not Thomson's.)
Thor; mount, west of Upper Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Thorn. See Maple.
Threefork; river, flowing into Wabigoon lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Three Fork.)
Threehills; creek, north of Kneehills creek, Alta. (Not Three Hills.)
Threemile Plains; post village, Hants county, N.S. (Not Three Mile Plains.)
Threemount; bay and point, east of McIntyre bay, L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Three Mount nor Three Mountain.)
Threepoint; creek, tributary to Sheep river, also mountain, southern Alberta.
Threepoint; lake, on Burntwood river, Keewatin. (Not Nistowasis.)
Three Sisters; mountain peaks, south of Canmore, Rocky Mountains park, Alta.
Thron-diuck. See Klondike.
Thrumcap; shoal, at entrance to Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S.
Thumb. See Galena.
Thunder; bay, and cape at east entrance to the bay, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Thunder; lake, north of Wabigoon lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Thurlow; township, Hastings county, Ont.
Thwartway; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Leak or Leek.)
Tiahn. See Tian.
Tian; point, Graham island, Queen Charlotte Is., Coast district, B.C. (Not Tiahn.)
Ticouabi. See Tikuape.
Tidds; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Tide; lake, English river, below Maynard lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Tide; rock, Southgate group, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C.
Tiernan. See Ogoki.
Tiger; brook, tributary to R. des Quinze, Pontiac county, Que.
Tigonankweine; range of mountains, Gravel R. N.W.T. (Not Tigenankwene.)
Tikonabi. See Tikuape.
Tikuape; post office and river, Lake St. John county, Que. (Not Ticouabi, Tikonabe, Tikouabi, Tikouape, nor Tikouapee.)
Til-e-i-tsho. See Tillei.
Tillei; lake, north of Frances lake, Yukon. (Not Til-e-i-tsho.)
Tillsonburg; town, Oxford county, Ont. (Not Tilsonburg.)
Timagami; lake, Nipissing district, Ont. (Not Tamagaming nor Temagami.)
Timber; bay, and Timber Bay shoal, S. shore of Manitoulin I., Manitoulin dist., Ont.
Timiskaming; lake, Nipissing district, Ontario, and Pontiac county, Quebec. (Not Temiscaming, Temiscamingue, nor Temiskaming.)
Tinson; point, Gabriola island, strait of Georgia, B.C. (Not Rocky.)
Tintina; valley, central Yukon. A great depression occupied successively by Pelly, Kalzas, Stewart, and Klondike rivers, and extending to the Yukon.
Tisiriuk; lake, emptying into Leaf river, Ungava. (Not Seal.)
Tlet-tlan-a-tsoots. See Finlayson.
Tobermory; harbour and village, at N.W. extreme of Saugeen peninsula, Bruce Co., O.
Tobey; point, west side of Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Tod; creek and inlet ,Saanich inlet, Vancouver island, B.C.
Todman; reef, at mouth of Thomas bay, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Todnustook. See Tulnustuk.
Tofino; inlet, also townsite on Low peninsula, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver I., B.C.
Tokumm; creek, south of Deltaform mountain, Kootenay district, B.C.
Tolmie; reef, between Kincardine, and Clark point, Bruce county, Ont.
Tom. See Thom.
Tomasine; river, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Thomasine nor Tomassino.)

Tombstone; mountain, northeast of Kananaskis lakes, southern Alberta.
Tomkinson; point, Ursula channel, Coast district B.C. (Not Tomkinsin.)
Tomilson; point, Blunden harbour, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C.
Tonkawatla; river, tributary to Columbia R., Kootenay dist., B.C. (Not Tonca Watla.)
Toochi. See Tutshi.
Too-flat; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Toohoolitas. See Tuhulitas.
Toolnustook. See Tulnustuk.
Too-much-gold; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Too-tlas. See Thomas.
Tooya. See Tuya.
Topham; mount, southeast of Mt. Macoun, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Torch; lake, southwest of Candle lake, central Sask. (Not Little Candle.)
Torch; river, emptying into Cumberland lake, eastern Sask. (Not Big Sturgeon.)
Tornait. See Newton.
Torrent. See St. Mary.
Torres; channel, between Teresa and Copper islands and west shore of Atlin lake, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not West channel, Torres straits, nor Tory inlet.)
Tortue; river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Fall.)
Tortue. See Orme.
Tory. See Torres.
Totogan; lake, north of Kanuchuan river, upper Winisk river, Keewatin.
Touchwood; hill, southern Saskatchewan.
Toussaint; island, above Iroquois point, St. Lawrence river, Dundas county, Ont. (Not Tousaint's, Toussaint's, nor Toussons.)
Toussons. See Toussaint.
Tower; creek, tributary to St. Mary river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Tower; peak, north of Quiet lake, Yukon.
Tower of Babel; mountain, east of Moraine lake, southern Alberta .
Towincut; creek and mountain, S. of Cowichan L., Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Nixon.)
Toyehill; post office, Dundas county, Ont. (Not Toy's Hill.)
Tracy; creek and post office, east of Kootenay river, north of Steele, Kootenay, B.C.
Trade; lake, on Churchill river, above Reindeer river, Sask. (Not Island lake.)
Trading; lake, Ridout township, Muskoka district, Ont.
Traffic; mountain, north of Pelly lakes, Yukon.
Trail. See Chungo.
Tramping; lake, southwest of Battleford, Sask.
Trap; mountain, west of Sooke river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Trapper; creek, tributary to W. fork of Kettle river, Yale district, B.C. (Not E. Fork of W. Fork of Kettle River.)
Travers (lac de);lake, at headwaters of St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que.
Tremayne; bay, in southern portion of Digby island, Coast district, B.C.
Trent; river, flowing into the bay of Quinte at Trenton, Hastings and Northumberland counties, Ont.
Trenton; town, at western end of the bay of Quinte, Hastings county, Ont.
Triangle; lake, southeast of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Trident; point, on north shore of the bay of Quinte, Hastings Co., Ont. (Not Long.)
Trincomali; channel, between Galiano and Saltspring islands, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Trincomalee nor Trincomalie.)
Trivet; point, on the northerly portion of Princess Royal island, Coast district, B.C.
Trodely; island, north of Charlton island, James bay, Ungava. (Not Little Charlton.)
Trois Bras. See Holden.
Trolltinder; mountain, south of mount Balfour, Kootenay district, B.C.
Troughton; island, Lake Fleet group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.

Trout; creek, branch of McDame creek, Dease river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Trout. See Buntzen.
Trout. See Crean.
Trout. See Hayes.
Truda; peaks, Hermit range, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Tsetelui; lake, at headwaters of Kakuchuya R., Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Tseteloui.)
Tshensagi. See Chensagi.
Tsichu; river, tributary to Gravel river, Mackenzie, N.W.T. (Not Tsi-Choo.)
Tsinkut. See Sinkut.
Tuck; inlet, narrows, and point, north of Prince Rupert harbour, B.C. (Not Tuck's.)
Tudjakdjuan. See Resolution.
Tudjakdjudusirn. See Gabriel.
Tugwell; creek, west of Otter point, Juan de Fuca strait, Vancouver island, B.C.
Tuhulitas; inlet, north of Cyrus Field bay, Franklin. (Not Toohoolitas.)
Tulameen; mountain, river, and village, Yale district, B.C. (Not Tulameen city.)
Tulip; creek, east of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Tullin; mountain, west of outlet of Chilko L., Coast district, B.C. (Not Tull-in.)
Tulnustuk; river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Todnustook nor Toolnustook.)
Tummel; river, tributary to Pelly river, Yukon.
Tun; island, Blind bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Tuns.)
Tunagamik; lake, at headwaters of Ottawa river, Joliette county, Que.
Tunnussaksuk; point, east shore of Ungava bay, Ungava.
Tupper; mount, also glacier in the Selkirks, Kootenay district, B.C.
Turn. See Dryad.
Turnagain; point, at entrance to Lynx bay, L. Winnipeg, Man. (Not Saskatchewan.)
Turner; mount, east of Stikine river and north of Iskut river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Turner. See Terence.
Turnerville. See Ennett.
Turning; island, near S. point of Cove I., entrance to Georgian bay, Bruce Co., Ont.
Turquoise; lake, east of mount Balfour, Alberta.
Turtle; mountain, southwestern Manitoba.
Turtle; point, on northerly portion of Gil island, Coast district, B.C.
Turtle. See Jarvis.
Tuscarora; post settlement and railway station, Brant Co., Ont. (Not Middleport.)
Tusket; island and village, Yarmouth county, N.S. (Not Great Tusket island.)
Tustles; lake, north of Frances lake, Yukon. (Not Tus-tles-tu.)
Tutchi. See Tutshi.
Tutesheta; creek, tributary to Tahltan river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Tuteshita.)
Tutshi; lake and river, S.E. of Bennett L. Cassiar dist., B.C. (Not Toochi nor Tutchi.)
Tuttle; point, at entrance to Stupart bay, Hudson strait, Ungava.
Tuvalik; Indian village, west coast of Ungava bay, Ungava.
Tuya; lake, and river tributary to Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Tooya.)
Tuzo; mount, east of Deltaform mountain, Bow range of the Rockies, Alta. and B.C.
Twelve Mile. See Bronte.
Twelve O'clock; point, at the eastern entrance to Murray canal, Murray township, Northumberland county, Ont.
Twilight; lake, southwest of Cliff lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Twin; falls, on the upper part of Yoho river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Twin. See Dunsmuir.
Twin. See Vrooman.
Twin Sisters; islands, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Twitya; river, tributary to Gravel river, Mackenzie, N.W.T. (Not Twityeh.)
Two-bit; creek, east of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Two Rivers; lake of, in Algonquin National park, Nipissing district, Ont.

Tyee; lake and telegraph station, on trail near Bulkley river, Cassiar and Coast districts, B.C. (Not Long.)
Tyendinaga; township, Hastings county, Ont.
Tyers; river, tributary to Frances river, near Frances lake, Yukon.
Tyne; point, Departure bay, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Tzuhalem; mountain and post settlement, north of Cowichan river, Vancouver island, B.C. Not Tzouhalem.)

U

Uibvaksoak. See Uinaksoak.
Uinaksoak; cape, east shore Ungava bay, Ungava. (Not Uibvaksoak.)
Unahini; river, tributary to Tatshenshini river, Yukon.
Unaminnikan. See Manomin.
Ungava; bay, northeastern Canada.
Unger; island, bay of Quinte, mouth of Napanee R., Lennox Co., Ont. (Not Unger's.)
Union; bay, east side of Saanich inlet, Vancouver island, B.C.
Uphill; lake, northeast of Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Moonshine nor Kasakacheweiwak.)
Upinnakaw. See Opinnagau.
Upper Arrow; lake, an expansion of Columbia river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Upper Bow. See Bow.
Upper Emerald. See Yoho.
Upper Kootanie. See Duncan.
Upper Lahave; village, Lunenburg county, N.S. (Not Upper La Have.)
Upper Manitou. See Anzhekumming.
Upper Savage; islands, east of Big island, Hudson strait, Franklin. (Not Savage.)
Upper White Fish. See Jarvis.
Urd; a peak of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ursula; channel, east of Gribbell island, Coast district, B.C.
Ursus Major; mountain, Hermit range, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ursus Minor; mountain, Hermit range, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Usatzes; point, N.E. point of Low peninsula, Clayoquot sound, Vancouver I., B.C.
Uto; peak, near mount Sir Donald, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.

V

Valdes; island, in the southern portion of the strait of Georgia, B.C.
Valdes. See Maurelle, Quadra, and Sonora. Recent surveys proved that the name Valdes covered three islands, which have been named separately as above, and the former name has been discarded to avoid duplication.
Valhalla; mountains, west of Slocan lake, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Val Halla.)
Valkyr; mountains, east of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay, B.C. (Not Valkyriur.)
Valley; river, flowing easterly into Dauphin lake, Manitoba.
Valleyview; post office, north of Wapella, Sask. (Not Valley View.)
Valois; village, Jacques Cartier county, Que. (Not Valoisville.)
Valoisville. See Valois.
Van Buren; island, northeast of Tar island, St. Lawrence river, Leeeds county, Ont.
Vancouver; creek, tributary to McQuesten river, Yukon.
Van Hooven. See Van Houten.
Van Horne; brook, glacier, névé, and range of mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Van Houten; creek, E. of Lower Arrow L., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Van Hooven.)
Vankoughnet; bay, east of The Narrows, L. Manitoba, Man.

Vansittart; island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds Co., Ont.
Vaudreuil; bay, railway station, rapids, and post village, also Vaudreuil Station post office, Vaudreuil county, Que. (Not Dorion.)
Vaux; mount, also glacier, northeast of Leanchoil station, Kootenay district, B.C.
Venn; passage between Metlakatla bay and Prince Rupert harbour, B.C.
Ventego; mountain, Selkirk range, Kootenay district, B.C.
Vermilion; bay and railway station, Eagle L., Kenora district, Ont. (Not Vermillion.)
Vermilion. . .See Little Vermilion.
Vermilion. See Pink.
Vermilion. See Red.
Verney; passage, between Hawkesbury and Gribbell islands, Coast district, B.C.
Vertebrae; mountain, north of Bush river, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Verte-Vallée; post office, Vaudreuil county, Que. (Not Green Valley.)
Vertical; mountain, east of Kootenay river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Vesuvius; bay, Saltspring island, southeast coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Vesuvius; hill, north of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Victoria; mount, also glacier, in the Bow range of the Rockies, Alta., and Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Mt. Green.)
Victoria; island, Franklin. Portions of this island have been known as "Victoria Land," "Prince Albert Land," and "Wollaston Land."
Victoria; island, Brock group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Mile.)
Vigilant; island, on north side of Prince Rupert harbour, B.C. (Not Bacon.)
Vigilant; rock, east of Grantham shoals, Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Village Bélanger. See Bélanger.
Village Richelieu. See Richelieu.
Villanova; post office, Norfolk county, Ont. (Not Villa Nova.)
Vingolf; mount, west of Slocan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Violadale; post village, Marquette electoreal district, Man. (Not Viola Dale.)
Voisin (lac); lake, northeast of Taggart lake, central Saskatchewan.
Volcano; creek, tributary to Sheep river, southern Alberta.
Volunteer; spit, between Birch and Walker points, Manitoulin I., Manitoulin dist., Ont.
Von Wilczek; valley, on Lewes river, above Pelly river, Yukon.
Vowle; mount, west of Schwatka river, southern Yukon.
Vrooman; islands, McGregor cove, Bruce county, Ont. (Not Twin.)
Vulture; col, between mounts Gordon and Olive, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Vulture. See Winnange.

W

Waagan. See Wagan.
Waagoosh. See Waugush.
Wabakimi; lake, northwest of Smoothrock lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Wabamun; lake, south of St. Ann, central Alberta. (Not White Whale.)
Wabanoni; river, emptying into Obaska lake, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Wabinoni.)
Wabasca. See Wabiskaw.
Wabaskoutyunk. See Kempt.
Wabaskus; lake, southeast of Abitibi lake, Pontiac county, Que.
Wabassi; brook, Templeton township, Ottawa county, Que.
Wabi; bay and creek, at the head of lake Timiskaming, Ont.
Wabigoon; lake, river, and railway station, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Wabigwunn.)
Wabigwunn. See Wabigoon.
Wabinoni. See Wabanoni.
Wabinosh; bay, lake, and river, on west side of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Wabishkok; lakes, south of Kisseynew lake, Keewatin.

Wabiskaw; lakes and river, northeast of Lesser Slave lake, Alta. (Not Wabasca nor Wabiscaw.)
Waddell; bay, Frobisher bay, Franklin. (Not Dyer sound.)
Wadopi; brook, tributary to upper Winisk river, above Tabasokwia river, Keewatin.
Wadsworth; lake, Tudor township, Hastings county, Ont.
Wagabkedei; lake, northwest of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Wagan; river, tributary to Restigouche R., Madawaska Co., N.B. (Not Waagan.)
Wagosh; bay and reef, Cockburn island, Manitoulin district, Ont. (Not Wahgoosh.)
Wagwabeya. See Wagwabika.
Wagwabika; lake, headwaters of Lièvre R., St. Maurice Co., Que. (Not Wagwabeya.)
Wahbiquekobing. See Wakwekobi.
Wahcomatagaming. See Wakomata.
Wahgoosh. See Wagosh.
Wahnapitae. See Wanapitei.
Wahquekobing. See Wakwekobi.
Wahwanichi. See Wakonichi.
Waiatt; bay, Okisollo channel, Coast district, B.C. (Not Wi-yat nor Wyatt.)
Wai-nusk. See Winisk.
Wainwright; basin, between S.E. end of Kaien I. and mainland, Coast district, B.C.
Waitabit; creek, flowing into Columbia river below Donald, Kootenay district, B.C.
Wakamagaming. See Wakami.
Wakami; lake, river, and Ry. station, Sudbury district, Ont. (Not Wakamagaming.)
Wakaw; lake, northwest of Basin lake, central Sask. (Not Crooked.)
Wakeham; bay, southeast of Wales sound, Hudson strait, Ungava.
Wakinichi. See Wakonichi.
Wakomata; lake, north of Gould township, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Clear nor Wahcomatagaming.)
Wakonichi; lake, south of Mistassini lake, Mistassini district, Que. (Not Wahwanichi nor Wakinichi.)
Wakwekobi; lake, Day township, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Wahbiquekobing nor Wahquekobing.)
Walbran; point, north end of Loretta island, Devastation channel, Coast district, B.C.
Wales; cape, island, and sound, S. shore Hudson strait, Ungava. (Not Prince of Wales.)
Walkem; islands, Johnstone strait, Coast district, B.C. (Not Pender.) This name adopted to avoid duplication, there being a Pender island further south.
Walker; creek, north of Sixtymile river, near international boundary, Yukon.
Walker; mount, north of Blaeberry, river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Walker; point, south shore Manitoulin island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Walker; post office, Middlesex county, Ont. (Not Walker's.)
Walkhouse; bay and point, northeast of Inner Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Wallace; island, east of Lynedoch island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Wallace; island, N. of Saltspring I., S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C. (Not Narrow.)
Wallace; mount, southeast of Beaverdell, Yale district, B.C.
Wallace; mount, also river, south of Lesser Slave lake, central Alberta.
Wallace; rock, near South Baymouth, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Wallbridge; point, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Wallenger; creek, tributary to Wild Horse river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Wall-eye; lake, south of Eagle lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Wallis; point, Nanoose harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Walsh; lake, north of Rosamond lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Walters; point, north shore of Okisollo channel, Coast district, B.C.
Walton; river and village, Hants county ,N.S. (Not La Tete nor Petite.)
Wanapitei; lake, Ry. station, and river, Sudbury district, Ont. (Not Wahnapitae.)
Wanderer; shoal, southwest of Lyal island, Bruce county, Ont.

Wanipigow; river, emptying into the east side of lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Hole.)
Wanogu; lake, Ledger township, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Wanogooh.)
Wapageisi; lake, east of Anzhekumming lake, Kenora district Ont.
Wapateehk. See Waputik.
Wapawekka; lake and range of hills, southeast of L. La Ronge, central Saskatchewan. (Not Bear lake nor Great Bear Sand hills.)
Wapiabi; creek, tributary to south branch of Brazeau river, Alta. (Not Grave.)
Wapichtigow. See Wapishtigau.
Wapikik. See Kapikik.
Wapikopa; lake and river, upper waters of Winisk river, Keewatin.
Wapishtigau; brook, tributary to Burntwood river, Keewatin. (Not Wapichtigow.)
Wapitotem; river, between Attawapiskat and Weibikwei lakes, Keewatin.
Wapoos. See Wapus.
Wapoose. See Wapus.
Wapta; glacier, lake, and mountain, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Wapta. See Cataract.
Wapta. See Kicking Horse.
Wapta. See Yoho.
Wapus; lake and river, north of Kakagi lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Wapoose.)
Wapus; lake and river, east side of Reindeer lake, central Sask. (Not Wapoos.)
Wapusanan; lake, upper waters of Ottawa R., N. of Grand L., Victoria, Pontiac Co., Q.
Wapustagamu; lake, on west branch of St. Augustin river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Wapustagamoo.)
Waputik; mountains and snowfield, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Wapateehk, Wap-ut-teehk, Waputehk, nor Waputehk.)
Ward; bay, in Aylmer lake, Wolfe county, Que. (Not Ward's.)
Ward; inlet, Frobisher bay, Franklin. (Not A. H. Ward.)
Ward; lake, Rattray township, Nipissing district, Ont.
Ward; mount, south of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Wardner; village, on Kootenay river, south of Bull river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Ware; creek, tributary to Sheep river, southern Alberta.
Ware; mount, northwest of mount Hoffman, southern Alberta.
Wark; channel, northeast side of Tsimpsean peninsula, also island at entrance to the channel, Coast district, B.C. (Not Work.)
Wark; island ,northeast of Princess Royal island, Coast district, B.C.
Wark; mount, near head of Saanich inlet, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Big Saanich, nor Work.)
Wark; point in Victoria harbour, B.C. (Not Warke or Work.)
Warner; bay and point, east of Hopkins point, Bruce county, Ont.
Warpath; river, emptying into the west side of L. Winnipeg, Man. (Not War Path.)
Warren; island, south of Beament island, Bruce county, Ont.
Warwick; cape, east end of Resolution island, Franklin. (Not Resolution.)
Wasawakasik; lake, on Churchill river, below Nemei river, Sask.
Wascana. See Waskana.
Washademoak; river, tributary to St. John river, Queens county, N.B. (Not Washademoac nor Washedemoak.)
Washagami; river, tributary to Ekwan river, Keewatin. (Not Washegummy.)
Washagomis; lake, south of Shabumeni lake, Keewatin. (Not Lower Clearwater.)
Washedemoak. See Washademoak.
Washegummy. See Washagami.
Washeibemaga; lake, southeast of Boyer lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Kawasheibemagagamak.)
Washeka; lake, upper Ottawa river, Pontiac county, Que. (Not Waskega.)

Washi; lake, on Albany river, east of Makokibatan lake, southeastern Keewatin. (Not Lake of the Narrows.)
Washikuti; bay and river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Washsheecootai.)
Washimeska; river, Lake St. John county, Que. (Not Ouasiemska nor Wassienska.)
Washmawapta; glacier, E. of Helmet mountain, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Washsheecootai. See Washikuti.
Washahigan; river, tributary to Little Smoky river, Alberta.
Waskaiowaka. See Waskatowaka.
Waskana; creek, flowing N.W. past Regina into Qu'Appelle R., Sask. (Not Wascana.)
Waskatowaka; lake, at headwaters of Little Churchill R., Kee. (Not Waskaiowaka.)
Waskega. See Washeka.
Waskesiu; creek and lake, tributary to Montreal L., central Sask. (Not Red Deer.)
Waskik; lake, southwest of Sipiwesk lake, Keewatin. (Not Waskiktepigo.)
Waskiktepigo. See Waskik.
Waskwatim. See Wuskwatim.
Wasp; lake, Redditt township, Kenora district, Ont.
Wassienska. See Washimeska.
Waswanipi; H. B. Co.'s post, lake, also river tributary to Nottaway R., Abitibi, Que.
Watch; island, north of Hill island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Watcheeshoo. See Watshishu.
Watchi; lake, northeast of Reader lake, Keewatin. (Not Mountain.)
Waterfall; valley, at the head of Yoho river, Rocky Mts., Kootenay district, B.C.
Waterhen; lake and river, between Manitoba and Winnipegosis lakes, Man.
Waterton; lake and river, southern Alta. (Not Chief Mt. lake nor Kootenai river.)
Watsheeshoo. See Watshishu.
Watshishu; river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Watcheeshoo nor Watsheeshoo.)
Watson; island, between S. end of Kaien I. and mainland, Coast district, B.C.
Watson; railway station, ridge, river, and valley, north of Bennett lake, Yukon.
Watt; railway station, Charlotte county, N.B. (Not Watt Junction.)
Watt Junction. See Watt.
Waugh; creek, tributary to Goldstream river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Waughs; river, Colchester county, N.S. (Not Wough's.)
Wauguash. See Kaniapiskau.
Waugush; lake, Spragge township, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Waagoosh.)
Wave. See Wavy.
Wavy; lake, north of Battle river, Alberta. (Not Wave.)
Wawagosik; lake, west of Harricanaw river, Abitibi district, Que. (Not Wawagosic nor Wawagosie.)
Waweig; lake, northwest of Wabinosh lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Wawiag; river, headwaters of Maligne river, Kenora and Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Kawawiagamak.)
Wawong; lake, near Windigokan L., E. of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Way; point S.W. of Potter point, Ameliasburg Tp., Prince Edw. Co., Ont. (Not Salt.)
Wayagamak; lake, Champlain county, Que. (Not Wayagamack.)
Weaver; creek, tributary to Moyie river, Kootenay district, B.C.
Wedding; river, tributary to Bell river, Abitibi district, Que.
Wedge; island, east of Dokis island, at entrance to Key harbour, Georgian bay, Parry Sound district, Ont.
Wedge; point, Oyster harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Wedlock; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont.
Weed; hills, southeastern Saskatchewan.
Weenisk. See Winisk.
Weese; creek, Brighton township, Northumberland county, Ont. (Not Weese's.)
Weggs; cape, south shore of Hudson strait, Ungava.

Weibikwei; lake, at head of Winisk R., S.E. Keewatin. (Not Pepisquew nor Winisk.)
Weir. See Footprint.
Weir. See Hennigar.
Weiseieno; lake, near Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont.
Wekusko; lake, Grass river, east of Reed lake, Kee. (Not Herb nor Sweet Herb.)
Welcome; lake, Lawrence township, Haliburton county, Ont.
Welland; river, Welland county, Ont. (Not Chippewa.)
Wellandport; post office, Lincoln county, Ont. (Not Welland Port.)
Weller; bay, near west end of bay of Quinte, Prince Edward Co., Ont. (Not Weller's.)
Wellesley; lake, west of White river, Yukon.
Wellington; bay and village, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Big Sandy bay.)
Wells; shoal, southeast of Lyal reef, Bruce county, Ont.
Welsh; bank, north of Scott point, Bruce county, Ont.
Wemistagosew; river, upper waters of Waswanipi river, Abitibi district, Que.
Wenasaga; river, flowing into L. Seul, Keewatin.
Wendigokan. See Windigokan.
Wenkchemna; peaks, in the Bow range of the Rockies, Alta. and Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Desolation range nor "The Stragglers.")
Wepiskow. See Burntwood.
Wesketahin; village, near the mouth of Unahini river, Yukon.
Weslemkoon; lake, Addington county, Ont.
West; bay, the western extremity of lake Evans, Abitibi district, Que.
West; river, Bonaventure county, Que. (Not West Port Daniel river.)
West; river, Pictou county, N.S. (Not West river of Pictou.)
West; river, tributary to Fraser river, above Quesnel, Cariboo district, B.C.
West. See Nelson.
West. See Owen.
West. See Torres.
West Arrowwood; creek, tributary to Bow R., S. Alberta. (Not West Arrow-wood.)
West Belanger. See Belanger.
Westboro; post office and summer resort, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Westborough.)
Westbourne; bay, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Westbourne; post settlement, on Whitemud river, south of L. Manitoba, Man.
West Dog Head. See Whiteway.
West Duck; reef, northwest of Western Duck island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Western; river, emptying into Coronation gulf, Mackenzie. (Not Back's Western.)
Western Duck; island, of the Duck group, Manitoulin district, Ont.
West Fox. See Fox.
Westholme; post settlement, south of Chemainus river, Vancouver island, B.C.
West McGillivray. See McGillivray.
West Niskitogisew. See Kiskitto.
West Port Daniel. See West.
West river of Pictou. See West.
West Road river. See Blackwater.
West Sister; shoal, S. of Yeo I., entrance to Georgian bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
West Winisk. See Asheweig.
Wetetnagami; lake, and river tributary to Opawika river, Abitibi district, Que.
Wettigo; lake, south of Nemiskau lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Weymontachi; Inlian village, at the mouth of Manuan river, upper St. Maurice river, Champlain county, Que. (Not Weymontachingue.)
Whale; river, emptying into Ungava bay, Ungava.
Whaleback; mountain, at the headwaters of Yoho river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Whalesback.)
Whaler; bay, Active pass, strait of Georgia, New Westminster district, B.C.

Wharton; harbour, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
Whatshan; lakes and river, west of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Wheaton; mount, in the "big bend" of Wheaton river, southern Yukon.
Wheaton; river, emptying into the west side of Bennett lake, Yukon.
Wheaton Vault; brook, flowing into Minas channel, Kings county, N.S.
Wheeler; mount, Purity range, Selkirk mountains, Kootenay district B.C.
Wheeler; reef, southwest of Kitchener island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Whetstone; lake, Lake township, Hastings county, Ont.
Whiffen; spit, Sooke inlet, Vancouver island, B.C.
Whipple; mount, east of the elbow of Stikine river, Cassiar district, B.C.
White; cliff, northeast of Hungerford point, Manitoulin I., Manitoulin district, Ont.
White; mount, north of Atlin lake, Yukon.
White; pass, at head of Skagway river, Cassiar district, B.C.
White; river, tributary to Yukon river, above Stewart river, Yukon.
White; strait, north shore of Hudson strait, Franklin.
White. See Ketch.
White Bear; bay, northeast of Markham bay, Hudson strait, Franklin.
Whitebear; lake, north of Saskatchewan Landing, southern Sask. (Not White Bear.)
White Bear; lake and river, at headwaters of Gatineau river, Champlain county, Que.
White Bear. See Cassels.
Whiteclay; lake, Ogoki river, east of Whitewater lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Whitefish. See Garson.
Whitefish. See Meacham.
Whitefish Spawning. See Chukuni.
Whitefox; river, tributary to Torch river, central Sask. (Not White Fox.)
White Goat. See Cline.
Whitegoose; river, tributary to Migiskan R., below Paskagama L., Abitibi dist., Ont.
White Grouse; creek, east of Whatshan lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Whitehorse; town and rapid, Lewes river, below Miles canyon, Yukon. (Not White Horse.)
White Man; pass, Rocky Mts., Alta. and Kootenay district, B.C. (Not White Man's.)
Whitemud; river, flowing into the southerly end of L. Manitoba, Man. (Not White Mud nor White-mud.)
White Mud. See Frenchman.
Whiterock; post office, Kings county, N.S. (Not White Rock Mills.)
White Rock Mills. See Whiterock.
Whites; post office, Kings county, N.S. (Not White's Corner.)
Whites; post office and railway station, Huntingdon county, Que. (Not White's nor White's Station post office.)
White's. See Geikie.
Whitesand; lake and river, emptying into the northerly end of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Whitesand; post office and river, southeastern Sask. (Not White Sand.)
White's Corner. See Whites.
Whiteshore; lake, east of Tramping lake, Sask. (Not White Shore.)
White's Station. See Whites.
Whitestone; lake, north of Cat lake, Keewatin. (Not White Stone.)
Whitestone; river, tributary to Tatshenshini river, southwestern Yukon.
Whiteswan; river, emptying into Teslin L., Cassiar district, B.C. (Not White Swan.)
Whitewater; lake, southwestern Manitoba.
Whitewater. See Taseko.
Whiteway; point, at west side of north entrance to the narrows of lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Dog's Head nor West Dog Head.)
White Whale. See Wabamun.

Whitewood; lake, Tp. 29, R. 17, W. 2 M., southeastern Saskatchewan.
Whitewood. See Basswood.
Whitley; bay, northwest of Burgoyne bay, Hudson strait, Ungava.
Whitney; lake, Smellie township, Kenora district, Ont.
Wholdaia; lake, an expansion of Dubawnt river, N.W.T. (Not Wholdiah.)
Whymper; mount, northwest of Storm mountain, Rocky mountains, Alta.
Whymper; mount, near head of Chemainus river, Vancouver island, B.C.
Whymper. See Kiwetinok.
Whyte; mount, west of lake Louise, Alberta.
Wiachuan; river, Richmond gulf, Ungava. (Not Wiachewan nor Wiachouan.)
Wicked; point, Athol township, Prince Edward county, Ont. (Not Salmon.)
Wickens; lake, Britton township, Kenora district, Ont.
Wickham; post office and railway station, Drummond Co., Que. (Not Wickham West.)
Wickham West. See Wickham.
Wicksteed; rock S.E. of Dead I., entrance to Key har., Georgian B., Parry S. dist, Ont.
Wigwas. See Eva.
Wigwasan; lake, west of Bukemiga lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Wigwasikak; lake, northwest of Cat lake, Keewatin. (Not Birch.)
Wikwaskopauk; lake, northwest of Grand lake Victoria, Abitibi district, Que.
Wilcox; lake, English river, Kenora district, Ont.
Wild; bight, in west side of Fitzwilliam island, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Wild Horse; river, tributary to Kootenay R., Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Skirmish.)
Wilkinson; creek, tributary to W. fork of Kettle R., above Carmi, Yale district, B.C.
Willard; lake, north of Hawk lake, Kenora district, Ont.
William; head, at north entrance to Pedder bay, Vancouver island, B.C.
Williams; bay, south shore of L. Seul, Kenora district, Ont.
Williams; lake, east of Fraser river, in the southern portion of Cariboo district, B.C.
Williams; lake, east of Cat lake, Keewatin.
William Smith; cape, northeast shore of Ungava bay, Ungava.
Willoughby; island, northeast of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds Co., Ont.
Willowbank; creek and mountain, W. of Blaeberry R., Rocky Mts., Kootenay, B.C.
Willowbunch; lake and post office, southern Saskatchewan. (Not Willow Bunch.)
Willowgrove; post office, Haldimand county, Ont. (Not Willow Grove.)
Wilson; mount, also lake, Ross river, Yukon.
Wilson; post office, Grenville county, Ont. (Not Wilson's Bay.)
Wilson; post office, northwest of Chemainus river, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Wilson's Crossing.)
Wilson; river, flowing easterly into Dauphin lake, Man.
Wilson. See Kiwetinok.
Wilson Corners; post office, Wakefield Tp., Ottawa Co., Que. (Not Wilson's Corners.)
Wilson's Bay. See Wilson.
Wilson's Crossing. See Wilson.
Wiltshire; village, Queens county, P.E.I. (Not New Wiltshire nor North Wiltshire.)
Wiltse; lake, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Wiltz nor Wiltze.)
Wimapedi; brook, tributary to Burntwood river, Keewatin.
Winawiash; lake, southwest of Grand lake Victoria, Pontiac county, Que.
Wind; mountain, west of Kananaskis river, Rocky Mts. park, Alta. (Not Windy.)
Windigo; bay and islands, north shore of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.
Windigo; lake and river, tributary to Severn river, Keewatin.
Windigokan; lake, E. of L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Wendigokan.)
Windy; arm, Tagish lake, Yukon.
Windy; lake, southwest of Oxford lake, Keewatin.
Winging; point, east headland of Fourchu bay, opposite Guyon island, Cape Breton county, N.S. (Not Wining nor Winning.)

Wining. See Winging.
Winisk; lake and river, southeastern Keewatin. (Not Wai-nusk nor Weenisk.)
Winiskisis; river, tributary to upper Winisk river, Keewatin.
Winnange; lake, north of Dryberry lake, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Vulture.)
Winning. See Winging.
Winnipegosis; a large lake in Manitoba. (Not Winnipegoos nor Winnipegoosis.)
Winonitikameg; lake, northwest of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Wintawanan; lake, southwest of Attawapiskat lake, Keewatin.
Wintego; lake, an expansion of Churchill river, below Reindeer river, Sask.
Wintering; lake, west of Landing lake, Keewatin.
Witchai; lake, on lower Grass river, Keewatin.
Witchekan; lake, in the Thickwood hills, central Saskatchewan.
Wiwaxy; peaks, southwest of Mt. Victoria, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Wi-yat. See Waiatt.
Wizida; lake, at headwaters of Attawapiskat river, Keewatin.
Wizidans; lake, west of Wizida lake, upper Attawapiskat river, Keewatin.
Woden; a peak of the Valhalla mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Wolf; canyon, on Pelly river, above Woodside river, Yukon.
Wolf; creek, tributary to Klondike river, Yukon.
Wolf. See Grimsthorpe.
Wolf. See Muhigan.
Wolf Rand. See Muhigan.
Wolfe; island, St. Lawrence river, Frontenac county, Ont. (Not Long.)
Wolfe; island, south of De Stein point, Prince Rupert harbour, Coast district, B.C.
Wolfestown; township and village, Wolfe county, Que. (Not Wolfstown.)
Wollaston; peninsula, S.W. portion of Victoria I., Franklin. (Not Wollaston Land.)
Woman; lake and river, south of Shabumeni lake, Kee. (Not Woman Lake river.)
Wollaston Land. See Victoria island.
Wood; brook, tributary to Grass river, Keewatin.
Wood; mount, west of Saanich inlet, Vancouver island, B.C.
Wood; mountain and river, also Wood Mountain post office and R.N.W.M. Police station, southern Saskatchewan. (Not Wood Mountain river.)
Wood. See Jacob.
Woodley; range of mountains, west of Kulleet bay, Vancouver island, B.C.
Wood Mountain river. See Wood river.
Woodroffe; post office and summer resort, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Woodroofe nor Woodruff.)
Woods; lake of the, on international boundary, Kenora and Rainy River districts, Ont.
Woodside; river, tributary to Upper Pelly river, Yukon.
Woods; island, Oyster harbour, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Long.)
Woods. See Carroll Wood.
Woodtick; island, St. Clair river, Lambton county, Ont. (Not Fawn.)
Woody; river, flowing northeasterly into Swan lake, Man. and Sask.
Work. See Wark.
Worthington; creek, west of Lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, B.C.
Wotinimata; lake, east of Shabogama lake, Abitibi district, Que.
Wreck; point, southwest of Tobermory harbour, Bruce county, Ont.
Wrench; lake, northeast of Carlton, central Saskatchewan.
Wright; creek, near west end of Surprise lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Wright; creek, tributary to Blanche river, Nipissing district, Ont.
Wright; point, north of Goderich, Huron county, Ont.
Wright; sound, between Gil and Gribbell islands, Coast district, B.C.
Wunnummin; lake, upper waters of Winisk river, Keewatin.
Wuskatasko; brook, tributary to Grass river, Keewatin.

Wuskwatim; brook and lake, on Burntwood river, Keewatin. (Not Beaver-dam, Ooskootim, nor Waskwatim.)
Wyatt. See Waiatt.
Wynott; point, N.E. of Head harb., St. Margaret bay, Halifax Co., N.S. (Not Smith.)
Yahk; mountain, river, and railway station, in S.W. portion of Kootenay district, B.C.
Yalakom; game reserve, between north fork of Bridge river and the Fraser, Lillooet district, B.C.
Yawningstone; lake, north of Cormorant lake, Keewatin.
Yellow; point, northeast of Kulleet bay, Vancouver island, B.C.
Yeo; channel, island, and spit, at entrance to Georgian bay, Manitoulin district, Ont.
Yeo; island, southwest of Grenadier island, St. Lawrence river, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Bluff nor Old Bluff.)
Yeth; creek, tributary to Inklin river, Cassiar district, B.C.
Yoho; glacier, lake, park, pass, peak, and river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Collie glacier, Glacier creek, North Fork river, Upper Emerald lake, nor Wapta lake and pass.)
York; river, trib. to Madawaska R., Hastings and Renfrew Cos, Ont. (Not York Brch.)
York; sound, in southwest portion of Frobisher bay, Franklin.
Yorke; island, Admiralty group, St. Lawrence river, Leeds Co., Ont. (Not Boss Dick.)
Youell; island, east of Hopkins point, Bruce county, Ont.
Young; lake, in S.W. portion of Dalton Tp., Victoria Co., Ont. (Not Montgomery.)
Youngs; point, Weller bay, Ameliasburg township, Prince Edward county, Ont.
Young's. See Limestone.
Yukness; mount, southwest of mount Lefroy, Kootenay district, B.C.
Yukon; river and territory, N.W. Canada. (Not Youcon, Youkon, Kwichpak, &c.)

Z

Zachariah; point, near Dodd narrows, east coast of Vancouver island, B.C.
Zanardi; rapids, at S.W. end of Wainwright basin and S. of Kaien I., Coast dist, B.C.
Zemawdza; Indian village, Kitimat arm, Coast district, B.C. (Not Ze-mawd-za.)
Zenazie; creek, south of Gladys lake, Cassiar district, B.C.
Zero; rock, in Haro strait, N.E. of Gordon head, S.E. coast of Vancouver I., B.C.
Zinc; mountain and valley, east of Ice river, Rocky mountains, Kootenay district, B.C.
Zinkan; island, Pine Tree harbour, Bruce county, Ont.
Zwick; island, in the bay of Quinte, Hastings county, Ontario. (Not Zwick's.)
Zymoetz; river, tributary to Skeena river, Coast district, B.C. (Not Copper.)

INDEX

NAMES ARRANGED FOR PROVINCES, COUNTIES, ETC.

N.B.—*The former Provisional districts, Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie and Ungava, are retained for convenience of reference.*

ALBERTA.

Aberdeen
Abbot
Agnes
Akuinu
Alice
Allan
Annette
Arcs
Arrowwood
Askow
Assiniboine
Atikkamek
Attim Segoun
Aylmer
Baker
Balfour
Baptiste
Barwell
Bath
Battle
Bear
Beaupré
Beaver
Beaver
Beaverdam
Beaverhill
Beaverlodge
Biddle
Bident
Big Egg
Bighill
Bighorn
Bismarck
Blackstone
Blakiston
Boom
Bosworth
Boulder
Bow
Boyer
Brazeau
Brett
Bruce
Brulé
Buffalo
Bull
Castor
Cataract
Cataract
Chief Mountain
Chiniki
Chip
Chipewyan
Chungo
Cirque
Clearwater
Cline
Cockscomb
Cold
Coldwater
Cone
Consolation
Corral
Costigan
Coutts
Crowsnest
Cyclone
Cypress
Deltaform
Desolation
Devil's Head
Devil's Head
Devil's Pine
Dirt
Dolomite
Douglas
Driedmeat
Driftpile
Drummond
Dunvegan
Dutch
Dyson
Eagle
Eagle
Eaglenest
Echafaud
E. Arrowwood
Edmonton
Eiffel
Eighteen-Mile
Elbow
Elliott
Emerald
Etsi-kom
Etzikom
Eyehill
Fairholme
Fairview
Farrell
Farrier
Fatigue
Fay
Fisher
Fork
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Dunvegan
Fort Edmonton
Fort McKay
Fort Macleod
Fort McMurray
Fort Smith
Fort Vermilion
Fossil
Freemen
Freman's
Frenchman
Frog
Garson
George
Ghost
Ghost
Ghostpine
Girouard
Glacier
Glacier
Goat
Goat
Goldsmith
Goose
Gordon
Gorge
Gough
Gould Dome
Grand Valley
Grave
Green
Gregg
Grotto
Haddo
Haven
Hazel
Head
Heart
Hector
Helen
High
Highwood
Hoffman
Horse
Horseshoe
House
House
Howse
Huber
Hungabee
Inverness
Iosegun
Isabella
Island
Isle
Jacob
James

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Jarvis
Jumpingpound
Junction
Ka-koot
Kakut
Kananaskis
Katherine
Kneehill
Kneehills
Kootanie
Kootenai
LaBiche
Lacroix
Laggan
Lee
Lefroy
Lineham
Little
Little Bow
Little Fork of Sask. R.
Livingstone
Lobstick
Lodge
Lonely Valley
Long
Louis
Louise
Lower Bow
Lower Whitefish
Lusk
Macabee
McDougall
McKay
Macleod
McMurray
Margaret
Marmot
Martineau
Medicine
Medicine Lodge
Medicine Lodge
Middle Branch (Highwood R.)
Minnewanka
Mirror
Missawawi
Mist
Mistaya
Misty
Molar
Moraine
Muriel
Murray
Niblock
Nikanassin
Noores
Norquay
North Vermilion
Observation
Okotoks
Oldman
Olive
Opabin
Opal
Otauwau
O-Tow-Wow
Owl
Oyster
Paddle
Paddle
Pak-oghke
Pakowki
Paradise
Pass
Peckopee
Pekisko
Peyto
Pigeon
Pika
Pinnacle
Pipe
Pipestone
Pt. Brulé
Popes
Porcupine
Portal
Pouce Coupé
Primrose
Ptarmigan
Pulpit
Rae
Rainy
Raven
Red Deer
Redoubt
Richardson
Roche de Smet
Roche Suett
Rocky
Rosebud
Rundle
Saddle
St. Mary
St. Nicholas
St. Piran
Sakwatamau
Sarcee
Saulteux
Sauteur
Sauteux
Savasse Berry
Sentinel
Serviceberry
Shaver
Sheep
Sheol
Sibbald
Siffleur
Silverhorn
Simpson
Sinking
Small
Smith
Snake
S. Brch.-(Highwood R.)
Southesk
Spencer
Spirit
Spray
Sprucegrove
Square
Steepbank
Sterling
Stewart
Stimson
Stirling
Stonyplain
Storm
Sullivan
Sulphur
Sutherland
Swan
Swan
Sweathouse
Sylvan
Temple
Ten Peaks
The Beehive
The Goat's Looking Glass
The Mitre
Thérien
The Saddle
The Stragglers
Thompson
Threehills
Threepoint
Three Sisters
Tombstone
Tower of Babel
Trail
Turquoise
Tuzo
Upper Bow
Upper Whitefish
Vermilion
Victoria
Volcano
Vulture
Wabamun
Wabasca
Wabiskaw
Wallace
Wapiabi
Ware
Waskahigan
Waterton
Wave
Wavy
Wenkchemna
W. Arrowwood
Whitefish
White Goat
White Whale
Whymper
Whyte
Wind

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Names arranged for Land Districts.)

Cariboo.

Alexis
Anaham
Anahim
Battle
Black
Blackwater
Bobtail
Cariboo
Caribou
Chilako
Chilanco
Chilanko
Chilco

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Cariboo—*Con.*

Chilcote
Chilcotin
Chilko
Chimney
Eulatazella
Fort Nelson
Fort St. John
Fraser
Mud
Naltesby
Nechako
Nelson
Pantage
Pelican
Quesnel
Riske
Sicannie Chief
Sikanni Chief
Sinkut
Stewart
Stuart
Tsinkut
West
West Road river
Williams

Cassiar

Ahwillgate
Alsek
Anuk
Anvil
Arthur Seat
Atlin
Awillgate
Babine
Barham
Bastion
Beady
Bear
Beaton
Beaver
Bee
Bennett
Bernard
Black
Blanchard
Blue
Boofus
Boulder
Brown Dome
Buck
Buckley
Bulkley
Cameron
Canyon
Carter
Cassiar
Chehalis
Chikoida
Chismaina
Choquette
Clearwater
Cone
Consolation
Copper
Cottonwood
Crater
Davenport
Dease
Deep
Dixie
Dudidonto
Eagle
Eagle Crag
Edgar
Edmund
Egnell
Eightmile
Elbow
Ewing
Fantail
Farnsworth
Fifteen-mile
Gladys
Glave
Glenora
Goat
Goodwin
Gordon
Graham
Gun
Hackett
Halcro
Hale
Hall
Harold
Hartz
Hatchau
Hatin
Hayes
Hazelton
Heart
Hendon
Hitchcock
Homan
Hotailuh
Hurricane
Hutsigola
Hyland
Ice-cap
Inklin
Jennings
Johnson
Kaha
Kahtate
Kaketsa
Kakuchuya
Kates Needle
Katina
Kennicott
Kelsall
Ketchum
Kispiox
Kitgargas
Klootchman
Knob
Kluchman
Koketsa
Koshin
Kuthai
Kwadacha
Lacroix
Laketon
Laura
Laurie
Lecroix
Leonard
Lina
Lindeman
Lyndeman
Little Tahltan
Llewellyn
Long
McCallum
McDame
McDonald
McGrath
Macha
McIntosh
McKee
McLay
McLeod
McMaster
Mansfield
Marble Dome
Maria
Matsatu
Middle
Minto
Mountain
Muchuya
Munro
Mussen
Naas
Nadahini
Nakina
Nakonake
Nass
Nelson
Nevin
North
Observation
O'Donnel
O'Keefe
Omenica
Omineca
Otter
Paradise
Parton
Pereleshin
Peveril
Pike
Plateau
Porcupine
Porphyry
Porter
Porter's Landing
Quartz
Robertson
Roches Déboulés
Round
Ruby
Ruth
Saddle
Sanford
Sawback
Scud
Shakes
Shallow
Sharpe
Shegunia
Sheslay
Sicanni Chief
Sikanni Chief
Silver Salmon
Skeena
Skena
Slocoh
Sloko
Snowcap
Snowdon
Snowy
Stanley
Stick-ah-din
Stikyadin
Stikine

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Stovel
Sucker
Sugarloaf
Sullivan
Summit
Sunday
Surprise
Suskwa
Tacho
Tagish
Tahltan
Taku
Taku
Talaha
Tanzilla
Tatiki
Tatshenshini
Tatsho
Tattiki
Tawina
Taysen
Telegraph
Telkwa
Teresa
Terrahina
Teslin
The Knob
Thibert
Toochi
Tooya
Torres
Tory
Trout
Tsetelui
Turner
Tutchi
Tutesheta
Tutshi
Tuya
Tyee
West
Whipple
White
Whiteswan
Yeth
Zenazie

Coast.

Amy
Antonio
Arm
Ashton
Babine
Bacon
Bacon
Barnes
Barrett
Beatty
Birkby
Bishop
Bjerre
Blackney
Black
Blackwater
Blakeney
Bodega
Boundary
Boxer
Bramham
Branham
Buckley
Bulkley
Burns
Burroughs
Butze
Cahnish
Calete
Cardero
Cascade
Casey
Charles
Chassepot
Cheslatta
Chilanco
Chilanko
Chilco
Chilcote
Chilko
China Hat
Choelquoit
Chonat
Clio
Cloyah
Coast
Comblain
Connolly
Cooper
Copper
Cordero
Coste
Crease
Cumming
Cundale
David
Dawkins
Dean
Decker
Defot
Delusion
Denise
De Stein
Dodge
Dokdaon
Dorothy
Douglas
Driftwood
Dryad
Dundas
DuVernet
Ecstall
Ecstew
Eddy
Edgell
Eliot
Elizabeth
Ellinor
Elliot
Emilia
Emmerson
Endako
Essington
Etta
Eva
Exstew
Fairview
Falcon
Farewell
Fern
Fisherman
Flat
Fort Fraser
Fort James
Fort St. James
Français
Francisco
François
Fraser
Frederick
Galloway
Garden
Gardner
Gaudin
Georgia
Gertrude
Ghost
Gil
Gobeil
Graeme
Gramophone
Grant
Gribbell
Grindstone
Guard
Guard
Gurd
Hall
Hallett
Halsey
Hawkesbury
Hays
Hays
Hecate
Hecate
Helen
Hibben
Hill
Hippa
Hockstall
Holmes
Homalko
Homathko
Home
Hopkins
Horsfall
Hubert
Huckstall
Huxstall
Ikeda
Ingraham
Inverness
Islet
Joassa
Jorkins
Kaien
Kaiete
Ka-its-siks
Kanish
Kasiks
Kerr
Kersey
Kestrel
Ki-ette
Kildala
Kinahan
Kingcome
Kitimat
Kitkiata
Kitsalas
Kitselas
Kitsumgallum
Klemtu
Kloiya
Kunghit
Kuper
Kwinitsa
Kyeet

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Cassiar—*Con.*

Lake
Lakelse
Langara
Laurier
Lelu
Lewis
Lewis
Lima
Long
Loretta
Louis
Louis
McKay
McLaughlin
McLoughlin
Maitland
Maple
Marina
Martini
Mary
Mary
Maurelle
Mayes
Mayor
Melville
Metford
Metlakatla
Miller
Minette
Miskatla
Mission
Money
Moody
Moore
Morice
Moricetown
Morrice.
Morricetown
Morse
Mouat
Na-a-ma
Nadina
Nahlin
Nalta
Nankivell
Nechako
Nelly
Nemaia
Nesto
Nicholas
Nicolas
Niut
Noel
Noolki
North
North Porpoise
North Skeena
Nowell
Nubble
Nulki
Okisollo
Oldfield
Ootsa
Osborn
Owen
Oxstall
Paisley
Parizeau
Pender
Pepin
Pethick
Phelan
Philips
Photograph
Pillsbury
Pilot
Porpoise
Port Essington
Prevost
Prince Rupert
Promise
Pulteney
Pulton
Quadacha
Quadra
Quaneca
Quinitsa
Raley
Raymond
Ridley
Riordon
Ritchie
Roberson
Round
Russell
Salvus
Schreiber
Scott
Seal
Shames
Sharbau
Shawatlan
Shoo-wah-tlans
Simpson
Siwiti
Skaloo
Skeena
Skelu
Skena
Skidegate
Snider
Sockeye
Sonora
Southgate
South Porpoise
Spire
Springer
Square

Coast

Squire
Stainforth
Staniforth
Stapledon
Stelako
Stella
Stellako
Stevens
Stewart
Stickelahn
Stikelan
Stuart
Surge
Tachick
Tarte
Tatla
Tatlahco
Tatlayako
Tatlayoco
Tatlayoko
Tatlayoo
Telkwa
Tiahn
Tian
Tide
Tobey
Tomkinson
Tomlinson
Tremayne
Trivet
Tuck
Tullin
Turn
Turtle
Tyee
Ursula
Valdes
Venn
Verney
Vigilant
Waiatt
Wainwright
Walbran
Walkem
Walkem
Walters
Wark
Watson
Wedge
Wi-yat
Wolfe
Work
Wright
Wyatt
Zanardi
Zemawdza
Zymoetz

Lillooet.

Anderson
Birkenhead
Bridge
Cadwallader
Chilco
Chilcote
Chilcotin
Chilko
Currie
Duffy
Fergusson
Fraser
Green
Gun
Gunn
Hanceville
Lillooet
McGillivray
McGillvary
Marble
Mission
Na-a-ma
Nemaia
Pemberton
Penrose
Pool
Poole
Riske
Sheba
Taseco
Taseko
Tatlow
Whitewater
Yalakom

Kootenay.

Abbot
Abbott
Afton

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Kootenay—*Con.*

Airy
Akolkolex
Akotkolex
Albert
Amiskwi
Angle Peak
Ann
Anstey
Argyle
Assiniboine
Asulkan
Augustine
Avalanche
Ayesha
Bad
Bagheera
Bain
Baker
Bald
Baldur
Balfour
Bannock
Battle
Beatrice
Beaver
Beaverfoot
Beavertail
Bedlington
Begbie
Blackwater
Blaeberry
Blue Grouse
Bonney
Booth
Bor
Bosworth
Boulder
Bow
Bowman
Brewery
Brewster
Brisco
Bruins
Bull
Burgess
Burton
Bush
Cahill
Campbell
Cape Horn
Caribou
Caribou
Carroll
Cartier
Carnarvon
Cascade
Castor and Pollux
Catamount
Cataract
Cathedral
Chancellor
Chaperon
Cheops
Cherub
Christy
Cinnamon
Clachnacudainn
Clarke
Cogle
Collie
Collie
Columbia
Cony
Copeland
Corbin
Corsair
Cougar
Cranberry
Cranbrook
Creston
Crowsnest
Cupola
Curtis
Cyprian
Dago
Daly
Dawson
Deer Park
Deltaform
Demers
Dennis
Dent
Denver
Despatch
Desolation
Deville
Dibble
Dispatch
Dogtooth
Donkin
Duchesnay
Duncan
Eagle
Earl Grey
Elk
Emerald
Emerald
Ennis
Esplanade
Evans
Falls
Felucca
Feuz
Field
Fife
Fire
Fish
Fisher
Flat
Fleming
Float
Fording
Fort Steele
Fosthall
Four-mile
Fox
Freda
Freshfield
Freya
Frigate
Fritz
Galena
Garnet
Geikie
Gimli
Glacier
Glacier Crest
Gladsheim
Gladstone
Glenogle
Gnat
Goat-Canyon creek
Goatfell
Goodsir
Gordon
Graham
Grand
Granite
Grant
Grays
Gray Wolf
Green
Greens
Greys
Grizzly
Grundy
Habel
Halcyon
Hall
Hanbury
Hansen
Haskins
Häsler
Heart
Hector
Heimdal
Hela
Helmet
Hermit
Hidden
Hilda
Hoder
Hogg
Hoodoo
Hooker
Horn
Horn
Hospital
House
Howse
Huber
Hughes
Hungabee
Hungry
Hunter
Hurd
Hutchison
Ice
Illecillewaet
Incomappleux
Iconoclast
Ingersoll
Inonoaklin
Insulated
Irishman
Isolated
Johnston
Jordan
Joseph
Kate
Kauffman
Kerr
Kicking Horse
Kid
Killarney
Kilpatrick
King
Kitchener
Kiwetinok
Koos-ka-nax
Kootenay
Kuskanax
Kuskonook
Ladybird
LaFrance
Lakit
Lamb

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Kootenay—*Con.*

Lardeau
Lardo
Laussedat
Lazy
Leanchoil
Leda
Lefroy
Leon
Leon Hot Springs
Lewis
Lily
Linda
Linklater
Linkwater
Little
Little Slocan
Lonely
Lone Tree
Lookout
Loop
Lower Arrow
Luke
Lussier
Macdonald
Mackenzie
Macpherson
Macoun
McArthur
McBain
McCormick
McDonald
McDougal
McGregor
McMullen
McNicoll
Manganese
Marion
Mark
Marpole
Martins
Matthew
Maus
Meacham
Meadow
Mescoh
Michael
Michaud
Mineral
Misko
Mista
Mitchell
Moberly
Monroe
Mooyie
Mosquito
Mouse
Moyie
Mud
Mulvey
Mummery
Nakimu
Nakusp
Naumulten
Nemo
Neptuak
Niles
Niord
Norbury
Norns
North Albert
North Branch (Kicking Horse R.)
North Fork (Yoho R.)
North Star
Octopus
Odaray
Odin
Oesa
Ogden
Ogre
O'Hara
Oliver
Otterhead
Ottertail
Owen
Paget
Palliser
Palmer Bar
Park
Pearce
Peavine
Perley Rock
Perry
Pilkington
Pilot
Pingston
Pinnacle
Pirate
Pitt
Pollinger
Popes
Porcupine
President
Privateer
Proctor
Pudding
Purity
Pyramid
Rainy
Redburn
Redding
Reserve
Revelstoke
Ridgeway
Rinda
Ripple
Robertson
Robson
Rock
Rogers
Rose
Ross
Ruby
Russel
Rykerts
St. Eugène
St. Mary
Sanderson
Sanderson
Sangrida
Sapphire
Sarbach
Saugum
Sawyer
Scalping Knife
Schaffer
Sealion
Selkirk
Selwyn
Seraph
Sharp
Shaughnessy
Sherbrooke
Shields
Sifton
Simpson
Sir Donald
Sir Sandford
Six-mile
Skirmish
Slocan
Smart
Snowslide
Sodalite
Solitude
Sonata
Sorcerer
Spike
Spillimacheen
Spirit
Sproat
Stanford
Stanley
Steele
Steep
Stephen
Stevens
Storm
Sullivan
Sunshine
Swan
Swanzy
Swiss
Syringa
Tabernacle
Tackle
Takakkaw
Tallon
Terminal
The Bishops
The Dome
The Monarch
The Needles
The Overlook
The President
The Rampart
The Stragglers
The Steeples
The Vice President
Thor
Thumb
Tokumm
Tonkawatla
Topham
Torrent
Tower
Tracy
Trolltinder
Truda
Tulip
Tupper
Twin
Two-bit
Upper Arrow
Upper Emerald
Upper Kootanie
Urd
Ursus Major
Ursus Minor
Uto
Valhalla
Valkyr
Van Hooven
Van Horne

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Kootenay—*Con*

Van Houten
Vaux
Ventego
Vertebrae
Vertical
Victoria
Vingolf
Waitabit
Walker
Wallenger
Wapateehk
Wapta
Wapta
Waputik
Wardner
Washmawapta
Waterfall
Weaver
Wenkchemna
Whaleback
Whatshan
Wheeler
Whitefish
White Grouse
White Man
Whymper
Wild Horse
Willowbank
Wilson
Wiwaxy
Woden
Worthington
Yahk
Yoho
Yukness
Zinc

New Westminster.

Active
Ballenas
Ballinac
Blanchard
Blanshard
Brackendale
Buntzen
Burrill
Cain
Cheakamus
Collinson
Daisy
Descanso
Discovery
Duke
Fraser
Galiano
Houston
Houstoun
Knight
Kuper
Lasketti
Lasquely
Lasqueti
Malaspina's
Matthews
Mayne
Miles
Mouat
Mouatt
Parson
Pender
Plumper
Plumper's
Porlier
Portier
Prevost
Rip
Rocky
Rosenfeld
Ruth
Schooner
Seechelt
Semiamu
Squamish
Sumas
Sumass
The Golden Ears
Tinson
Trout

Yale.

Anesty
Anstey
Arlington
Beaver
Beaverdell
Britton
Carmi
China
Coquihalla
Crystal
Eagle
E. Fork of W. Fork, Kettle R. (Ferroux).
Fish
Fraser
Granite Creek
Grasshopper
Hall
Henning
Jackson
Kettle
King Solomon
Loadstone
Lodestone
Mara
Mosher
Murphy
Olivine
Paradise
Rabbitt
Riddell
St. John
Shoushwap
Shuswap
Similkameen
S. Fork of Beaver (creek)
S. Similkameen
Spallumcheen
Spearing
Trapper
Tulameen
Valdes
Wallace
Whaler
Wilkinson

Vancouver Island.

Admiral
Anderson
Arbutus
Arnet
Arrowsmith
Bamfield
Banfield
Barclay
Barkley
Baynes
Bazan
Becher
Beck
Beddingfield
Beecher
Beechy
Beeghados
Belcher
Benson
Bentinck
Big Saanich
Blinkhorn
Bluff
Booth
Boulder
Brabant
Braden
Brandon
Brenton
Broom
Brotchie
Bruce
Buck
Burgoyne
Burial
Burveith
Cassidy
Cattle
Chase
Chase River Crossing
Chemainus
Chemainus
Cherry
Chuan
Church
Clayoquot
Clayoquet
Cluster
Coal
Cobble Hill
Coffin
Colborne
Colbourne
Colburne
Collins
Commerell
Commerell
Conspicuous
Cordova
Cordova
Cormorant
Coronation
Cottle
Cowichan
Cowichan
Cowichin
Cowitchin
Crown
Dayman
Deadman
De Courcy
Demaniel
Departure
Dodd
Donaldson
Double
Douglas
Douglas
Duffin
Duncan

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Vancouver Island—*Con.*

Dunsmuir
Edgell
Edmund
Effingham
Empress
Entrance
Erskine
Execution
Extension
Fairway
False
Felice
Finlayson
Fleet
Fraser
Frazer
Fuller
Gabriola
Galiano
Gallows
Garibaldi
Glacier
Goldstream
Gonzales
Grice
Hall
Halsted
Hammond
Haslam
Hayes
Hecate
Henderson
Hoggan
Holden
Holland
Horse Shoe
Horswell
Howe
Hudson
Icarus
Imperieuse
Inner
Jack
Jack's
Jeffrey
Jesse
Joan
Jocelyn
Jordan
Karmutsen
Kirby
Kla-anch
Koksilah
Kulleet
Lagoon
Langford
Leading peak
Leboeuf
Leech
Lighthouse
Link
Lock
Long
McDonald
McKay
McLaughlin
McLoughlin
Maguire
Malahat
Maple
Matheson
Maxwell
Metchosin
Michael
Moresby
Mouat
Mouatt
Mudge
Muir
Nanaimo
Nankivell
Nares
Narrow
Neck
Neilson
Nigei
Nimpkish
Nixon
North peak
Northumberland
Norway
Opitsat
Osborn
Otter
Pachena
Page
Parkins
Parry
Pedder
Pender
Pender
Piers
Pilot
Pimbury
Pinbury
Point-no-point
Portland
Possession
Prevost
Protection
Quadra
Quamichan
Race
Ragged
Ranch
Redflag
Reid
Retreat
Richard
Richards
Round
Royal
Saanich
Saanichton
Saddle
Saddle
St. Mary
St. Patrick's
Saltspring
San Josef
San Juan
San Miguel
Sansum
Satellite
Secretary
Secretary
Separation
Shaft
Sharp
Shawnigan
Shepherd
Sherringham
Shotbolts
Shute
Sibell
Sidney
Skinner
Skirt
Snake
Somass
Somenos
Sooke
South Wellington
Squally
Stockham
Stone
Stuart
Sumass
Survey
Sutil
Swanson
Sydney
Thetis
Tod
Towincut
Trap
Tofino
Trincomali
Trois Bras
Tugwell
Twin
Tyne
Tzuhalem
Union
Usatzes
Vesuvius
Wallace
Wallis
Wark
Waugh
Westholme
Whiffen
Whymper
William
Wilson
Wilson's Crossing
Wood
Woods
Woodley
Work
Yellow
Zachariah
Zero

MINING DIVISIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ainsworth
Alberni
Arrow Lake
Ashcroft
Atlin
Bella Coola
Cariboo
Clayoquot
Clinton
Fort Steele
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Lardeau
Liard
Lillooet
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Nicola
Omenica
Osoyoos
Quatsino
Quesnel
Revelstoke
Similkameen
Skeena
Slocan
Slocan City
Stikine
Trail Creek
Trout Lake
Vernon
Victoria
Windermere
Yale

FRANKLIN.

A. H. Ward
Akuling
Allen
Anderson
Archibald
Arthur Land
Ashe
Ava
Axel Heiberg
Baffin
Banks
Baring
Bathurst
Beaumont
Bedford
Beekman
Best
Bishop
Blanford
Blunt
Bonney
Bosanquet
Brevoort
Bruce
Butler
Chamberlain
Chase
Chorkbak
Chudliasi
Church
Clark
Clements Land
Cockburn
Colmer
Cornwall
Cornwallis
Countess Warwick
Crete
Crooks
Cumberland
Cyrus Field
Devon
Diamond
Dyer
East
Edith
Egypt
Ellesmere
Emma
Fair Ness
Findlay
Finlay Land
Fisher
Fletcher
Fox
Fox
Foxe
Frank Clark
Frobisher
Gabriel
Glasgow
Glencoe
God's Mercie
Gordon
Govan
Grant Land
Greenwood Land
Griffin
Grinnell
Grinnell Land
Hall
Harbour
Hatton
Haven
Hector
Henderson
High
Hogarth
Icy
Innarulligang
Irving
Jackman
James
Jessup Land
Jordan
Jubilee
Julian
Ka-lik-took-duag
Kangerflung
Khartum
King Christian
King Oscar Land
King William
Kitigtung
Kneeland
Korikduardu
Lady Franklin
Leopold
Loks Land
Lower Savage
Lubbock
Luke Fox
Lumley
Macdonald
Markham
Middle Savage
Montrose
Monumental
Murchison
Murray
Newell
Newton
Noel
North
North Cornwall
North Devon
North Foreland
North Lincoln
North Somerset
Northumberland
Olga
Overflow
Penny
Prince Albert peninsula
Prince Albert Land
Prince of Wales
Prince Patrick
Pritzler
Queen Elizabeth
Ramsay
Rawson
Reeves
Resolution
Resolution
Ringnes
Robert
Robinson
Saddleback
Savage
Schley Land
Siggia
Somerset
Spicer
Strathcona
Sylvia Grinnell
Tchork-back
Toohoolitas
Tornait
Tudjakdjuan
Tudjakdjudusirn
Tuhulitas
Upper Savage
Victoria
Waddell
Ward
Warwick
Westbourne
West Fox
Wharton
White
White Bear
Wollaston
Wollaston Land
York

KEEWATIN.

Achigo
Anamabine
Anamebini
Annimwash
Apeganau
Apussigamasi
Asheweig
Asippitti
Athapapuskow
Atic-a-make
Atikameg
Attawapiskat
Backs
Badesdawa
Bald Eagle
Bamaji
Bamajigma
Basquia
Beaver-dam
Belanger
Big Reed
Birch
Birch
Black
Black Iron
Blackstone
Bluffy
Brokenmouth
Burntwood
Carys Swan Nest
Cat
Cedar
Chuch Koone
Chukuni
Churchill
Cochrane
Cold
Contact
Cormorant
Cowan
Cranberry
Cross
Cross
Dolomite
Doobaunt
Dubawnt
Duck
Eabemet
East
Echimamish
Ekwan
Elbow
English
English
Equan
Favourable
Fawn
File
Fishbasket
Footprint
Fort Severn
Gods
Gods Mercy
Granville
Grass
Grass
Great Fish
Greenshields
Grenville
Gullrock
Hair
Hayes
Hay's
Herb
Hill
Hill
Hudson
Indian
Indian Pear Island (lake).
Island
Island
Ithenotosquan
James Ross
Kabania
Kah-mini-ti-qwa-quiack
Kakinookama
Kanuchuan
Kapikik
Kapiskau
Kapkichi
Kasagiminnis
Kay-gat
Kaypiscow
Kee-she-kas
Keigat
Kishikas
Kishki
Kenozhe
Kiskitto
Kiskittogisu
Kisseynew
Kississing
Kiwanzi
Lake of the Narrows
Landing
Limestone
Little Black
Little Sachigo
Little Shallow
Lobstick
Lonely
Long
Long-legged
Loonhead
Lower Clearwater
Machawaian
Makokibatan
Mamakwash
Mameigwess
Manasan
Manitush
Manuminan
Margaret
Marten Drinking
Matawa
Medicine-stone
Meggisi
Methy
Michikamog
Michikenis
Michikenopik
Mimominatik
Minago
Misamikwash
Missinnippi
Missipisew
Mitishto
Monsomshi
Moose
Mountain
Muddy Water
Muhigan
Munoshan
Nameins
Nankika
Nechigona
Nelson
Nemeigusabins
Net Setting
Nibinamik
Niskitogisew
Nistowasis
Nolin
Obashi
Ochig
Odei
Ogani
Omatuwi
Onatamini
Ooskootim
Opinnagau
Opanask
Opegano
Opikeigen
Ospwagan
Otoskwin
Ozhiski
Ozhuskans
Packhoon
Pagaonga
Paint
Pakhoan
Pakquehigan
Pakwa
Pakwahigan
Pakwash
Papaonga
Paquash
Pasquia
Pe-kange-kum
Pekangikum
Pepisquew
Pichinamei
Pickle
Pikangikum
Pipe
Pine
Pineroot
Pipestone
Pipestone
Pizustigwan
Pokkattawagan
Powingow
Puke-lowogein
Pukkattawagan
Red
Reed
Reader
Reindeer
Roes Welcome
Root
Ross
Rowes
Sachigo
Sagaminnis
Sandy
Sahpoochaway
Saskeram
Segatiga
Sepewesk
Sesikinaga
Setting
Seul
Severn
Shabumeni
Shagamu
Shakaneh
Shallow
Shamattawa

KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Sipiwesk
Sisipuk
Slate
Sogakwa
Southern Indian
Split
Squirrel
Steel
Sutton
Sweet Herb
Tabasokwia
Takipy
Tashka
Teal
The Elbow
The Pas
Thleweechodezeth
Threepoint
Totogan
Trout
Upinnakaw
Vermilion
Wabishkok
Wadopi
Wagabkedei
Wai-nusk
Wapichtigow
Wapakik
Wapikopa
Wapishtigau
Wapitotem
Washagami
Washagomis
Washagummy
Washi
Waskatowaka
Washkiowaka
Waskik
Waskiktepigo
Waskwatim
Watchi
Weenisk
Weibikwei
Weir
Wekusko
Wenasaga
Wepiskow
West
West Niskitogisew
West Winisk
Whitefish Spawning
Whitestone
Wigwasikak
Williams
Wimapedi
Windigo
Windy
Winisk
Winisk
Winiskisis
Winonitikameg
Wintawanan
Wintering
Witchai
Wizida
Wizidans
Wolf
Wolf Rand
Woman
Wood
Wunnummin
Wuskatasko
Wuskwatim
Yawningstone

MACKENZIE.

Ark-e-leenik
Backs
Back's Western
Bear
Cathawhachaga
Clinton-Colden
Christie
Dahadinni
Delthore
Doobaunt
Dubawnt
Earl Grey
Eduni
Ehkwee
Ekwi
Gravel
Great Bear
Great Fish
Home
Inklin
Kathawachaga
Keele
Klewi
Laurier
Liard
Lockhart
Mountain
Nainlin
Natla
Nidda
Nyarling
Pethinue
Sass
Sass-tessi
Sayunei
Sekwi
Setidgi
Shezal
Sitidgi
Tess-Clewee
Thelew
Thelon
Thleweechodezeth
Tsichu
Twitya
Western
Wholdia

MANITOBA.

Albert
Alexander
Anderson
Antler
Asham
Bad Throat
Berens
Big
Big Black
Big Cutarm
Bird
Birds Hill
Birdtail
Birtle
Black
Bloodvein
Blue Hills of Brandon
Bowsman
Boyne
Brandon
Burton
Claude
Coleman
Crane
Cutarm
Cypress
Dauphin
Deer
Deer
Doghead
Dog's Head
Duck River N.
Duck River S.
Dunsekikan
East Doghead
Ebb-and-Flow
Fairford
Fork
Gainsborough
Graham
Grand
Great Black
Hecla
High Bluff
Hole
Huns Valley
Icelandic
Iles de Bois
Jackhead
Jackson
Kematch
LaRivière
Lawrence
Lilly
Little Black
Little Saskatchewan
Lorette
Lorne
Louise
McCreary
Manigotagan
Manitoba
Matheson
Minitonas
Minnewakan
Moosehorn

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Morris
Mossy
Muskrat
Netley
Nipuwin
North Antler
North Duck
N.W. Angle
Oak
Oakbank
Oiseau
Outer Sturgeon
Partridge Crop
Payoonan
Pembina
Pentemerus
Peonan
Pineimuta
Plum
Point
Poplar Point
Portage
Portage-la-Prairie
Punk
Punk
Qu'Appelle
Rapid
Rat Portage lake
Reindeer
Richard
Riding
Roaring
Rolling
St. George
St. Martin
Saskatchewan
Sagemace
Scratching
Shell
Slave
Sleeve
Snake
Souris
South Antler
South Duck
Spence
Steeprock
Swan
The Big (slough)
Turnagain
Turtle
Valley
Vankoughnet
Violadale
Wanipigow
Warpath
Waterhen
Westbourne
West Dog Head
Whitemud
Whitewater
Whiteway
Wilson
Winnipegosis
Woody

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert.

Albert
Cap de Moselle
Chignecto
Demoiselle
Enrage
Golden Mountain
Gowland Mountain
Hopewell Corner
Petcoudiac
Petitcodiac
Point Wolf
Rougie
Roxburgh
Salisbury

Carleton.

Becaguimec
Beechwood
Bumfrau
Maduxnakeag
Manquart
Mars Hill
Meduxnekeag
Monquart
Munquart
Newburg
Newburg Junction
Peckagomique
Presquile
Richmond
Richmond Corner
Rivière-des-Chutes
Shictahawk
Shiktahawk

Charlotte.

Belas
Campobello
Canous
Canouse
Deadman
Etang
Grand Manan
Harbour de Lute
Kanus
Lepreau
L'Etang
L'Etete
Letite
Loutre
Mace
Mascabin
Mascareen
Mascarin
Mehollan
Meholland
Menan
Midjik
Mijic
Mulholland
Paskekegan
Piskahegan
Rollingdam
St. Andrews
St. Stephen
Watt
Watt Junction

Gloucester.

Alemek
Baie des Chaleur
Bartibog
Caraquet
Caron
Carron
Chaleur
Elmtree
Flemming
Grande Anse
Green Point
Lamek
Laplante
Limestone
Little Nipisiguit
Millstream
Miltonbrae
Miscou
Mya
Mya
Nepisiguit
Nickadow
Nigadu
Nipisiguit
Nipisiguit Millstream
North Mya
Petit Rocher
Pockmouche
Pocmouche
Pokemouche
Pokesudi
Shippigan
S. B, Little (river)
South Mya
Tetagouche
Teteagouche
Young's

Kent.

Cocagne
Galloway
Galway
Kingston
Macdougall
Molus
Moulie's
New Galloway
New Galway
Pelerin
Point Sapin
Puellering
Rexton
St. Mary
St. Paul

Kings.

Newtown
Pequaket
Philmonro
Pickwaket
Pikwaket
Quispamsis

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Madawaska.

Gounamitz
Gunamitz
Little Fork
Waagan
Wagan

Northumberland.

Barnaby
Cain
Cain River
Kains
Miramichi
Mirimichi
Nepisiguit
Nipisiguit
Rivière-des-Caches
Rogersville
Stratharbo
Tabasintac
Tabisintac
Tabusintac

Queens.

Gaspereau
Grimross
Washademoak
Washedemoak

Restigouche.

Baie des Chaleur
Campbellton
Chaleur
Cold Brook
Colebrooke
Dawsonvale
Dawsonville
Gounamitz
Gunamitz
Kedgwick
La Lime
Lanim
Le Nim
Little Fork
Nictor
Quatawamkedgewick
Restigouche
Ristigouche

St. John.

Courtenay
Manawagonish
McCoy
Thompson

Sunbury.

Gaspereau
Oromocto
Oronocto
Portobello
Rusagonis
Rushagornis

Victoria.

Aroostook
Arthuret
Ennishone
Ennishore
Gounamitz
Gunamitz
Little Fork
Nictau
Odellach
Otellock
Rapide-de-Femme

Westmorland.

Aboushagan
Aulac
Baie-Verte
Bay Verte
Belliveau
Berrys Mills
Bristol
Chignecto
Gaspereau
Great Shemogue
Jolicœur
Lutz
Missaguash
Misseguash
Missiguash
Missiquash
Oulac
Painsec
Petcoudiac
Petitcodiac
Point de Bute
Pont-à-Buot
Shemogue

York.

Becaguimec
Brockway
Brookway
Chiputneticook
Coac
Koak
McAdam
Nacawicac
Nackawic
Newmarket
Oromocto
Oronocto
Peckagomique
Pocowagamis
Pokiok
Pokowagamis
Poquiock
Sheogomoc
Shogomoc
Springfield
Springhill
Stanley
Stanley Village
Taxes
Taxis
Taxous
Texas

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis.

Cegemecega
Chute Cove
Delap Cove
Kejimkujik
Marshall Cove
Port Lorne
Port William
Segum Sega

Antigonish.

George
St. George

Cape Breton.

Big Loran
Big Lorraine
Clark
Flat
Fourchu
Gabarus
Gabarouse
Little Loran
Little Lorembec
Little Lorraine
Lorembec
Low
Low
Mainadieu
Menadou
Neal
Neil
Peter's
Petre
Petrie
Petrie's
Scatari
Winging
Wining
Winning

Colchester.

Basin of Mines
Debert
Debert
Kemptown
Masstown
Minas basin
Mines basin.
Partipique
Portapique
Waughs

Cumberland.

Basin of Mines
Chignecto
Conn Mills
D'Or
Dore
Joggins
Macan
Maccan
Minas basin
Mines basin
Parrsboro
Philip
Phillip

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Cumberland—*Con.*

Salem
Salent
Shoulie
Shulie
South Joggins
South Joggings

Digby.

Bear
Belliveau
Brier
Bryer
Hebert
Metaghan
Meteghan
Meteghan Station
Prim
Rogers
St. Mary

Guysborough.

Caledonia
Charlo
Charlo's Cove
Crow Harbour
Isaac Harbour
Liscomb
Middle Caledonia
Newton
Newtown
Port Bickerton
Queensport
Sherbrooke

Halifax.

Barrie
Big Thrumcap
Black Duck Run
Boutilier
Boutillier
Brian
Brine
Caribou Mines
Catch
Clarke
Cleaveland
Cleveland
Coachman
Coolen
Coonan
Covey
Coyle
Dauphinee
Dauphney
Dover
Doyle
Eisner
Eisenhaur
Fleming
Frederick
Frostfish
George
Grampus
Grand
Hackett Cove
Haggert
Harbour
Hosier
Hubbards
Hubley
Hubly
Isnor
Ketch
Kieley
Kitiwiti
Leary
Lichfield
Litchfield
Little Musquodoboit
Little R. Musquodoboit
Mauger
Meagher
Mosher
Myra
Navy
Oakland
Osier
Peggy Cove
Perpisawick
Perrang
Perrin
Petpeswick
Pine Wood
Ponhook
Reed
Reid
St. Croix
St. Margaret
Schnare
Shad
Shag
Sheehan
Shehea
Shubenacadie
Slaughenwhite
Smith
Snares
Stephens
Stevens
Stony
Tangier
Taylor
Tenants
Terence
Tern
Thom
Thrumcap
Tom
Tun
Turner
White
Wynott

Hants.

Basin of Mines
Cheverie
Chiverie
Cockmagun
Cockmigun
Cogmagun
Grand
Hennigar
Joshua Hennigar
La Tete
Minas basin
Mines basin
Northfield
Petite
Ponhook
St. Croix
St. Croix
Shubenacadie
Tenecape
Tenny
Tennycape
Teny
Tenycape
Threemile Plains
Walton
Weir

Inverness.

Cheticamp
Dennis
Denys
Grand Etang
Margaree
River Denys

Kings.

Basin of Mines
Baxter Harbour
Billtown
Canaan
Chipman Corner
Coldbrook
Hall
Hall Harbour
Indian
Kinsman
Longspell
Meehin
Minas basin
Mines basin
New Canaan
North Corner
Norths
Scotsman
Sheffield Vault
Split
Wheaton Vault
Whiterock
White Rock Mills
Whites
White's Corner

Lunenburg.

Aspatagoen
Aspotogan
Coleman
Dares
Dauphinee
Dauphney
Gaetz
Hobson
Indian
Lahave
Le Havre
Meisner
Misener
Upper Lahave

Pictou.

Barney
Barney River
Big
East
John
Merigomish
Middle
West
West river of Pictou

NOVO SCOTIA *Continued.*

Queens.

Cegemecega
Fairy
Joli Head
Kejimkujik
Medway
Port Joli
Port Matoon
Port Medway
Port Metway
Port Mouton
Segum Sega

Richmond.

Ardoise
Bras d'Or
Creighton
Crichton
Dog
Framboise
Freestone
George
Gooseberry
Great Bras d'Or (lake)
Gregory
Habitants
Inhabitants
Janvrin
Jauvrin
L'Ardoise
Marjorie
Petitdegrat
Petit Degrat
Petit de Grat
Poulamon
St. George
Seal

Shelburne.

Big Port l'Hebert
Emulous
Emulow
Head of Jordan (river)
Jordan River
Locke
Lockeport
McNutt
Port Ebert
Port Hebert
Port Latour
Port L'Hebert
Ragged
Ragged Island (harbour)
Rugged
Rugged Island (harbour)
Shelburne
Shelburne Harbour

Victoria.

Aspy
Boularderie
Indian
Inganish
Ingonish
Munro
Niganishe
St. Ann

Yarmouth.

Cegoggin
Chagoggin
Chegoggin
Great Tusket
Green Cove
Maitland
Port Maitland
Tusket

ONTARIO.

Addington.

Ashby
Effingham
Island
Little Weslemcoon
Weslemkoon

Algoma (District).

Bachewanaung
Bagutchuan
Batchawana
Blind
Bridgland
Brulé
Chiblow
Chippewa
Clear
Coldwater
Corbay
Corbeil
E. Branch Thessalon R.
Endikai
Grand
Grasett
Harmony
Jackson
Jones
Kaikaquabick
Kenogami
Macoming
Madendanadu
Magog
Matinatinda
Misinabi
Missanabie
Missinaibi
Mississagi
North Lizard
Pagwachuan
Pakowagaming
Pakowcaminy
Pakowkami
Parisian
Parisienne
Patauquin
Pawghtchewan
Pawgutchewan
Pegamasai
Petauguin
Powgulchuan
Reception
Robertson
Rowe
Shookum
Skookum
Superior
Tendinenda
Waagoosh
Wahbiquckobing
Wahcomatagaming
Wahquekobing
Wakomata
Wakwekobi
Waugush

Bruce.

Arbutus
Argyle
Bad Neighbour
Baptist
Barrett
Beament
Belcher
Birch
Boyer
Burke
Campbell
Cataract
Cavalier
Chantry
Chiefs
China
Cigar
Clark
Corisande
Cornet
Corsair
Cove
Cove Island
Crab
Dack
Dane
Doctor
Dorcas
Doré
Douglas
Eagle
Earl Patches
Echo
Evelyn
Fishing
Flowerpot
Gat
Gauley
Ghegheto
Gig
Gilphie
Georgian
Golden
Greenfield
Greenough
Gull
Gunn
Harmony
Hopkins
Horton
Huntress
Hurd
Inverhuron
Isle of Coves

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Bruce—*Con.*

Johnston
Juno
Kincardine
Knife
Kolfage
Lambert
Lee
Logie
Loscombe
Lyal
MacGregor
Macpherson
McCallum
McElhinney
McNab
McRae
Mad
Main
Malcolm
Milton
Parker
Penetangore
Pine
Pine Tree
Porcupine
Port Elgin
Ragged
Red
Reid
Ripple
Russel
Saturn
Saugeen
Saxon
Scott
Scougall
Scout
Seashell
Shute
Sibert
Simon
Smokehouse
Snake
Southampton
Stokes
Stony
Tecumseh
Terry
Tobermory
Tolmie
Turning
Twin
Vrooman
Wanderer
Warner
Warren
Wells
Welsh
Wreck
Youell
Zinkan

Brant.

Alford
Alford Junction
Eaglenest
Middleport
Mohawk
Mt. Pleasant
Tuscarora

Carleton.

Bells Corners
Britannia Bay
Dwyerhill
Rockcliffe
Rockliffe
Goulburn
Hardwood Plains
Harwood Plains
Hemlock
Herbert Corners
Hurdman
Hurdman's Bridge
Jockvale
Johnston Corners
Limebank
Mackay
Orleans
Ottawa
Remic
Remous
St. Joseph d'Orleans
Stanley Corners
Stittville
Westboro
Woodroffe

Dundas.

Bouckhill
Brinston
Brinston's Corners
Dixon Corners
Froatsburn
Galop
Little Nation
Nation
Newross
Petite Nation
Reid Mills
South Nation
Toussaint
Toussons
Toyehill

Elgin.

Aldborough
Aylmer
Big Otter
Big Otter Creek
Glencolin
Otter
Port Burwell

Essex.

Edgar
Edgar's Mills
Ile aux Pêches
Peach
Pelee
Pointe Pelee
Puce
Ruscom
St. Clair
St. Joachim

Frontenac.

Bayfield
Bolivia
Brown's
East
Gage
Knapp
Long
Melville
Myles
Ninemile
Penitentiary
Prince Regent
Quebec
Royal George
Seven Acre
Wolfe

Glengarry.

Baudet
Beaudet
Black
Bodet
Cashionglen
Colquhoun
Craigs
Delisle
Garry
Glenbrook
Glengarry
Glennevis
Glenroy
Grant Corners
L'Islet
Mouile
Mouille
Mouillée
Munroe Mills
Raisin
Rigaud
Riv. aux Raisins
St. Raphael
Stanley
Stonehouse

Grenville.

Acton Corners
Bishop
Bishop's Mills
Burritt Rapids
Easton
Easton's Corners
Galop
Graisse
Kemptville
Little Nation
Lordmills
McReynolds
McReynold's Corners
Millar
Millar's Corners
Nation
Petite Nation
Shanly
South Nation
South Rideau
Wilson
Wilson's Bay

Grey.

Georgian

Haldimand.

Canboro
Cook
De Cewville
Nelles

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Haldimand—*Con.*

Nelles' Corners
Sherbrooke
Willowgrove

Haliburton.

Boshkung
Bright
Burnt
Canning
Cay-ke-quah-bekung
Davis
Drag
East
Eel
Eels
Farquart
Fishtail
Fletcher
Grace
Haliburton
Hall's
Harry
Johnson
Kabakwa
Kah-bah-bah-quah
Kah-shah-gah-wig-e-mog
Kah-wah-she-be-mah-gog
Kahwambejewagamog
Kashagawi
Kashagawigamog
Kawagama
Kekkekwabi
Ken-ne-big
Ken-ne-ses
Kennibik
Kennisis
Kimball
Kingscote
Kushog
Little Boshkung
Louisa
Macdonald
McFadden
McKenzie
Miskwabi
Mis-quah-be-nish
Monk
Monmouth
Moore
Ne-na-tik-go
Ninatigo
North
Numnekaming
Nunikani
Oxtongue
Paudash
Pee-pee-ke-wah-be-kung
Pen
Percy
Pipikwabi
Poverty
Redstone
Rock
Sah-wah-mish-she
St. Nora
Sawamisshi
Sheldon
Soyers
Stormy
Straggle
Welcome

Halton.

Bronte
Milton
Milton West
Oakville
Sixteen Mile
Snider
Snider's Corners
Twelve Mile

Hastings.

Anne
Baker
Baptiste
Bayside
Boulter
Clark
Coehill
Coe Hill Mines
Copeway
Deseronto
Diamond
Dickey
Dixon
Egan
Fraser
Grimsthorpe
Gunter
Hastings
Hungry
Jamieson
Jamieson's
Jordan
Kaijick Manitou
Kamaniskeg
L'Amable
Limestone
Long
Long
Moira
Myers
Nigger
Ox
Papineau
Quinte
Salmon
Shannonville
Sidney
Snake
Tangamong
Telegraph
Thomson
Thurlow
Trent
Trenton
Trident
Tyendinaga
Wadsworth
Whetstone
Wolf
York
Zwick

Huron.

Albert
Ausable
Bayfield
Blacks
Cantin
Goderich
Kintail
Maitland
Menesatung
Sable
St. Joseph
Wright

Kenora (District).

Abraham
Abram
Adam
Affleck
Aiabewatik
Alexandra
Amik
Ant
Anzhekumming
Armstrong
Ash
Asheigamo
Assinkepatakiso
Atikwa
Austin
Bad Rice
Bailey
Bakado
Ball
Balne
Barclay
Barnston
Barren
Barrie
Basket
Bass
Beaubien
Beaverhouse
Bending
Bent
Berry
Black Bird
Black Sawbill
Blueberry
Botsford
Boulder
Bowden
Boyer
Brownie
Burnet
Burntwood
Butler
Calder
Cameron
Cañon
Canoe
Carleton
Caron
Celtis
Centrefire
Cherry
Circle
Clear
Clearwater
Cleftrock
Cliff
Cook
Corn
Crow
Daniels
Danish
Deacon
Deer
Delany
Denmark
Dinorwic

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Kenora (District)—*Con.*

Discovery
Dominick
Don
Drewry
Dryberry
Dryden
Dyment
Eagle
Eagle Rock
Edith
Edward
Elbow
English
Ethel
Eva
Evening
Favel
Fawcett
Fiord
Fisher
Flint
Fluke
Fog
Foreleg
Forest
Gamskagamik
Gawjewiagwa
Ghost
Gilbert
Gordon
Grassy River lake
Grindstone
Gryphon
Hall
Harris
Hawk
Hawkcliff
Hawkrock
Hebden
Hector
Highstone
Hill
Hodgins
Hourglass
Hughes
Hutchison
Ingall
Jay
John
Kabagukski
Kabikwabik
Kabitustigweiak
Kagiwiosa
Kaiashkomin
Kakagi
Kakinnozhans
Kamanatogama
Kaminnassin
Kaminnaweiskagwok
Kaminni
Kamongus
Kaopskikamak
Kaoskauta
Kapesakosi
Kapikwabikok
Kasakacheweiwak
Kawashegamuk
Kawasheibemagagamak
Kawawia
Kawawiagamak
Keikewabik
Kekekwa
Kennabutch
Kennewapekko
Kenora
Kenozhe
Keys
Kilvert
Kimmewin
Kinnickoneship
Kinnyu
Kinoje
Kiskopkechewans
Knob
Kramer
Kukukahu
Kukukus
Large Trout
Laurier
Lester
Lewis
Lindal
Line
Linklater
Little Jackfish
Little Wabigoon
Lobstick
Lonely
Lone Man's
Long
Loon
Lorne
Lost
Lount
Low
Lynx
MacMillan
McDonald
McHugh
McIntyre
McLennan
Mang
Manitou
Manitumeig
Manomin
Mark
Martin
Matilda
Maynard
Meander
Meggisi
Menikwesi
Mennin
Meskwatessi
Mestowana
Miller
Minnaweiskag
Minnehaha
Minnesabik
Minnikau
Minnitaki
Mongus
Moonshine
Morgan
Mountain
Mud
Mystery
Namego
Nemeibennuk
Nimrod
Norse
N. W. Angle
Nozheiatik
Nurse
Oak
Oneman
Ord
Osbourne
Osipasinni
Otakus
Oval
Oxdrift
Painkiller
Parrywood
Peak
Pelican
Penassi
Perault
Pereault
Perrault
Pichenninnis
Picture Narrows
Pine
Power
Priam
Rosamond
Ross
Route
Rowan
Saganaga
Sasakwei
Schist
Schnarr
Seggemak
Selby
Separation
Seul
Shallow
Shingwak
Shongwashu
Silver
Small Trout
Smoothrock
Spar
Stanawan
Stanzhikimi
Stephen
Stewart
Stranger
Sucker
Summit
Summit
Sunday
Sunshine
Syndicate
Taché
Talbot
Tasheigama
Tawatinaw
Teggau
Threefork
Thunder
Tide
Twilight
Unaminnikan
Uphill
Upper Manitou
Vermilion
Vulture
Wabigoon
Wabigwunn
Wall-eye
Walsh
Wapageisi
Wapoose
Wapus
Washeibemaga
Wasp
Wawiag
Weiseieno

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Kenora (District)—*Con.*

Whitney
Wickens
Wigwas
Wilcox
Willard
Williams
Winnange
Woods

Kent.

Dover East
Dover South
East Dover
Ennett
Jeannette
Mitchell
Mitchell Bay
Muirkirk
Paincourt
Rondeau
St. Clair
Turnerville

Lambton.

Blackwell
Blind
Blue
Chematogan
Edward
Eddy's Mills
Edy Mills
Fawn
Harris
Henry Corners
Ipperwash
Kettle
Kingscourt
Mandamin
Moore
Petrolia
Point Edward
St. Anne
St. Clair
Woodtick

Lanark.

Allan Mills
Christie Lake
Ferguson Falls
Franktown
Smiths Falls

Leeds.

Adelaide
Admiralty
Amazon
Amherst
Ash
Aspasia
Astounder
Aubrey
Axeman
Bagot
Barge
Bass
Bathing
Bathurst
Battersby
Baumgardt
Beaurivage
Belabourer
Bellamy
Big
Big Stave
Bingham
Black Charlie
Bloodletter
Bloomfield
Bluff
Bluff
Boss Dick
Bouchier
Bowes
Bratt
Bridge
Brock
Broughton
Brush
Bucks
Burnt
Burntstone
Bush
Camelot
Campbell
Carnegie
Catline
Cedar
Champagne
Cherry
Chichester
Chimney
Chimney Island (point)
Citron
Clark
Cleopatra
Club
Cockburn
Collier
Conran
Constance
Cook
Corn
Corn
Corn Island (shoals)
Cunliffe
Cut
Dark
Dark
Dashwood
Davis
Deathdealer
Deer
DeRottenburg
DeWatteville
Dinghy
Dobbs
Doctor
Donald
Downie
Dromedary
Dumfounder
E. Chimney Island (shoals)
Endymion
Everest
Fairfield
Fairfield East
Fairy
Fiddlers Elbow
Fisher
Float
Forsyth
Fort Wallace
Gage
Garden
Garrett
Gates
Georgina
Gibraltar
Gig
Glenelbe
Gordon
Goulbourne
Grape
Grass
Grenadier
Griswold
Grog
Guide
Gunliffe
Hambly
Hamilton
Harvey
Hay
Hickey
Hill
Hog
Hooper
Horseshoe
Howe
Huckleberry
Humbly
Ingall
Jackstraw
Johnson
Jones
Lake Fleet
Leak
Leek
Leroux
Lindsay
Little
Littlejohn
Little Stave
Lynedoch
McCoy
McDonald
McDonald's
McIntosh
McMahon
McNair
Melville
Mermaid
Mile
Mile
Millar's
Milton
Mink
Montgomery
Mulcaster
Murray
Myers
Narrow
Navy
Needless Eye
Netley
Niagara
Niddery
Ninette
O'Conor
O'Connor
Old Bluff
O'Neil
Otty
Owen
Patterson
Pear

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Leeds—*Con.*

Peel
Perch
Picnic
Pilot
Pine
Pitchpine
Poole
Pooles Resort
Popham
Prince Alfred
Prince Edward
Prince Regent
Princess Charlotte
Psyche
Quarry
Raft
Ramsden
Raspberry
Rattlesnake
Redhorse
Reed
Refugee
Renny
Riall
Rich
Robert
Robinson
Rocksprings
Rolleston
Rose
Rough
Round
Rowley
Royal
St. Helena
St. Lawrence
Savage
Scorpion
Seeley
Seven Pines
Shantee
Shanty
Sheaffe
Sherbrooke
Sherwood Spring
Shoe
Shoemaker
Simcoe
Sir William
Sisters
Skelton
Smith's
Smoke
Snake
Sparrow
Spectacles
Spilsbury
Spit
Spong
Squaw
Stave
Stovin
Sugar
Sumac
Sumach
Surveyor
Tar
Tent
Tent Island shoal
The Punts
Thwartway
Tidds
Troughton
Twin Sisters
Van Buren
Vansittart
Victoria
Wallace
Watch
Wedlock
Willoughby
Wiltse
Yeo
Yorke

Lennox.

Salmon
Unger

Lincoln.

Bismarck
Camden
Campden
Gainsborough
Grassey's Corners
Grassie
Jordan Harbour
Queenston
St. Ann
St. Catharines
St. David
Wellandport

Manitoulin (District).

Advance
Agawa
Aguawa
Ainslie
Bain
Beech
Belanger
Benson
Birch
Black
Blake
Blue Jay
Boom
Buckeye
Buller
Burnt
Burnt Island
Cariboo
Carroll Wood
Carter
Castilian
Channel
Charlton
Chisholm
Christina
Cinder
Cockburn
Dave
Dean
Desert
Dominion
Dunn
East Belanger
East Sister
Edna
Ella
Emily Maxwell
Everett
Fagan
False Detour
Fisher
Fitzwilliam
Frechette
Froude
Gaspesia
Gatacre
Genesta
Girouard
Glycerine
Goose
Grand Manitoulin
Grantham
Grant
Gravel
Great Duck
Green
Greene
Greene Island
Gull
Hammond
Hannah
Hensley
Herschell
Hewson
Horseshoe
Houston
Hughson
Hungerford
Husten
Hyndman
Indian
Inkster
Inner Duck
Ivan
Jackson
James
Jenkins
Jennie Graham
Jones
Kipling
Kitchener
Kitty
Labrador
Larry
Leask
Little
Little Cockburn
Little Grant
Little Green
Lonely
Lougheed
Lucas
Lynn
Macauley
McCarthy
McGaw
McKay
McKim
McLelan
Magnetic
Maiden
Manitoba
Manitou
Manitoulin
Manitoulin gulf
Manitowaning
Mary
Mayflower
Meldrum
Melville
Methuen
Michael
Middle Duck

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Manitoulin (District)—*Con*

Mildram
Mildrum
Milton
Mindemoya
Mink
Misery
Mississagi
Monell
Murphy
Mutchmore
North
Outer Duck
Owen
Pearson
Perseverance
Phœbe
Portage
Providence
Pulpwood
Purvis
Quarry
Queen
Rathbun
Red Dan
Rickett
Rickley
Rixon
Roberts
Robertson
Rudyard
Sand
Saunders
Scotchie
Seaman
Shamrock
Shecake
Ship
Simcoe
Simms
Sims
Smith
South
S. Baymouth
Square
Srigley
Stafford
Steevens
Stewart
Stony
Taylor
The Narrows
The Ridge
Thibault
Thistle
Thomas
Timber
Todman
Vigilant
Volunteer
Wagosh
Walker
Walkhouse
Wallace
West Belanger
West Duck
Western Duck
West Sister
Wheeler
White
Wild
Woods
Yeo

Middlesex.

Arva
Fairfield
Glenwillow
Hutchinson
Hutchison
Kerwood
London Junction
McGillivray
McInnes
McInness
Maplegrove
Medway
Parkhill
Pottersburg
The Grove
Walker
W. McGillivray

Muskoka (District).

Bays
Brébeuf
Georgian
Muskoka
St. Mary
Trading

Nipissing (District).

Abitibi
Asipimocasi
Aylen
Barber
Bass
Bear
Beaverhouse
Benson
Blanche
Cache
Camp
Cassels
Cassidy
Clear
Cobalt
Crosby
Crown
Dawson
Dotty
Farr
Friday
Gem
Gillies
Giroux
Goodwin
Gowganda
Grace
Great Opeongo
Haileybury
Hannah
Hannah Bay river
Harricanaw
Hay
Isabemagussi
Johnny
Johnson
Katherine
Larder
Latchford
Link
Liskeard
Little Madawaska
Little Opeongo
Lobster
Lorrain
Macauley
Mallon
McNevin
Maggie
Magusi
Martineau
Matabechawan
Matabitchuan
Montague
Montreal
Mud
Net
New Liskeard
Nicol
Obashkong
Okikodosik
Opeongo
Peeshabo
Peterson
Pishabo
Present
President
Provoking
Prud'homme
Ragged
Raven
Rib
Rousselet
St. Anthony
Sasaginaga
Sea
Sharp
Smoke
Source
Sutton
Tamagaming
Tasso
Tea
Temagami
Temiscaming
Temiscamingue
Temiskaming
Timagami
Timiskaming
Two Rivers lake
Wabi
Ward
White Bear
Wright

Norfolk.

Fairground
Kinglake
La Salette
Long
Long Point
Mabee
Maybee
North Foreland
Outer bay of Long Pt.
Villanova

Northumberland.

Brighton
Calf Pasture
Carrying Place
Gale
Murray
Peter
Presqu'ile

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Northumberland—*Con.*

Sherwood
Shoal
Stony
Stoney
Trent
Twelve O'clock
Weese

Ontario.

Frenchman
Pickering
Starvation
Strawberry

Oxford.

Banner
Currie
Curries Crossing
Folden
Folden's Corners
Goble
Harrington
Harrington West
Hawtrey
Tillsonburg

Parry Sound (District).

Alwin
Bigsby
Bray
Cherry
Counts
Dead
Dokis
Frances Smith
Franklin
Georgian
Germain
Guano
Hanna
Keefer
Key
Lash
Maganatawan
Magnetawan
Mann
Murray
Perkins
Phillips
Pine
Pratt
Ruel
Shawanaga
Shebeshekong
Wedge
Wicksteed

Peel.

Caledon East
Campbell Cross
Campbell's Cross
Derry
Derry West
East Caledon
Stanley Mills
Stanley's Mills

Perth.

Listowell
St. Marys

Peterborough.

Anstruther
Barrette
Bolger
Buzzard
Catchacoma
Chemung
Compass
Cox
Eagle
Gull
Jack
Kag-ish-a-bog-a-mog
Kasshabog
Ketchacum
Loucks
Mississagua
Oak
Pencil
Pilot
Serpentine
Shemong
Stony
Stoplog
Tallan

Prescott.

Atocas
Autaca
Azatika
Deseticaux
Dez Amecane
Fournier
Fournierville
Graisse
Gratton Corner
Great
Hamilton
Large
Little Nation
L'Orignal
McAlpine
Nation
Petite Nation
Rigaud
South Nation

Prince Edward.

Albury
Athol
Ameliasburg
Bald
Becroft
Big
Bigelow
Big Sandy
Cadman
Capt. John's
Carrying Place
Cedar
Charwell
Cole
Consecon
Cornwall Park
Cow
Egg
Foresters
Fox
Grape
Gravelly
Green
Grove
Gull
Horse
Huff
Indian
Indian
Little Sandy
Massasauga
Miller
Muscote
Northport
Onderdonk
Ostrander
Owen
Pine
Pleasant
Potter
Prince Edward
Quinte
Rednersville
Robinson
Rossmore
Salmon
Salt
Salt
Scotch Bonnet
Ship
Smoke
Solmes
Solmesville
Sophiasburg
South
South Bay
Stoneberg
Stoneburgh
Telegraph
Wallbridge
Way
Weller
Wellington
West
Wicked
Youngs

Rainy River (District).

Basswood
Bayley
Big Knife
Birch
Bottle
Cache
Carp
Chaudière
Chaudière
Crooked
Curtain
Cypress
English
Fort Frances
Hunter
Iron
Kettle
Knife
Koochiching
La Croix
Little Knife
Little Vermilion
Long Sault

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Rainy River (Dist.)—*Con.*

Loon
Manitou
Melon
Merriam
Namakan
Nameukan
Namoukan
Nequaquon
Pooh-bah
Portage
Rainy
Saganaga
Sand
Sand Point (lake)
Seed
Seiganagah
Seiganagan
Seiganagaw
Swamp
Vermilion
Whitewood
Woods

Renfrew.

Bark
Beardwood
Blackfish
Carson
Charlotte
Gorman
Greenan
Lève
McMaster
Madawaska
Paugh
Petawawa
Petewawa
Rockliffe
Stonecliff
York

Russell.

Bearbrook
Bray
Bray's Crossing
Carlsbad Springs
Cheney
Cheney Station
Cobb
Eastman's Springs
Embrun
Little Nation
Martel
Martel Corners
Nation
Petite Nation
St. Onge
South Nation
The Lake

Simcoe.

Bond-Head
Georgian
Glenhuron
Kempenfelt
Penetanguishene

Stormont.

Black
Chrysler
Croil
Crysler
Dickinson Landing
Eamer
Farran Point
Harrison
Harrison's Corners
Hoople
Little Nation
McMillan Corners
Mille Roches
Monckland
Monklands
Nation
Osnabruck
Osnabruck Centre
Oznabruck
Petite Nation
Raisin
Raisins, Riv. aux
St. Andrews
Sheak
Sheek
Sheik's
Shieck
South Nation

Sudbury (District).

Missinabi
Missinabie
Missinaibi
Wahnapitae
Wakamagaming
Wakami
Wanapitei

Thunder Bay (District).

Aldridge
Allanwater
Arrow
Bagutchuan
Barbara
Barnard
Barrington
Beckington
Black Sturgeon
Bonnet
Brodeur
Brulé
Bukemiga
Caldwell
Campbell
Caribou
Carp
Cat-tail
Chivelston
Cock
Crystal
Davies
Dawson
Devizes
Edward
Elbow
Elizabeth
Emma
Eskwanonwatin
Esquanonwatin
Flatland
Fort William
Fowl
Frank
Frazer
Geikie
George
Georgia
Gourdeau
Grand
Grand
Granite
Grassy
Greenbush
Grey
Gull
Gunflint
Gzowski
Hannah
Harris
Haystack
Heathcote
Hen
Houghton
Humboldt
Island Portage (lake)
Jarvis
Jean
Jean-Pierre
Jessie
Jojo
Kabitotikwia
Kabitotiquia
Kagianagami
Kaiashk
Kama
Kaministikwia
Kashaweogama
Kawakashkagama
Kawasgisguegat
Kawashkagama
Kawaweogama
Kawawiagamak
Kelvin
Kenogami
Kenny
Keshkabuon
Kopka
Lasher
Lily
Little Flatland
Logan
Lomond
Lookout
Mackenzie
McEwen
McIntyre
McKay
McKellar
McLaurin
Magnet
Magnetic
Makokibatan
Manitou
Maria
Marshall
Martin
Masinabik
Mattice
Mazokama
Michipicoten
Middlebrun
Miminiska
Mission
Montreal
Moose
Mountain
Mud
Muddy
Murchison
Nameiben
Nepigon
Neston

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Thunder Bay (Dist.)—*Con.*

Nipigon
Nonwatin
Nonwatinose
North
North Fowl
North Wind
Obonga
Oboshkegan
Obowanga
Ogoki
Ombabika
Onamakawash
Onaman
Onamanisagi
Opichuan
Orient
Pagwachuan
Parks
Partridge
Pashkokogan
Pawghtchewan
Pawgutchewan
Pickitigouching
Pigeon
Pijitawabik
Pijitawabekong
Pikitigushi
Pine
Pishidgi
Pittiwabikong
Porphyry
Port Arthur
Powgulchuan
Rabbit
Randolph
Rat
Reef
Robinson
Rose
St. John
Saganaga
Seiganagh
Seiganagan
Seiganagaw
Sapasook
Sapassoose
Sapasuk
Savant
Selwyn
Seseganaga
Shaganash
Shakespeare
Shangoina
Sharp Mt. (lake)
Sheepshank
Sheesheeb
Shesheeb
Silver
Smoothrock
South
South Fowl
Superior
Surprise
Swede
Tempest
Threemount
Tiernan
Triangle
Turtle
Wabakimi
Wabinosh
Wanogu
Waweig
Wawiag
Wawong
Wendigokan
Whiteclay
White's
Whitesand
Wigwasan
Windigo
Windigokan

Victoria.

Burnt
Montgomery
Young

Welland.

Chantler
Chippawa
Chippewa
Gasline
German Mills
Waterloo
Welland

Wellington.

Glenallan
Puslinch
Schaw

Wentworth.

Binbrook
Blackheath
Clappison
Harper Corners
Ryckman
Stony
Stoney

York.

Clairville
Eglinton
Elder
Elder Mills
Elder's Mills
Fox
Hagerman
Hagerman's Corners
Humber
Laskay
Laskey
O'Sullivan
O'Sullivans Corners
Snake

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kings.

East Souris
Hd. of St. Peter's Bay
Montague
Montague Bridge
Peters Road
St. Peter
Souris

Queens.

Grand Rustico
New Wiltshire
North Rustico
North Wiltshire
St. Peter
Wiltshire

Prince.

Big (or N.) Miminigash
Cascumpeque
Holland
Little (or S.)Miminigash
Malpeque
Miminegash
Minimegash
Princetown
Richmond
Roseville
Skinner Pond

QUEBEC.

Abitibi (District).

Abitibi
Agotawekami
Asinitchibastat
Asipimocasi
Atik
Atikosipi
Baxter
Bell
Broadback
Brownwater
Brushy
Buck-hill
Cabane
Chebistuanonekau
Chensagi
Chibougamau
Chikobi
Christopherson
Clay
Coban
Coffee
Cold

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Abitibi (District)—*Con.*

Cone
Dome
Eatchepashi
Elizabeth
Etchipotchi
Evans
Florence
Garden Island
Geikie
Gens-de-terre
Gizzard
Hannah Bay (river)
Harricanaw
Height-of-land
Hugh
Ice
Isabemagussi
Iserhoff
Island
Kabona
Kampigukakatoka
Kamshigama
Kaniapiskau
Kanusio
Kekek
Kelvin
Keniapiskau
Kiask
Kiemawisk
Kirk
Kitchigama
Lady Beatrix
Little Nottaway
Long
Macoostigan
Magusi
Maikasksagi
Makamik
Makustigan
Matchimanito
Mattagami
Mattawagosik
Megiskun
Mekamic
Mekiscan
Metchiskan
Metiscan
Michagama
Middleton
Migiskan
Mikwasach
Millie
Mistawak
Natchipotchi
Nipukatasi
Noddawai
Nodway
Northeast
Nottaway
Obadowagashing
Obatawagush
Obatogamau
Okikodosik
Olga
Opaniska
Opatawaga
Opawika
Opemiska
Opiwatakan
O'Sullivan
Otchisk
Paskagama
Pijuwyan
Puskitamika
Rabbit
Reid
Scott
Shabogama
Shamus
Sifton
Simon
Sleepy
Soskumika
Southwest
Taibi
Tshensagi
Wabanoni
Wabinoni
Waswanipi
Wawagosik
Wedding
Wemistagosew
West
Wetetnagami
Wettigo
Whitegoose
Wikwaskopauk
Wotinimata

Argenteuil.

Beechridge
Dalesville
Greece Point
Hillhead
Kingham
Kingsey
Mid. Br. West (river)
St. Andrews

Ashuanipi (District).

Atikonak
Attikonak
Bowdoin
Groswater
Kenemich
McLean
Melville
Rigolet
St. John

Bagot.

Actonvale
Clairvaux-de-Bagot
St. Dominique-de-Bagot
St. Hector
St. Hector de Bagot
Ste. Hélène-de-Bagot
St. Simon-de-Yamaska
St. Theodore-d'Acton

Beauce.

Adstock
Aylmer
Coldstream
Price
St. Francis
St. François
Buisson

Beauharnois.

Cartier
Cartierville
De Salaberry
Grand
St. Etienne-de-Beauharnois
St. Stanislas-de-Kostka

Berthier.

Askwahani
Eskwahani
Kapitachuan
Kapitajewan
Kapitashewinna
Mashamengoose
Matashi
Mejomanguse
Menjobaguse
Mitchinamekus

Bonaventure.

Baie des Chaleur
Caplan
Chaleur
Cross
Crosspoint
East
Goacha
Maguacha
Maguasha
Matapedia
Metapedia
Migoacha
Miguacha
Pointe-à-la-Garde
Port Daniel
Port Daniel East
Restigouche
Ristigouche
St. Chas.-de-Caplan
St. George Port Daniel
West
West Port Daniel

Brome.

Call Mill
Glensutton
Drummondville Junction
Sutton Junction

Chambly.

Chambly
St. Lambert

Champlain.

Assiwanan
Atem
Atim
Chakwa
Chisaouataisi
Great Beaver
Hair Cutting
Kamitsgamak
Kapitswe
Kekeo
Kickendatch
Kikendatch
Kirkendatch

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Champlain—*Con.*

Mâle
Manuan
Mashamengoose
Mattawa
Mejomanguse
Mekinak
Menjobaguse
Mitchinamekus
Mondonak
Najan
Obiduan
Onkammis
Oskelaneo
Pasiminikana
Pitopiko
Proud-sitting
Ribbon
Ruban
Sackawatisi
St. Maurice
Sandy-beach
Sassawatisi
Travers
Wayagamak
Weymontachi
White Bear

Charlevoix.

Baie-St. Paul
Coudres
Malbaie
Murray Bay
St. Paul's Bay

Chateauguay.

Allan Corners
Fèves
Rivière-des-Fèves
St. Urbain-de-Chateauguay

Chicoutimi.

Askitichi
Foamfall
Ha Ha
Kapititegoitch
Metabetchouan
Nikabau
Pipmakan
Pitmuakin

Compton.

Springhill
St. Francis
St. François

Drummond.

St. Francis
St. François
Wickham
Wickham West

Gaspé.

Anse-au-Vallon
Brion
Bryon
Byron
Cap Chat
Cap-de-Chate
Cape Chatte
Cross
Despair
Espoir
Grande-Anse
L'Anse-à-Valleau
Macquereau
Maquereau
Martin
Martre
Rivière-à-la-Martre
Ste. Anne-des-Monts

Hochelaga.

Back
Côte-des-Neiges-Ouest
Longue-Pointe
Nuns
Prairies
Rivière-des-Prairies
St. Helen
Ste. Hélène
St. Paul

Huntingdon.

Anderson Corners
Calvin Grove
Carr
Carr's Crossing
Clyde Corners
Coffey
Coffey's Corners
Cowan
Hinchinbrook
Kelvingrove
Maybank
O'Neil
O'Neill's Corners
Port Lewis
Port Louis
Ste. Agnès-de-Dundee
St. Regis
Starnesboro
Whites

Iberville.

Mount Johnson
St. Alexandre
Ste. Brigide
St. Gregoire

Jacques Cartier.

Allan
Back
Caron
Dowker
Lynch
Macdougall's
Marion
Marion
Orme
Prairies
Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue
Ste. Anne du bout de L'Ile
St. Genevieve
St. Laurent
St. Laurent, Montreal
Tortue
Valois
Valoisville

Joliette.

Askwahani
Eskwahani
Kapemitchigama
Kapitajewan
Kapitashewinna
Kapitachuan
Tunagamik

Lake St. John

Ashuapmuchuan
Commissioners
File-axe
Mistassibi
Muskosibi
Ouasiemska
Peribonka
St. Maurice
Ticouabi
Tikonabi
Tikuape
Washimeska
Wassienska

Laval.

Back
Bélanger
Tétreauville
Parc-Laval
Prairies
Village Belanger

Lévis.

St. Henri
St. Henri Station

L'Islet.

Algernon
Roche à Veillons
St. Roch-des-Aulnaies
South

Lotbiniere.

Deschaillons
Eschaillons
St. Antoine-de-Tilly
St. Antoine, Lotbinière
Ste. Emelie
Ste. Emilie
Ste. Emmélie
St. Jean Deschaillons

Maskinonge.

Kapitajewan
Kapitashewinna
Kapitachuan
Mashamangoose
Mejomanguse
Menjobaguse
Mitchinamekus
Nemikachi

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Matane.

Causapscal
Cosupscoult
Great Metis
Matapedia
Metapedia
Metis
Mitis
Ste. Angèle-de-Rimouski

Megantic.

Bécancour
Bigsby
Black
Clapham
Coldstream
Coleraine
Colraine
Ireland
Lake Megantic
Megantic
Robertson
Robertson Station
Sacré-Coeur-de-Marie
St. Antoine-de-Pontbriand
Thetford

Missisquoi.

Abbott Corners
Farnham Corners
Meig
Meigs Corners
Nutt
Nutt's Corners

Mistassini (District).

Abatagush
Albanel
Cabistachuan
Chabatok
Cooper
Kabistachuan
Kanotaikau
Kokomenhani
Little Mistassini
Marten
Miskittenau
Mistassini
Mistassinis
Mokwawastuk
Namiska
Nemiskau
Pinched-neck
Pontax
Pontiac
Poplar
Punichuan
Robert
Rupert
Tesaycau
Tesekau
Wahwanichi
Wakinichi
Wakonichi

Montcalm.

Akos
Bear-grease
Bouchette
Kakashe
Kamachigama
Kapitachuan
Kapitajewan
Kapitashewinna
Namegos
Namegosis
Nemegos
Nemegosis
O'Sullivan
Shesheinquan
Shoshokwan

Montmorency.

Cap Brulé
Grand Lake Jacques Cartier
Jacques Cartier
Montée du Lac
Montée du Lac

Nicolet.

St. Pierre des Becquets
St. Pierre les Becquets
St. Pierre les Bequets

Ottawa.

Arcand
Arcans
Arosen
Aylmer
Cardinal's
Charlebois
Commandant
Deschênes
Deschênes Mills
Gatineau Point
Gens-de-terre
Grand Lac du Commissaires
Jean de Terre
Kazabazua
Kinonge
Kirk Ferry
McLaren
McLaurin
Montebello
Nation
Nomining
North Nation
Ottawa
Papineau
Petite Nation
Remic
Remous
Rousseau
Roussin
Ste. Rosalie
St. Sixte
Salmon
Sincique
Sugarbush
Thirty-one-mile
Wabassi
Wilson Corners

Pontiac.

Abbika
Anwatan
Apika
Atikmahik
Barriere
Big
Big Obashing
Burnt Bay
Carcajou
Chief
Deepwater
Dumoine
Eagle
Eel
Expanse
Fisher
Gaotanaga
Gens-de-terre
Grand
Grand lake Victoria
Islands
Jean de Terre
Kahuch
Kajakankikamak
Kakabonga
Kakebonka
Kanikawinika
Kanimitti
Kapitachuan
Kapitajewan
Kapitashewinna
Kapitagama
Katonche
Kawasachuan
Kawastaguta
Keec
Kee-ec-kee-ec
Keepawa
Kekeko
Kewagama
Kiekkiek
Kinojevis
Kipawa
Kokomis
Lapéche
Lily
Little Roger
Little Rogers
Lonely
Maganasibi
Mann
Mishomis
Moosehorn
Namawash
Nawapitechin
Newagama
Nipmenanni
Obashing
Obaska
Obikoba
Obiska
Opasatika
Opequanne
Opequon
Opikwan
Osisko
Otanabi
Quinze
Quio
Quyon
Rapides
Roger
Rogers
Shesheinquann
Shoshokwan
Temiscaming
Temiscamingue
Temiskaming
Thomasine
Tiger
Timiskaming

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Pontiac—*Con.*

Tomasine
Wabaskus
Wapusanan
Washeka
Waskega
Winawiash

Portneuf.

Dombourg
Donbour
Frechette

Quebec.

Kajoualwang
Najualand
Najwalwank

Richmond.

St. Francis
St. François

Rimouski.

Arignole
Mistigouche
Mistigoueéche
Mistikus
Orignal

Rouville.

Ange Gardien de Rouville
Barbue
Barbue de St. Césaire
Canrobert
Huron
L'Ange Gardien
Marieville
Papineau d'Abbotsford
Richelieu
St. Michel-de-Rougemont
Village Richelieu

Saguenay.

Bason
Bersimis
Betsiamits
Bouleau
Chaloupe
Choniaban
Englishman's
Eskimo
Esquimaux
Fall
Godbout
Goodbout
Ichimanicuagan
Ishimanikuagan
Jupiter
Jupiter
Little Mecattina
Little Natashquan
Manicuagan
Manicouagan
Manikuagan
Marguerite
Martimoki
Mecatina
Mekattina
Mille-Vaches
Moisie
Monts
Mooshaulagan
Mouchalagan
Mushalagan
Muskwaro
Nabesipi
Nabesippi
Nabisipi
Napetipi
Natashkwan
Natashquan
Observation
Olomanoshibo
Pashashibu
Peashteebee
Pentecôte
Pepechekau
Piashti
Piastre
Pikapao
Pikopao
Pipishikau
Pointe-des-Monts
Quetachu
Romaine
St. Augustin
St. Augustine
Ste. Marguerite
Ste. Marguerite
Sassaganaga
Sault-au-Cochon
Saut de Cochon
Saut de Mouton
Sawbill
Sept Iles
Seven Islands
Shallop
Shecatica
Shekatika
Sheldrake
Sholiaban
Souriban
Sourilaban
Southwest
Tadoussac
Todnustook
Toolnustook
Tortue
Tulnustuk
Waputstagamu
Washikuti
Washsheecootai
Watcheeshoo
Watsheeshoo
Watshishu

St. Hyacinthe.

St. Barnabé, R. Yamaska
St. Joseph-de-St. Hyacinthe

St. Johns.

Belle-Vallée
Fort Lennox
Ile-aux-Noix
Noix
St. Bernard-Sud
St. Valentin

St. Maurice.

Goldfinch
Kawaskisigat
Kempt
Mashamengoose
Mejomanguse
Menjobaguse
Mitchinamekus
Pakonsigane
Pieromonta
St. Maurice
Shawenegan
Wabaskoutyunk
Wagwabeya
Wagwabika

Shefford.

Grandboro
Milton
Milton East
Rochelle
Roxton East
St. Alphonse-de-Granby
Ste. Anne-de-Stukely
Ste. Cecile-de-Milton
St. Joachim-de-Shefford
Savage

Sherbrooke.

Ascot
Little Magog
Magog
St. François
Sherbrooke

Soulanges.

Baudet
Beaudet
Bodet
Bouleau
Cedars
Chateauguay
Dadancourt
Dalhousie Mills
Dalhousie Station
D'Alogmy
De Beaujeu
Giroux
Grande Batture
Grande Ile aux Erables
Joubert
Lalonde
Leonard
Maple
Petite Ile aux Cygnes
River Beaudette
Round
Sévigny
Soulanges
Thorn

Stanstead.

Baldwin's pond
Barnston pond
Little Magog
Magog
Lyster

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Temiscouata.

Coudres

Terrebonne.

Rouge
Ste. Thérèse-de-Blainville

Two Mountains.

Chicot
La Chapelle
Petit Chicot
St. Columban
Ste. Monique
Ste. Monique des Deux Montagnes

Vaudreuil.

Brucy's
Brussy
Dorion
Graham
Graisse
Green Valley
Ile Perrot
Lavigne
Point Fortune
Raquette
Rigaud
Vaudreuil
Verte-Vallée

Wolfe.

Aylmer
Bisby
Belmina
Breeches
Colombe
Coulombe
Garthby
Garthby Station
St. Francis
St. François
Stratford
Ward
Wolfestown

Yamaska.

St. Francis
St. François

SASKATCHEWAN.

Acheninni
Alcott
Antler
Arm
Aroma
Ashe
Attitti
Ballantyne
Barrel
Basin
Basquia
Battle
Battleford
Bear
Bear Lake (river)
Beaver
Beaver
Bergheim
Big Cutarm
Big Quill
Big Sturgeon
Birchbark
Björk
Blackfeet
Blaine
Bonald
Bowsman
Bowtree
Brightsand
Bronson
Buffalo Pound
Buffer
Bull's Forehead
Cabri
Cactus
Calder
Candle
Caribou
Carrot
Chapleau
Chitek
Churchill
Clearwater
Cold
Copeau
Cosine
Cottonwood
Cowan
Crayfish
Crean
Crooked
Crooked
Cross
Cumberland
Cutarm
Cutknife
Cypress
Deschambault
Dirtywater
Doctor
Duck
Duck
Duck Lake
Eagle
Eagle
Eaglehill
Ear
Ecapo
Eins
Ekapo
Englishman
Etoimami
Etomami
Eyehill
Farrier
Fife
File
Fir
Fish
Fishing
Foam
Forks
Frenchman
Frobisher
Gainsborough
Garden
Gap
Garson
Goose
Goosehunting
Gordon
Graham
Grassberry
Grassy
Great Bear Sand (hills)
Hanging Hide
Heron
Highpound
Highview
Hillfarm
Horsehead
Houghton
Houghton
Humboldt
Indian Pear
Iriquois
Iskwatikan
Jackson
Jansen
Johnston
Jumping
Jumping Deer
Kakinagimak
Kakinokumak
Kamatsi
Kaposvar
Keg
Killsquaw
Kiyiu
Kutawagan
Kyaska
Ladder
La Loche
Lavallée
Lawrence
La Ronge
Leather
Lenore
Little Candle
Little Cutarm
Little Fishing
Little Island (lake)
Little Pelican
Little Quill
Little Red
Lobster
Lodge
Long
Long
Loon
Lowes
Macleod
McFarlane
McMurray
Makwa
Manawan
Manito
Maple
Maskwa
Meadow

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

Medicine Lodge
Meeting
Melfort
Merion
Methye
Midnight
Mineronte
Minnedosa
Ministikwan
Mirond
Missinnippi
Montague
Montreal
Moose
Moose
Moosejaw
Morin
Mudie
Mudjatik
Mukoman
Murray
Muskiki
Muskwesi
Namew
Neale
Negik
Nemei
Nemeiben
North Antler
Okemasis
Opachuanau
Opuntia
Pachewanow
Paddling
Pagato
Paquin
Pasquia
Patience
Payoonan
Pebble
Peck
Pelican
Peonan
Pheasant
Pine Island (lake)
Pink
Pinto
Pita
Porcupine
Potato
Presbyterian
Primeau
Primrose
Qu'Appelle
Quill
Rapid river
Rapid River (lake)
Rat
Redberry
Red Deer
Reindeer
Red Deer
Rivers
Roche Percée
Root
Round
Saskeram
Scentgrass
Seagram
Seepanock
Shaver
Shell
Shellbrook
Silver
Sipanok
Sisipuk
Souris
South Antler
Spruce
Stone
Stony
Sturgeon
Sturgeon-weir
Sucker
Suggi
Taggart
Thickwood
Torch
Touchwood
Trade
Tramping
Trout
Valleyview
Vermilion
Voisin
Wakaw
Wapawekka
Wapoos
Wapus
Wasawakasik
Wascana
Waskana
Waskesiu
Weed
Whitebear
Whitefish
Whitefox
White Mud
Whitesand
Whiteshore
Whitewood
Willowbunch
Wintego
Witchekan
Wrench
Wood
Wood Mt. (river)
Woody

UNGAVA.

Abloviak
Akpatok
Akpatok
Akwatuk
Alukpaluk
Aquatuk
Aukpatuk
Beacon
Bennett
Big
Big Rock
Bishop Roggan
Bowdoin
Burgoyne
Burwell
Button
Cairn
Cape of Hopes Advance
Charles
Chidley
Chimo
Chudleigh
Comb
Deception
Diana
Doctor
Douglas
Dyke
Eastmain
Eider
Fisher
Fort Chimo
Fosters
George
Goose
Gray
Great Bishop Roggan
Grey Goose
Gyrfalcon
High Fall
Hopes Advance
Hudson
Inukshiligaluk
Inukshuktuyuk
Ittimenoktok
Jacob
Joy
Junnusuksoak
Kangerthialuksoak
Kaniapiskau
Kattaktok
Katukok
Keglo
Kenogamissee
Kernertut
King George
Koksoak
Kyak
Labrador reef
Larch
Leaf
Little Charlton
McLean
McLean
McLelan
Maiden
Manitounuk
Mansel
Mansfield
Moses Oates
Nauyats
Nedluk
Nepihjee
Neptune Head
North
Old Factory
Omanek
Opinaca
Opinaka
Pauktorvik
Payne
Petatstekupau
Petishikupau
Petitsikapau
Petshikupau
Plover
Prince Henry Foreland

UNGAVA—*Continued.*

Prince of Wales
Richmond
Roggan
Seal
Shedlui
Solomons Temples
South
Stimukoktok
Straight
Stupart
Tasurak
The Wart
Tisiriuk
Trodely
Tunnussaksuk
Tuttle
Tuvalik
Uibvaksoak
Uinaksoak
Wakeham
Wales
Wauguash
Weggs
Whale
Whitley
Wiachuan
William Smith
Wood

YUKON.

Adams
Aishihik
Alki
Allgold
Alligator
Alma
Alsek
Anderson
Annie
Anticline
Arkansas
Arkell
Atlin
Australia
Bach
Baker
Bald
Bear
Beaton
Becker
Bedrock
Bell
Benson
Berney
Big Salmon
Bird
Bisel
Blackfox
Blanchard
Bonanza
Boswell
Boulder
Boundary
Braeburn
Brantnober
Brewer
Browns
Bryant
Bunker
Burnham
Burns
Burton
Bush
Calder
Calf
Campbell
Canyon
Carbon
Carcross
Caribou
Caribou
Caribou Crossing
Carmack
Cassiar
Cave
Chandindu
Chieftain
Christie
Clear
Clinton
Clondyke
Coal
Cone
Conrad
Cooper
Corwin
Crater
Crooked
Cudahy
Dail
Dalton
Daoust
Davidson
Davis
Dawson
Dawson City
Deadwood
Dewdney
Dezadeash
Dickson
Dion
Disella
Division
Dognose
Dollis
Dome
Dominion
Donjek
Duckie
Dundalk
Eagle Nest
Earn
Edith
Eldorado
Emil
Ensley
Ethel
Eureka
Fairfield
Fay
Fenwick
Field
Finger
Finlayson
Five-finger
Flat
Florence
Follé
Fort Selkirk
Fortynine
Frances
Frederick
Fresno
Friday
Galena
Garnet
Gilliam
Glacier
Gladman
Glenlyon
Gnat
Gold
Goldbottom
Golden
Golden Horn
Gold-run
Granger
Granite
Gray
Green
Grizzly
Gull
Gustavus
Haeckel
Haggart
Haldane
Hall
Hancock
Harper
Harris
Hart
Healy
Henderson
Hendon
Henrietta
Hess
Hester
Hinton
Hodnett
Hoole
Hootalinqua
Hopkins
Horton
Hunker
Hutshi
Hutshiku
Illes
Independence
Indian
Ingram
Itsi
Janet
Jensen
Jim
Joel
John
Johnston
Joy
Jubilee
Kalzas
Kaskawulsh
Katrina
Keele
Ketza
Kitza
Klatsa
Klokhok

YUKON—*Continued.*

Klondike
Klotassin
Klotz
Kluane
Kluhini
Klukshu
Klusha
Koidern
Kusawa
Kusiwah
Kwichpak
Laberge
Ladue
Lake
Lansdowne
Lansing
Lapie
Last-chance
Laura
Laurier
Lebarge
Leotta
Lewes
Lewis
Lewis
Liard
Little Atlin
Little Blanche
Little-gem
Little Salmon
Logan
Lombard
Lorne
Lubbock
Lucky
Macmillan
M'Clintock
McConnell
McEvoy
McNeil
McPherson
McQuesten
Maloney
Marsh
Mary
Matheson
Maunoir
Mayo
Meadow
Mendenhall
Michaud
Michie
Miles
Miller
Milton
Miners
Minnie Bell
Mint
Mistake
Monson
Montana
Moose
Moosehide
Morley
Morrison
Mosquito
Mountain
Nahoni
Nares
Narchilla
Needle
Nello
Nevin
New Zealand
Nipple
Nisling
Nisutlin
Nogold
Nordenskiöld
North
O'Brien
O'Connor
Ogilvie
Oldman
Oldwoman
Ophir
Orchay
Ortell
Osgood
Ottawa
Parker
Partridge
Pelly
Perkins
Perthers
Perthes
Peterson
Pitts
Poker
Porcupine
Porter
Povoas
Prejevalsky
Prevost
Ptarmigan
Pugh
Pyramid
Quartz
Quebec
Quiet
Quinn
Rawlinson
Reid
Reindeer
Remington
Richthofen
Riddell
Rink
River (mtn.)
Rob Roy
Rogue
Rose
Rosebud
Ross
Ruby
Saint-Cyr
St. Hilary
Satasha
Sayia
Sayyea
Schnabel
Schwatka
Scroggie
Sekulmun
Selkirk
Selous
Selwyn
Semenof
Shakwak
Sheep
Sheldon
Sifton
Simmons
Simpson
Simpson Tower
Sixty
Sixtymile
Slate
Small Duck
Soda
Stake
Star
Starr
Stevens
Stewart
Stony
Stutzer
Sulphur
Sunday
Surprise
Swede
Tagish
Tahte
Takhini
Taku
Taltmain
Tantalus
Tasin
Tatchun
Tatonduk
Tatshenshini
Tay
Taye
Terrace
Teslin
The Three Guardsmen
Thistle
Thomas
Thompson
Thron-diuck
Til-e-i-tsho
Tillei
Tintina
Tlet-tlan-a-tsoots
Too-flat
Too-much-gold
Too-tlas
Tower
Traffic
Tummel
Tustles
Tyers
Unahini
Vancouver
Vesuvius
Von Wilczek
Vowle
Walker
Ward
Watson
Wellesley
Wesketahin
Wheaton
White
Whitehorse
Whitestone
Wilson
Windy
Wolf
Woodside
Yukon

COUNTIES IN CANADA.

New Brunswick.

Albert
Carleton
Charlotte
Gloucester
Kent
Kings
Madawaska
Northumberland
Queens
Restigouche
St. John
Sunbury
Victoria
Westmorland
York

Nova Scotia.

Annapolis
Antigonish
Cape Breton
Colchester
Cumberland
Digby
Guysborough
Halifax
Hants
Inverness
Kings
Lunenburg
Pictou
Queens
Richmond
Shelburne
Victoria
Yarmouth

Ontario.

Addington
Algoma (district)
Brant
Bruce
Carleton
Dufferin
Dundas
Durham
Elgin
Essex
Frontenac
Glengarry
Grenville
Grey
Haldimand
Haliburton
Halton
Hastings
Huron
Kenora (district)
Kent
Lambton
Lanark
Leeds
Lennox
Lincoln
Manitoulin (district)
Middlesex
Muskoka (district)
Nipissing (district)
Norfolk
Northumberland
Ontario
Oxford
Parry Sound (district)
Peel
Perth
Peterborough
Prescott
Prince Edward
Rainy River (district)
Renfrew
Russell
Simcoe
Stormont
Sudbury (district)
Thunder Bay (district)
Victoria
Waterloo
Welland
Wellington
Wentworth
York

Prince Edward Island.

Kings
Prince
Queens

Quebec.

Abitibi (district)
Argenteuil
Arthabaska
Ashuanipi (district)
Bagot
Beauharnois
Beauce
Bellechasse
Berthier
Bonaventure
Brome
Chambly
Champlain
Charlevoix
Chateauguay
Chicoutimi
Compton
Dorchester
Drummond
Gaspé
Hochelaga
Huntingdon
Iberville
Jacques Cartier
Joliette
Kamouraska
Lake St. John
Laprairie
L'Assomption
Laval
Lévis
L'Islet
Lotbinière
Matane
Maskinongé
Megantic
Missisquoi
Mistassini (district)
Montcalm
Montmagny
Montmorency
Napierville
Nicolet
Ottawa
Pontiac
Portneuf
Quebec
Richelieu
Richmond
Rimouski
Rouville
Saguenay
Shefford
Sherbrooke
Soulanges
Stanstead
St. Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St. Maurice
Temiscouata
Terrebonne
Two Mountains
Vaudreuil
Verchères
Wolfe
Yamaska

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO.

Township.	County or District.
Aberdeen	Algoma.
Abinger	Addington.
Adams	Sudbury.
Adelaide	Middlesex.
Adjala	Simcoe.
Admaston	Renfrew.
Adolphustown	Lennox.
Airy	Nipissing.
Afton	"
Albemarle	Bruce.
Albert	Algoma.
Albion	Peel.
Aldborough	Elgin.
Alexandra	Sudbury.
Alfred	Prescott.
Algoma, North	Renfrew.
Algoma, South	Renfrew.
Alice	Renfrew.
Allan	Manitoulin.
Allen	Sudbury.
Alma	Nipissing.
Alnwick	Northumberland.
Amabel	Bruce.
Amaranth	Dufferin.
Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward
Ames	Thunder Bay.
Amherst Island	Lennox.
Amyot	Sudbury.
Ancaster	Wentworth.
Anderdon	Essex.
Anderson	Algoma.
Anglesea	Addington.
Anglin	Nipissing.
Anson	Haliburton.
Anstruther	Peterborough.
Antoine	Nipissing.
Appleby	Sudbury.
Arcadia	Nipissing.
Archibald	Algoma.
Argyle	Nipissing.
Armagh	"
Armour	Parry Sound.
Armstrong	Nipissing.
Arran	Bruce.
Artemesia	Grey.
Arthur	Wellington.
Ashby	Addington.
Ashfield	Huron.
Askin	Nipissing.
Asphodel	Peterborough.
Asquith	Sudbury.
Assiginack	Manitoulin.
Aston	Nipissing.
Athol	Prince Edward.
Atwood	Rainy River.
Aubin	Sudbury.
Aubrey	Kenora.
Auden	Algoma.
Augusta	Grenville.
Auld	Nipissing.
Aurora	"
Awenge	Algoma.
Aweres	"
Awrey	Sudbury.
Aylmer	"
Aylsworth	Rainy River.
Baden	Nipissing.
Badgerow	"
Bagot	Renfrew.
Bain	Thunder Bay.
Baldwin	Sudbury.
Balfour	"
Ballantyne	Nipissing.
Bangor	Hastings.
Banks	Nipissing.
Bannerman	Algoma.
Bannockburn	Nipissing
Barber	"
Barker	Algoma.
Barlow	Thunder Bay.
Barnet	Nipissing.
Barr	"
Barrie	Frontenac.
Barrie Island	Manitoulin
Barron	Nipissing.
Bartlett	Sudbury.
Barton	Wentworth.
Barwick	Rainy River.
Bastard	Leeds.
Bastedo	Nipissing.
Bathurst	Lanark.
Baxter	Muskoka.
Bayham	Elgin.
Bayly	Nipissing.
Beardmore	Sudbury.
Beaucage	Nipissing.
Beauchamp	"
Beatty	"
Beaumont	Sudbury.
Beck	"
Beckwith	Lanark.
Bedford	Frontenac.
Beemer	Sudbury.
Belfast	Nipissing.
Bell	Thunder Bay.
Belmont	Peterborough.
Bennett	Rainy River.
Benoit	Nipissing.
Bentinck	Grey.
Beresford	Nipissing.
Bernhardt	"
Berry	"
Bertie	Welland.
Bertram	Nipissing.
Bethune	Parry Sound.
Beulah	Sudbury.
Beverly	Wentworth.
Bexely	Victoria.
Bicknell	Algoma.
Biddulph	Middlesex.
Bidwell	Manitoulin.
Bigelow	Sudbury.
Biggar	Nipissing.

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Bigwood	Sudbury.
Billings	Manitoulin.
Binbrook	Wentworth.
Bishop	Nipissing.
Black	"
Blackstock	"
Blain	"
Blair	Parry Sound.
Blake	Thunder Bay.
Blandford	Oxford.
Blanchard	Perth.
Blenheim	Oxford.
Blewett	Sudbury
Blezard	"
Blount	Nipissing.
Blue	Rainy River.
Blyth	Nipissing.
Blithfield	Renfrew.
Bompas	Nipissing.
Bond	"
Bonfield	"
Bonis	"
Booth	Thunder Bay.
Borden	Sudbury.
Bosanquet	Lambton.
Boston	Nipissing.
Boulter	"
Bowell	Sudbury.
Bower	Nipissing.
Bowman	"
Bowyer	"
Boyce	Algoma.
Boyd	Nipissing.
Bradburn	Sudbury.
Brant	Bruce.
Brantford	Brant.
Brethour	Nipissing.
Brewster	"
Bridgland	Algoma.
Bright	"
Brighton	Northumberland.
Briggs	Nipissing.
Brigstocke	"
Bristol	Sudbury.
Britton	Kenora
Brock	Ontario.
Broder	Sudbury.
Bromley	Renfrew.
Bronson	Nipissing.
Brooke	Lambton.
Broughan	Renfrew.
Brower	Nipissing.
Brown	Parry Sound.
Browning	Sudbury.
Bruce	Bruce
Brudenell	Renfrew.
Brunel	Muskoka.
Brunet	Sudbury.
Brunswick	"
Bruton	Haliburton.
Bryce	Nipissing.
Buchanan	Renfrew.
Bucke	Nipissing.
Burford	Brant.
Burgess, North	Lanark.
Burgess, South	Leeds.
Burk	Kenora.
Burleigh	Peterborough.
Burns	Renfrew.
Burpee	Parry Sound.
Burpee	Manitoulin.
Burriss	Rainy River.
Burritt	Sudbury.
Burrows	"
Burt	Nipissing.
Burton	Parry Sound.
Burwash	Sudbury.
Butt	Nipissing.
Byers	Sudbury.
Byron	Thunder Bay.
Cabot	Sudbury.
Cairo	Nipissing.
Caistor	Lincoln.
Calder	Sudbury.
Caldwell	Nipissing.
Caledon	Peel.
Caledonia	Prescott.
Calvert	Nipissing.
Calvin	"
Cambridge	Russell.
Camden	Kent.
Camden East	Addington.
Cameron	Nipissing.
Campbell	Manitoulin.
Canborough	Haldimand.
Cane	Nipissing.
Canisbay	"
Canonto, North	Frontenac.
Canonto, South	"
Canton	Nipissing.
Capreol	Sudbury.
Caradoc	Middlesex.
Carden	Victoria.
Cardiff	Haliburton.
Cardwell	Muskoka.
Carling	Parry Sound.
Carlow	Hastings.
Carlyle	Manitoulin.
Carman	Nipissing.
Carnarvon	Manitoulin.
Carnegie	Sudbury.
Carpenter	Rainy River.
Carr	Nipissing.
Carrick	Bruce.
Carscallen	Sudbury.
Cartier	"
Cartwright	Durham.
Cascaden	Sudbury.
Casey	Nipissing.
Casgrain	Algoma.
Cashel	Hastings.
Casimir	Sudbury.
Cassels	Nipissing.
Catharine	"
Cavan	Durham.
Cavendish	Peterborough.
Cayuga, North	Haldimand.
Cayuga, South	"
Chaffey	Muskoka.
Chamberlain	Nipissing.
Chambers	"
Chandos	Peterborough.
Chapleau	Sudbury.

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Chapman	Parry Sound.
Charlottenburg	Glengarry.
Charlotteville	Norfolk.
Charlton	Nipissing.
Charters	"
Chatham	Kent.
Cherriman	Sudbury.
Chesley	Algoma.
Chenier	Sudbury.
Chewett	"
Childerhose	"
Chinguacousy	Peel.
Chipman	Thunder Bay.
Chisholm	Nipissing.
Chown	"
Christie	Parry Sound.
Churchill	Sudbury.
Clancy	Nipissing.
Clara	Renfrew.
Clarence	Russell.
Clarendon	Frontenac.
Clarke	Durham.
Clary	Nipissing.
Clavet	Algoma.
Cleaver	Nipissing.
Cleland	Sudbury.
Clement	"
Clergue	Nipissing.
Clinton	Lincoln.
Clute	Sudbury.
Clyde	Haliburton.
Cobden	Algoma.
Cochrane	Sudbury.
Cockburn Island	Manitoulin.
Cody	Nipissing.
Colborne	Huron.
Colchester, North	Essex.
Colchester, South	"
Cole	Nipissing.
Coleman	"
Collingwood	Grey.
Collins	Sudbury.
Colquhoun	"
Commanda	Nipissing.
Conger	Parry Sound.
Conmee	Thunder Bay.
Connaught	Sudbury.
Cook	Nipissing.
Corkill	"
Corley	"
Cornwall	Stormont.
Cosby	Sudbury.
Coté	"
Cotton	Nipissing.
Coulson	"
Cox	Sudbury.
Craig	"
Cramahe	Northumberland.
Crawford	Sudbury.
Creelman	"
Creighton	"
Crerar	Nipissing.
Croft	Parry Sound.
Crooks	Thunder Bay.
Crosby, North	Leeds.
Crosby, South	"
Crothers	Sudbury.
Crowland	Welland.
Crozier	Rainy River.
Culross	Bruce.
Cumberland	Russell.
Curran	Rainy River.
Currie	Nipissing.
Curtis	Algoma.
Dack	Nipissing.
Dalhousie	Lanark.
Dalton	Victoria.
Dana	Nipissing.
Dance	Rainy River.
Dane	Nipissing.
D'Arcy	Sudbury.
Dargavel	"
Darling	Lanark.
Darlington	Durham.
Davidson	Nipissing.
Davis	Sudbury.
Dawn	Lambton.
Dawson	Manitoulin.
Day	Algoma.
Deacon	Nipissing.
Delamere	Sudbury.
Delaware	Middlesex.
Delhi	Nipissing.
Deloro	Sudbury.
De Morest	Nipissing.
Denbigh	Addington.
Denison	Sudbury.
Dennis	Algoma.
Denton	Sudbury.
Derby	Grey.
Dereham	Oxford.
Deroche	Algoma.
Devine	Nipissing.
Devitt	Algoma.
Devlin	Rainy River.
Dewart	"
Dickens	Nipissing.
Dickson	"
Digby	Victoria.
Dilke	Rainy River.
Dill	Sudbury.
Dobie	Rainy River.
Donovan	Nipissing.
Doon	"
Dorchester, North	Middlesex.
Dorchester, South	Elgin.
Dorion	Thunder Bay.
Douglas	Sudbury.
Douro	Peterborough.
Dover, East	Kent.
Dover, West	"
Dowling	Sudbury.
Downie	Perth.
Doyle	Sudbury.
Draper	Muskoka.
Drummond	Lanark.
Drury	Sudbury.
Dryden	"
Dudley	Haliburton.
Duff	Sudbury.
Dufferin	Nipissing.
Dumfries, North	Waterloo.
Dumfries, South	Brant.

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Dummer	Peterborough.
Dunbar	Sudbury.
Duncan	Algoma.
Dundonald	Nipissing.
Dungannon	Hastings.
Dunlop	Sudbury.
Dunmore	Nipissing.
Dunn	Haldimand.
Dunnet	Sudbury.
Dunwich	Elgin.
Dymond	Nipissing.
Dysart	Haliburton.
Easthope, North	Perth.
Easthope, South	"
Eastnor	Bruce.
Eby	Nipissing.
Eddy	"
Edgar	"
Edwards	"
Edwardsburgh	Grenville.
Effingham	Addington.
Egan	Nipissing.
Egremont	Grey.
Eilber	Algoma.
Ekfrid	Middlesex.
Elderslie	Bruce.
Eldon	Victoria.
Eldorado	Sudbury.
Elizabethtown	Leeds.
Ellice	Perth.
Ellis	Nipissing.
Elma	Perth.
Elmsley, North	Lanark.
Elmsley, South	Leeds.
Elzevir	Hastings.
Emerald	Sudbury.
Emily	Victoria.
English	Sudbury.
Ennisikillen	Lambton.
Ennismore	Peterborough.
Eramosa	Wellington.
Erin	"
Ermatinger	Sudbury.
Ernestown	Lennox.
Escott	Leeds.
Esquesing	Halton.
Essa	Simcoe.
Esten	Algoma.
Etobicoke	York.
Eton	Kenora.
Euphemia	Lambton.
Euphrasia	Grey.
Evanturel	Nipissing.
Evelyn	"
Eyre	Haliburton.
Fairbairn	Sudbury.
Fairbank	"
Falconbridge	"
Falconer	Nipissing.
Fallon	"
Faraday	Hastings.
Farr	Nipissing.
Farrington	Rainy River.
Fauquier	Sudbury.
Fawcett	"
Fell	Nipissing.
Fenelon	Victoria.
Fenwick	Algoma.
Ferguson	Parry Sound.
Fernow	Thunder Bay.
Ferrie	Parry Sound.
Ferris	Nipissing.
Field	"
Finch	Stormont.
Finlayson	Nipissing.
Fintry	Algoma.
Firstbrook	Nipissing.
Fisher	Algoma.
Fitzgerald	Nipissing.
Fitzroy	Carleton.
Flamborough, East	Wentworth.
Flamborough, West	"
Flavelle	Nipissing.
Fleck	Algoma.
Fleming	Rainy River.
Flos	Simcoe.
Foley	Parry Sound.
Foster	Sudbury.
Fournier	"
Fox	Nipissing.
Foy	Sudbury.
Fraleck	Nipissing.
Fraleigh	Thunder Bay.
Franklin	Muskoka.
Fraser	Renfrew.
Frechette	Sudbury.
Fredericksburgh, North	Lennox.
Fredericksburgh, South	"
Freeman	Muskoka.
French	Nipissing.
Freswick	"
Fripp	Sudbury.
Fullarton	Perth.
Fushimi	Algoma.
Gainsborough	Lincoln.
Galbraith	Algoma.
Gallagher	Sudbury.
Galna	Nipissing.
Galway	Peterborough.
Gamble	Nipissing.
Gamey	Sudbury.
Garafraxa, East	Dufferin.
Garafraxa, West	Wellington.
Garrow	Nipissing.
Garson	Sudbury.
Garvey	"
Gaudette	Algoma.
Gauthier	Nipissing.
Geary	Sudbury.
Geikie	"
Georgina	York.
German	Nipissing.
Gibbons	"
Gibson	Muskoka.
Gill	Algoma.
Gillies	Thunder Bay.
Gillmor	Algoma.
Glackmeyer	Nipissing.
Gladman	"
Gladstone	Algoma.
Glamorgan	Haliburton.
Glanford	Wentworth.
Glenelg	Grey.
Gloucester	Carleton.
Goderich	Huron.

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Godfrey	Sudbury.
Gooderham	Nipissing.
Goodwin	Thunder Bay.
Gordon	Manitoulin.
Gorham	Thunder Bay.
Goschen	Sudbury.
Gosfield, North	Essex.
Gosfield, South	"
Gough	Sudbury.
Gouin	"
Goulbourn	Carleton.
Gould	Algoma.
Gowan	Sudbury.
Gower, North	Carleton.
Gower, South	Grenville.
Graham	Sudbury.
Grant	Nipissing.
Grantham	Lincoln.
Grasett	Algoma.
Grattan	Renfrew.
Greenock	Bruce.
Grenfell	Nipissing.
Grey	Huron.
Griffith	Renfrew.
Grigg	Nipissing.
Grimsby, North	Lincoln.
Grimsby, South	"
Grimsthorpe	Hastings.
Gross	Nipissing.
Guelph	Wellington.
Guibord	Nipissing.
Guilford	Haliburton.
Gurd	Parry Sound.
Gurney	Sudbury.
Guthrie	Nipissing.
Gwillimbury, North	York.
Gwillimbury, East	"
Gwillimbury, West	Simcoe.
Haddo	Sudbury.
Haentschel	Nipissing.
Hagar	Sudbury.
Hagarty	Renfrew.
Hagerman	Parry Sound.
Haggart	Sudbury.
Haldimand	Northumberland.
Halkirk	Rainy River.
Hallam	Sudbury.
Halliday	"
Hallowell	Prince Edward.
Hamilton	Northumberland.
Hammell	Nipissing.
Hanlon	Algoma.
Hanmer	Sudbury.
Hanna	Nipissing.
Harburn	Haliburton.
Harcourt	"
Hardy	Parry Sound.
Harley	Nipissing.
Harris	"
Harrison	Parry Sound.
Harrow	Sudbury.
Hart	"
Hartman	Kenora.
Harty	Sudbury.
Harvey	Peterborough.
Harwich	Kent.
Hassard	Sudbury.
Haughton	Algoma.
Haultain	Nipissing.
Havelock	Haliburton.
Havilland	Algoma.
Hawkesbury, East	Prescott.
Hawkesbury, West	"
Hawley	Sudbury.
Hay	Huron.
Haycock	Kenora.
Hazen	Sudbury.
Head	Renfrew.
Hearst	Nipissing.
Henderson	Thunder Bay.
Hendrie	Sudbury.
Hennessy	"
Henry	"
Henwood	Nipissing.
Herrick	Algoma.
Herschell	Hastings.
Hess	Sudbury.
Hibbert	Perth.
Hillary	Sudbury.
Hilliard	Nipissing.
Hillier	Prince Edward.
Hilton	Algoma.
Himsworth, North	Parry Sound.
Himsworth, South	"
Hinchinbrooke	Frontenac.
Hincks	Nipissing.
Hindon	Haliburton.
Hislop	Nipissing.
Hobbs	"
Hodgetts	Sudbury.
Hodgins	Algoma.
Holland	Grey.
Holmes	Nipissing.
Homer	Thunder Bay
Hope	Durham.
Horton	Renfrew.
Hoskin	Sudbury.
Houghton	Norfolk.
Howard	Kent.
Howey	Nipissing.
Howe Island	Frontenac.
Howick	Huron.
Howland	Manitoulin.
Hoyle	Sudbury.
Hudson	Nipissing.
Hugel	"
Hullett	Huron.
Humberstone	Welland.
Humboldt	Manitoulin.
Humphrey	Parry Sound.
Hungerford	Hastings.
Hunter	Nipissing.
Huntingdon	Hastings.
Huntley	Carleton.
Huron	Bruce.
Hutt	Sudbury.
Hutton	"
Hyman	"
Idington	Algoma.
Ingram	Nipissing.
Innes	Thunder Bay.
Innisfil	Simcoe.
Jaffray	Kenora.
James	Nipissing.

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Jamieson	Sudbury.
Janes	"
Jarvis	Algoma.
Jessop	Sudbury.
Jennings	"
Jocelyn	Algoma.
Johnson	"
Joly	Parry Sound.
Jones	Renfrew.
Kaladar	Lennox.
Kars	Algoma.
Keefer	Sudbury.
Keely	Nipissing.
Kehoe	Algoma.
Kelly	Sudbury.
Kelvin	"
Kemp	"
Kendrey	"
Kennebec	Frontenac.
Kennedy	Nipissing.
Kenny	"
Kenyon	Glengarry.
Keppel	Grey.
Kerns	Nipissing.
Kerrs	"
Kimberley	"
Kincaid	Algoma.
Kincardine	Bruce.
Kidd	Sudbury.
King	York.
Kingsford	Rainy River.
Kingsmill	Sudbury.
Kingston	Frontenac.
Kinloss	Bruce.
Kirkland	Sudbury.
Kirkpatrick	Nipissing.
Kirkwood	Algoma.
Kitchener	Sudbury.
Kitley	Leeds.
Kittson	Nipissing.
Klock	"
Klotz	Thunder Bay.
Knight	Nipissing.
Knox	"
Kohler	Algoma.
Korah	"
Lackner	Sudbury.
Laidlaw	"
Laird	Algoma.
Lake	Hastings.
Lamarche	Nipissing.
Lampman	Sudbury.
Lanark	Lanark.
Lancaster	Glengarry.
Langmuir	Nipissing.
Langton	Kenora.
Lansdowne	Leeds.
Lash	Rainy River.
Latchford	Nipissing.
Lauder	"
Laura	Sudbury.
Laurier	Parry Sound.
Lavant	Lanark.
Law	Nipissing.
Lawrence	Haliburton.
Lawson	Nipissing.
Laxton	Victoria.
Leask	Sudbury.
Lebel	Nipissing.
Leckie	Nipissing.
Ledger	Thunder Bay.
Lee	Nipissing.
Leeds	Leeds.
Lefroy	Algoma.
Leitch	Sudbury.
Leith	Nipissing.
Lennox	Sudbury.
Leo	Nipissing.
Leonard	"
LeRoche	"
Levack	Sudbury.
Lewis	Algoma.
Ley	"
Limerick	Hastings.
Lindsay	Bruce.
Lister	Nipissing.
Little	"
Livingstone	Haliburton.
Lobo	Middlesex.
Lochiel	Glengarry.
Lockhart	Nipissing.
Logan	Perth.
London	Middlesex.
Londonderry	Sudbury.
Long	Algoma.
Longford	Victoria.
Longueuil	Prescott.
Lorne	Sudbury.
Lorrain	Nipissing.
Loudon	"
Loughborough	Frontenac.
Loughrin	Sudbury.
Louise	"
Lount	Parry Sound.
Louth	Lincoln.
Loveland	Sudbury.
Low	Thunder Bay.
Lucas	Sudbury.
Lumsden	"
Lundy	Nipissing.
Luther, East	Dufferin.
Luther, West	Wellington.
Lutterworth	Haliburton.
Lybster	Thunder Bay.
Lyell	Nipissing.
Lyman	"
Lyndoch	Renfrew.
Lyon	Thunder Bay.
Mabee	Sudbury.
McArthur	"
McBride	"
McCallum	Nipissing.
McCann	"
McCart	"
McCarthy	Sudbury.
McCaul	Rainy River.
M'Clintock	Haliburton.
M'Clure	Hastings.
McCoig	Algoma.
McConkey	Parry Sound.
McConnell	Nipissing.
McCool	"
McCrae	Algoma.
McCraney	Nipissing.
McCrosson	Rainy River.
McDougall	Parry Sound.
McElroy	Nipissing.
McEvay	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
McFadden	Nipissing.
McGarry	"
McGee	Sudbury.
McGiffin	Nipissing.
McGillivray	Middlesex.
McGiverin	Algoma.
McGowan	"
McGregor	Thunder Bay.
McIntyre	"
McIrvine	Rainy River.
McKay	Renfrew.
McKellar	Parry Sound.
McKeown	Sudbury.
McKillop	Huron.
McKim	Sudbury.
McLaren	Nipissing.
McLaughlin	"
McLean	Muskoka.
McLeod	Nipissing.
McMahon	Algoma.
McMillan	"
McMurchy	Sudbury.
McMurrich	Parry Sound.
McNab	Renfrew.
McNamara	Sudbury.
McNaught	"
McNeil	Nipissing.
McNish	Sudbury.
McTavish	Thunder Bay.
McVittie	Nipissing.
McWilliams	"
Macaulay	Muskoka.
Macbeth	Nipissing.
Macdonald	Algoma.
Macdiarmid	Sudbury.
Machar	Parry Sound.
Machin	Sudbury.
Mack	Algoma.
Mackelcan	Sudbury.
Mackenzie	Parry Sound.
Mackinnon	Sudbury.
Macklem	Nipissing.
Maclennan	Sudbury.
Macpherson	Nipissing.
Madoc	Hastings.
Mahaffy	Sudbury.
Maidstone	Essex.
Maisonville	Nipissing.
Malahide	Elgin.
Malden	Essex.
Mann	Nipissing.
Manvers	Durham.
Mara	Ontario.
Marathon	Nipissing.
March	Carleton.
Marconi	Nipissing.
Maria	Renfrew.
Mariposa	Victoria.
Markham	York.
Marks	Thunder Bay.
Marlborough	Carleton.
Marmora	Hastings.
Marquis	Nipissing.
Marshay	Sudbury.
Marter	Nipissing.
Martland	Sudbury.
Maryborough	Wellington.
Marysburgh, North	Prince-Edward.
Marysburgh, South	Prince Edward.
Mason	Sudbury.
Massey	"
Master	Nipissing.
Matawatchan	Renfrew.
Matchedash	Simcoe.
Mather	Rainy River.
Matheson	Nipissing.
Matilda	Dundas.
Mattagami	Sudbury.
Mattawan	Nipissing.
May	Sudbury.
Mayo	Hastings.
Medina	Nipissing.
Medonte	Simcoe.
Medora	Muskoka.
Melancthon	Dufferin.
Melba	Nipissing.
Melick	Kenora.
Melgund	"
Meredith	Algoma.
Merick	Nipissing.
Merritt	Sudbury.
Mersea	Essex.
Metcalfe	Middlesex.
Methuen	Peterborough.
Michaud	Nipissing.
Mickle	"
Middleboro	Sudbury.
Middleton	Norfolk.
Midlothian	Nipissing.
Miller	Frontenac.
Milligan	Nipissing.
Mills	Parry Sound.
Mills	Manitoulin.
Milne	Nipissing.
Milner	"
Minden	Haliburton.
Minto	Wellington.
Miramichi	Sudbury.
Miscampbell	Rainy River.
Moberly	Sudbury.
Moher	"
Monaghan, North	Peterborough.
Monaghan, South	Northumberland.
Monck	Muskoka.
Moncrieff	Sudbury.
Mond	"
Monmouth	Haliburton.
Mono	Dufferin.
Montague	Lanark.
Monteagle	Hastings.
Monteith	Parry Sound.
Montgomery	Algoma.
Montrose	Nipissing.
Moody	"
Moore	Lambton.
Morel	Nipissing.
Morgan	Sudbury.
Morin	Algoma.
Morley	Rainy River.
Mornington	Perth.
Morris	Huron.
Morrison	Muskoka.
Morson	Rainy River.
Mortimer	Nipissing.
Mosa	Middlesex.

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Moss	Thunder Bay.
Moulton	Haldimand.
Mountain	Dundas.
Mountjoy	Sudbury.
Mowat	Parry Sound.
Mulligan	Nipissing.
Mulloy	Algoma.
Mulmer	Dufferin.
Mulock	Nipissing.
Mulvey	Algoma.
Munro	Nipissing.
Murchison	"
Murphy	Sudbury.
Murray	Northumberland.
Musgrove	Sudbury.
Muskoka	Muskoka.
Mutrie	Kenora.
Nairn	Sudbury.
Nansen	"
Nassagaweya	Halton.
Natal	Sudbury.
Neebing	Thunder Bay.
Neelon	Sudbury.
Neely	Algoma.
Nelles	Rainy River.
Nelson	Halton.
Nepean	Carleton.
Nesbitt	Sudbury.
Newmarket	Nipissing.
Niagara	Lincoln.
Nichol	Wellington.
Nightingale	Haliburton.
Nipigon	Thunder Bay.
Nipissing	Parry Sound.
Nissouri, East	Oxford.
Nissouri, West	Middlesex.
Niven	Nipissing.
Nixon	Sudbury.
Nordica	Nipissing.
Norman	Sudbury.
Normanby	Grey.
Northrup	Sudbury.
Norwich, North	Oxford.
Norwich, South	"
Notman	Nipissing.
Nottawasaga	Simcoe.
Nursey	Sudbury.
Oakland	Brant.
Oakley	Muskoka.
O'Brien	Sudbury.
O'Connor	Thunder Bay.
Ogden	Sudbury.
Ogilvie	"
Olden	Frontenac.
Olive	Nipissing.
Oliver	Thunder Bay.
Olrig	Nipissing.
O'Meara	Thunder Bay.
Onaping	Sudbury.
Oneida	Haldimand.
Onondaga	Brant.
Ops	Victoria.
Orford	Kent.
Orillia, North	Simcoe.
Orillia, South	"
Oro	"
Osborne	Nipissing.
Osgoode	Carleton.
Osler	Nipissing.
Osnabruck	Stormont.
Oso	Frontenac.
Osprey	Grey.
Otonabee	Peterborough.
Ottaway	Sudbury.
Otter	Algoma.
Otto	Nipissing.
Oxford	Grenville.
Oxford, North	Oxford.
Oxford, East	"
Oxford, West	"
Pacaud	Nipissing.
Paipoonge	Thunder Bay.
Pakenham	Lanark.
Palmer	Algoma.
Palmerston	Frontenac.
Papineau	Nipissing.
Pardee	Thunder Bay.
Pardo	Nipissing.
Parke	Algoma.
Parker	Nipissing.
Parkin	Sudbury.
Parkinson	Algoma.
Patterson	Parry Sound.
Pattinson	Sudbury.
Patton	Algoma.
Pattullo	Rainy River.
Paul	Sudbury.
Paxton	Nipissing.
Pearce	Sudbury.
Pearson	Thunder Bay.
Peck	Nipissing.
Peel	Wellington.
Pedley	Nipissing.
Pelham	Welland.
Pembroke	Renfrew.
Pellatt	Kenora.
Pennefather	Algoma.
Pense	Nipissing.
Pentland	"
Percy	Northumberland.
Perry	Parry Sound.
Petawawa	Renfrew.
Pettypiece	Kenora.
Pharand	Sudbury.
Phelps	Nipissing.
Pic	Thunder Bay.
Pickering	Ontario.
Pilkington	Wellington.
Pittsburgh	Frontenac.
Plantagenet, North	Prescott.
Plantagenet, South	"
Playfair	Nipissing.
Plummer	Algoma.
Plympton	Lambton.
Poitras	Nipissing.
Porter	Sudbury.
Portland	Frontenac.
Potts	Rainy River.
Powell	Nipissing.
Pratt	Rainy River.
Preston	Nipissing.
Price	Sudbury.
Prince	Algoma.
Pringle	Parry Sound.

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Proctor	Algoma.
Prosser	Sudbury.
Proton	Grey.
Proudfoot	Parry Sound.
Purdom	Thunder Bay.
Purvis	Nipissing.
Puslinch	Wellington.
Pyne	Nipissing.
Radcliffe	Renfrew.
Raglan	"
Rainham	Haldimand.
Raleigh	Kent.
Rama	Ontario.
Ramsay	Sudbury.
Ramsay	Lanark.
Ramsay Wright	Rainy River.
Rankin	Nipissing.
Rathbun	Sudbury.
Ratter	"
Rattray	Nipissing.
Rawdon	Hastings.
Ray	Nipissing.
Raymond	"
Raynar	Thunder Bay.
Rayside	Sudbury.
Reach	Ontario.
Reaume	Sudbury.
Redditt	Kenora.
Reid	Sudbury.
Revell	Kenora.
Reynolds	Sudbury.
Richards	Renfrew.
Richardson	Rainy River.
Richmond	Lennox.
Rickard	Nipissing.
Riddell	"
Ridout	Muskoka.
Ritchie	Algoma.
Roadhouse	Nipissing.
Roberts	Sudbury.
Robinson	Manitoulin.
Robillard	Nipissing.
Robb	Sudbury.
Roblin	"
Rochester	Essex.
Roddick	Rainy River.
Rogers	Algoma.
Rolph	Renfrew.
Romney	Kent.
Rorke	Nipissing.
Rose	Algoma.
Rosebery	Rainy River.
Ross	Renfrew.
Rowell	Kenora.
Roxborough	Stormont.
Rugby	Kenora.
Russell	Russell.
Rutherford	Manitoulin.
Ryan	Algoma.
Ryde	Muskoka.
Ryerson	Parry Sound.
Sabine	Nipissing.
St. Edmunds	Bruce.
St. John	Nipissing.
St. Joseph	Algoma.
St. Mary	"
St. Vincent	Grey.
Salter	Sudbury.
Saltfleet	Wentworth.
Sandfield	Manitoulin.
Sandwich, East	Essex.
Sandwich, West	"
Sandwich, South	"
Sandford	Kenora.
Sankey	Algoma.
Sarawak	Grey.
Sarnia	Lambton.
Saugeen	Bruce.
Savard	Nipissing.
Scadding	Sudbury.
Scarborough	York.
Scarfe	Algoma.
Scholes	Nipissing.
Scoble	Thunder Bay
Scollard	Sudbury.
Scotia	"
Scott	Ontario.
Scugog	"
Seagram	Nipissing.
Sebastopol	Renfrew.
Secord	Sudbury.
Selby	Nipissing.
Selwyn	Thunder Bay.
Semple	Sudbury.
Seneca	Haldimand.
Servos	Sudbury.
Seymour	Northumberland.
Shackleton	Sudbury.
Shakespeare	"
Shannon	Algoma.
Sharpe	Nipissing.
Shaw	Sudbury.
Shawanaga	Parry Sound.
Sheard	Sudbury.
Sheba	Nipissing.
Shedden	Algoma.
Sheffield	Addington.
Sheguiandah	Manitoulin.
Shelburne	Nipissing.
Shelley	Sudbury.
Shenstone	Rainy River.
Sheppard	Nipissing.
Sheraton	"
Sherborne	Haliburton.
Sherbrooke	Haldimand.
Sherbrooke, North	Lanark.
Sherbrooke, South	"
Sherring	Nipissing.
Sherwood	Renfrew.
Shields	Algoma.
Shillington	Nipissing.
Shuel	Algoma.
Sibley	Thunder Bay.
Sidney	Hastings.
Sifton	Rainy River.
Sisk	Nipissing.
Sinclair	Muskoka.
Skead	Nipissing.
Sladen	"
Smellie	Kenora.
Smith	Peterborough.
Smyth	Nipissing.
Snider	Sudbury.
Snowdon	Haliburton.
Sombra	Lambton.

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Somerville	Victoria.
Sophiasburg	Prince Edward.
Sothman	Sudbury.
South Lorrain	Nipissing.
Southwold	Elgin.
Southworth	Kenora.
Speight	Nipissing.
Spence	Parry Sound.
Spohn	Rainy River.
Spragge	Algoma.
Springer	Nipissing.
Sproule	"
Stafford	Renfrew.
Stamford	Welland.
Stanhope	Haliburton.
Stanley	Huron.
Staunton	Algoma.
Steele	Nipissing.
Stephen	Huron.
Stephenson	Muskoka.
Stewart	Nipissing.
Stimson	"
Stisted	Muskoka.
Stobie	Nipissing.
Stock	"
Stoddard	Algoma.
Storrington	Frontenac.
Strange	Thunder Bay.
Strathcona	Nipissing.
Strathearn	Sudbury.
Strathy	Nipissing.
Stratton	"
Street	Sudbury.
Striker	Algoma.
Strong	Parry Sound.
Studholme	Algoma.
Stull	Nipissing.
Sullivan	Grey.
Sunnidale	Simcoe.
Sutherland	Rainy River.
Swanson	Sudbury.
Sweatman	Nipissing.
Sweeny	Sudbury.
Sydenham	Grey.
Sydere	Sudbury.
Tait	Rainy River.
Tarbutt	Algoma.
Tarentorus	"
Tay	Simcoe.
Taylor	Nipissing.
Teck	"
Tecumseth	Simcoe.
Teefy	Nipissing.
Teetzel	Sudbury.
Tehkummah	Manitoulin.
Telfer	Nipissing.
Temple	Kenora.
Tennyson	Algoma.
Terry	Nipissing.
Thessalon	Algoma.
Thistle	Nipissing.
Thomas	"
Thompson	Algoma.
Thorah	Ontario.
Thorburn	Sudbury.
Thorneloe	"
Thorold	Welland.
Thurlow	Hastings.
Tilbury, North	Essex.
Tilbury, East	Kent.
Tilbury, West	Essex.
Tilley	Algoma.
Tilton	Sudbury.
Timmins	Nipissing.
Tiny	Simcoe.
Tisdale	Sudbury.
Togo	"
Tolstoi	Nipissing.
Torbolton	Carleton.
Toronto	Peel.
Toronto Gore	"
Torrance	Sudbury.
Torrington	Nipissing.
Tosorontio	Simcoe.
Totten	Sudbury.
Tovell	Rainy River.
Townsend	Norfolk.
Trafalgar	Halton.
Trethewey	Nipissing.
Trill	Sudbury.
Truax	Nipissing.
Tucker	Sudbury.
Tuckersmith	Huron.
Tudhope	Nipissing.
Tudor	Hastings.
Tully	Sudbury.
Tupper	Algoma.
Turnberry	Huron.
Turnbull	Sudbury.
Turner	Nipissing.
Tuscarora	Brant.
Tyendinaga	Hastings.
Tyrrell	Nipissing.
Umbach	Kenora.
Unwin	Sudbury.
Usborne	Huron.
Uxbridge	Ontario.
Valin	Nipissing.
Van Horne	Kenora.
Van Nostrand	Nipissing.
Van Hise	"
Vankoughnet	Algoma.
Vaughan	York.
Vernon	Sudbury.
Verulam	Victoria.
Vespra	Simcoe.
Victoria	Algoma.
Vogt	Nipissing.
Wabigoon	Kenora.
Wainfleet	Welland.
Wainwright	Kenora.
Waldie	Sudbury.
Walker	Nipissing.
Wallace	Perth.
Wallbridge	Parry Sound.
Wallis	Nipissing.
Walpole	Haldimand.
Walsingham, North	Norfolk.
Walsingham, South	"
Warden	Nipissing.
Ware	Thunder Bay
Wark	Sudbury.
Warwick	Lambton.
Waterloo	Waterloo.
Waters	Sudbury.
Watt	Muskoka.

TOWNSHIPS IN ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Township.	County or District.
Watten	Rainy River.
Wawanosh, East	Huron.
Wawanosh, West	"
Wellesley	Waterloo.
Wells	Algoma.
Wesley	Nipissing.
Westmeath	Renfrew.
Westminster	Middlesex.
Whitby	Ontario.
Whitby, East	"
Whitchurch	York.
White	Nipissing.
Whitesides	Sudbury.
Whitman	Algoma.
Whitney	Sudbury.
Whitson	Nipissing.
Wicklow	Hastings.
Widdifield	Nipissing.
Wilberforce	Renfrew.
Wilhelmina	Sudbury.
Wilkes	Nipissing.
Wilkie	"
Willet	"
Williams, North	"
Williams, East	Middlesex.
Williams, West	"
Williamsburgh	Dundas.
Williamson	Sudbury.
Willison	Nipissing.
Willoughby	Welland.
Wilmot	Waterloo.
Wilson	Parry Sound.
Winchester	Dundas.
Windham	Norfolk.
Wisner	Sudbury.
Wolfe Island	Frontenac.
Wolford	Grenville.
Wollaston	Hastings.
Wood	Muskoka.
Woodhouse	Norfolk.
Woodyatt	Rainy River.
Woolwich	Waterloo.
Worthington	Rainy River.
Wylie	Renfrew.
Wyse	Nipissing.
Yarmouth	Elgin.
Yates	Nipissing.
Yonge	Leeds.
York	York.
Zavitz	Sudbury.
Zealand	Kenora.
Zone	Kent.
Zora, East	Oxford.
Zora, West	"

TOWNSHIPS IN QUEBEC.

Abercrombie	Terrebonne.
Aberdeen	Pontiac.
Aberford	"
Acton	Bagot.
Addington	Ottawa.
Adstock	Beauce.
Aiguebelle	Abitibi and Pontiac.
Albanel	Lake St. John.
Albert	Saguenay.
Aldfield	Pontiac.
Allard	St. Maurice.
Alleyn	Pontiac.
Allumettes	"
Alton	Portneuf.
Amherst	Ottawa.
Angers	Bonaventure.
Angoulême	Maskinongé and Berthier.
Arago	L'Islet.
Archambault	Montcalm.
Arlens	Pontiac.
Armagh	Bellechasse.
Armand	Témiscouata.
Arnaud	Saguenay.
Arthabaska	Arthabaska.
Arundel	Argenteuil.
Ascot	Sherbrooke.
Ashburton	Montmagny.
Ashford	L'Islet.
Ashuapmouchuan	Lake St. John.
Assemetquagan	Matane.
Aston	Nicolet.
Atwater	Pontiac.
Auckland	Compton.
Auclair	Témiscouata.
Augier	Abitibi.
Aumond	Ottawa.
Awantjish	Matane.
Aylmer	Beauce.
Aylwin	Ottawa.
Babel	Saguenay.
Baby	Pontiac.
Bagot	Chicoutimi.
Baillargeon	Gaspé.
Barford	Stanstead.
Barnston	"
Barraute	Abitibi.
Bartouille	"
Baskatonge	Ottawa.
Basserode	Pontiac.
Baune	Saguenay.
Bauneville	Pontiac.
Béarn	Abitibi.
Beaubien	L'Islet.
Beauclair	Abitibi.
Beaumesnil	Pontiac.
Bédard	Rimouski.
Bégin	Chicoutimi.
Bégon	Témiscouata.
Bellcourt	Saguenay.
Belleau	St. Maurice.
Bellechasse	Bellechasse.
Bellecombe	Pontiac.
Béraud	"
Beresford	Terrebonne
Bergeronnes	Saguenay.
Berry	Abitibi.
Bersimis	Saguenay.
Bickerdike	Quebec.
Biencourt	Rimouski.
Bigelow	Ottawa.
Bignell	Abitibi and Mistassini.

TOWNSHIPS IN QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Bissot	Saguenay.
Blaiklock	Abitibi.
Blais	Matane.
Blake	Ottawa.
Blanche	Saguenay.
Blanchet	Gaspé.
Blanc-Sablon (archipelago)	Saguenay.
Blandford	Nicolet and Arthabaska.
Bobin	Abitibi.
Boileau	Chicoutimi.
Bois	Portneuf.
Boischatel	Abitibi and Pontiac.
Boisclair	Pontiac.
Boishébert	Saguenay.
Boisseau	Abitibi.
Bolton	Brome.
Bonne-Espérance	Saguenay.
Booth	Pontiac.
Botsford	Témiscouata.
Boucher	Champlain.
Bouchette	Ottawa.
Bougainville	Saguenay.
Bourdages	Montmagny.
Bourdon	Saguenay.
Bourget	Chicoutimi.
Bourlamaque	Abitibi.
Bousquet	Pontiac.
Bouthillier	Ottawa.
Bowman	"
Boyer	"
Brandon	Berthier.
Brassard	"
Brassier	Abitibi.
Brebœuf	Chicoutimi.
Brest	Saguenay.
Bristol	Pontiac.
Brodeur	"
Brome	Brome.
Brompton	Richmond.
Brouague	Saguenay.
Broughton	Beauce.
Bryson	Pontiac.
Buckingham	Ottawa.
Buckland	Bellechasse.
Bulstrode	Arthabaska.
Bungay	Kamouraska.
Bury	Compton.
Cabano	Témiscouata.
Cabot	Matane.
Cadillac	Pontiac.
Caire	"
Callières	Charlevoix.
Calumet	Pontiac.
Cameron	Ottawa.
Campbell	"
Campeau	Pontiac.
Cannon	Saguenay.
Cap-Chat	Gaspé.
Cap-Rosier	"
Carignan	Champlain.
Carleton	Bonaventure.
Caron	Lake St. John.
Carpentier	Abitibi.
Cartier	Joliette.
Casault	Matane.
Casgrain	L'Islet.
Castagnier	Abitibi.
Causupscal	Matane.
Cathcart	Joliette.
Cauchon	Montmorency.
Cawood	Pontiac.
Caxton	St. Maurice.
Céry	Saguenay.
Chabert	Abitibi.
Chabot	Kamouraska.
Champigny	Chicoutimi.
Chapais	Kamouraska.
Chapleau	Maskinongé.
Charlevoix	Lake St. John.
Charnay	Saguenay.
Chatham	Argenteuil.
Chauveau	Charlevoix.
Chavigny	Portneuf.
Chenier	Rimouski.
Cherbourg	Matane.
Chertsey	Montcalm.
Chesham	Compton.
Chester, East	Arthabaska.
Chester, West	"
Chevalier	Saguenay.
Chichester	Pontiac.
Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi.
Chilton	Montcalm.
Christie	Gaspé.
Church	Pontiac.
Clapham	"
Clarendon	"
Clericy	"
Clerion	"
Cleveland	Richmond.
Clifton	Compton.
Clinton	"
Cloridorme	Gaspé.
Clyde	Ottawa.
Coffin Island	Magdalen Islands.
Colbert	Portneuf.
Coleraine	Megantic.
Compton	Compton.
Cook	Saguenay.
Courcelles	Berthier.
Courville	Pontiac.
Cox	Bonaventure.
Cranbourne	Dorchester.
Crespieul	Lake St. John.
Crusson	Abitibi.
Daaquam	Bellechasse.
Dablon	Lake St. John.
Dalibaire	Matane.
Dalmas	Lake St. John.
Dalquier	Abitibi.
Darlens	Pontiac.
Dartigues	Abitibi.
Dasserat	Abitibi and Pontiac.
Daudhébourg	Saguenay.
De Beaujeu	Gaspé.
De Calonnes	Maskinongé.
Dechene	Lake St. John.
De la Tour	Saguenay.
Delbreuil	Pontiac.
Delisle	Lake St. John.
De Maisonneuve	Berthier.
Demers	Témiscouata.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

TOWNSHIPS IN QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Demeules	Lake St. John.
De Monts	Saguenay.
Denholm	Ottawa.
Denonville	Témiscouata.
Denoue	Gaspé.
Dequen	Lake St. John.
Derry	Ottawa.
De Salaberry	Terrebonne.
De Sales	Charlevoix.
Desandrouins	Pontiac.
Desaulniers	St. Maurice.
Desmeloizes	Abitibi.
Despinassy	"
Desroberts	"
Destor	Abitibi and Pontiac.
Devlin	Abitibi.
Dionne	L'Islet.
Ditchfield	Beauce.
Ditton	Compton.
Dolbeau	Lake St. John.
Dollard	Abitibi.
Doncaster	Terrebonne.
Dorion	Pontiac.
Dorset	Beauce.
Douglas	Gaspé.
Douglastown	"
Doussin	Abitibi.
Duberger	Abitibi and Mistassini.
Dubuisson	Abitibi.
Duchesnay	Gaspé.
Duchesneau	Saguenay.
Ducreux	Chicoutimi.
Ducros	Abitibi.
Dudley	Ottawa.
Dudswell	Wolfe.
Dufault	Pontiac.
Dufay	"
Dufferin	Lake St. John.
Dufresnoy	Pontiac.
Duhamel	"
Dumas	Saguenay.
Dundee	Huntingdon.
Dunham	Missisquoi.
Duparquet	Abitibi.
Duprat	Abitibi and Pontiac.
Duquesne	Rimouski.
Durham	Drummond.
Durocher	Chicoutimi.
Duval	Saguenay.
Duverny	Abitibi.
Eardley	Ottawa.
Eaton	Compton.
Eddy	Pontiac.
Edwards	"
Egan	Ottawa.
Elgin	Huntingdon.
Ely	Shefford.
Emberton	Compton.
Escoumains	Saguenay.
Esher	Pontiac.
Estcourt	Témiscouata.
Fabre	Pontiac.
Faillon	Abitibi.
Falardeau	Chicoutimi.
Farnham, East	Brome.
Farnham, West	Missisquoi.
Ferland	Chicoutimi.
Fiedmont	Abitibi.
Figuery	Abitibi and Pontiac.
Fitzpatrick	Saguenay.
Flahault	Bonaventure.
Fleuriault	Rimouski.
Flynn	"
Forsyth	Beauce.
Fortin	Gaspé.
Fournier	L'Islet.
Fournière	Abitibi.
Fox	Gaspé.
Frampton	Dorchester.
Franklin	Huntingdon.
Franquelin	Saguenay.
Gagnon	Ottawa.
Galt	Gaspé.
Garneau	L'Islet.
Garnier	Lake St. John.
Garthby	Wolfe.
Gaspé Bay, North	Gaspé.
Gaspé Bay, South	"
Gauthier	Berthier.
Gauvin	Mistassini.
Gayhurst	Beauce.
Gendreau	Pontiac.
Gendron	Quebec.
Gillies	Pontiac.
Girard	Lake St. John.
Godmanchester	Huntingdon.
Gore	Argenteuil.
Gosford	Portneuf.
Gouin	Joliette.
Goynish	Saguenay.
Granby	Shefford.
Grandison	Terrebonne.
Granet	Pontiac.
Grantham	Drummond.
Gravel	Ottawa.
Grenier	Saguenay.
Grenville	Argenteuil.
Guérin	Pontiac.
Guigues	"
Guyenne	Abitibi.
Hackett	Champlain.
Halifax, North	Mégantic.
Halifax, South	"
Ham, North	Wolfe.
Ham, South	"
Hamilton	Bonaventure.
Hampden	Compton.
Harrington	Argenteuil.
Hartwell	Ottawa.
Harvey	Chicoutimi.
Hatley	Stanstead.
Havelock	Huntingdon.
Hébécourt	Abitibi.
Hébert	Chicoutimi.
Hemmingford	Huntingdon.
Hereford	Compton.
Hinchinbrook	Huntingdon.
Hincks	Ottawa.
Hocquart	Témiscouata.
Hope	Bonaventure.
Horton	Arthabaska.
Howard	Argenteuil.

TOWNSHIPS IN QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Huddersfield	Pontiac.
Hull	Ottawa.
Humqui	Matane.
Hunterstown	Maskinongé.
Iberville	Saguenay.
Inverness	Mégantic.
Ireland	"
Ixworth	Kamouraska.
Jersey	Beauce.
Jetté	Matane.
Joanne	Pontiac.
Jogues	Lake St. John.
Joliette	Berthier and Joliette.
Joly	Ottawa.
Jonquière	Chicoutimi.
Josselin	Abitibi.
Jourdan	Pontiac.
Jurée	Abitibi.
Kaine	Maskinongé.
Kecarpoué (archipelago)	Saguenay.
Kegashka	"
Kenogami	Chicoutimi.
Kensington	Ottawa.
Kiamika	"
Kildare	Joliette.
Kilkenny	Montcalm-Terrebonne.
Kingsey	Drummond.
Labarre	Lake St. John.
Labelle	Ottawa.
Labrecque	Chicoutimi.
Labrosse	"
LaCorne	Abitibi.
Lacoste	Saguenay.
Laflèche	"
Lafontaine	L'Islet.
Laforce	Gaspé.
Lagorgendière	Saguenay.
Lalande	"
Lallemant	Chicoutimi.
Lambton	Beauce.
LaMinerve	Ottawa.
LaMorandière	Abitibi.
LaMotte	Abitibi and Pontiac.
Landanet	Pontiac.
Landrienne	Abitibi.
Langelier	Champlain.
Langevin	Dorchester.
Languedoc	Abitibi.
LaPause	Pontiac.
Lapeyrère	Champlain.
LaReine	Abitibi.
Larocque	Gaspé.
Lartigue	Chicoutimi.
Larue	Quebec.
La Salle	Portneuf.
La Sarre	Abitibi.
Laterrière	Chicoutimi.
Lathbury	Ottawa.
Latulippe	Pontiac.
Laubanie	Abitibi.
Launay	Pontiac.
Laure	Quebec.
Laurier	Champlain.
Laval	Saguenay.
Laviolette	Maskinongé.
Laverlochère	Pontiac.
Lavoie	Quebec.
Lecompte	Abitibi.
Leeds	Mégantic.
Le Gardeur	Saguenay.
Le Jeune	Champlain.
Lemoine	Abitibi.
Leneuf	Saguenay.
Lesage	Ottawa.
Leslie	Pontiac.
Lestres	Abitibi.
Letellier	Saguenay.
Leverrier	L'Islet.
Liénard	Saguenay.
Lingwick	Compton.
Linière	Beauce.
Litchfield	Pontiac.
Lochaber	Ottawa.
Loranger	"
Louise	Beauce.
Louvicourt	Abitibi.
Low	Ottawa.
Lussier	Montcalm.
Lynch	"
Lytton	Ottawa.
McCorkill	Abitibi.
McGill	Ottawa.
McKenzie	Abitibi.
McLachlin	Pontiac.
McNider	Matane.
McOuat	Abitibi.
Macpès	Rimouski.
Maddington	Nicolet.
Magog	Stanstead.
Mailloux	Bellechasse.
Major	Ottawa.
Malakoff	Pontiac.
Malartie	Abitibi.
Malbaie	Gaspé.
Malherbe	Lake St. John.
Malhiot	Champlain.
Manikuagan	Saguenay.
Maniwaki	Ottawa.
Mann	Bonaventure.
Manneville	Pontiac.
Mansfield	"
Marchand	Ottawa.
Maria	Bonaventure.
Marlow	Beauce.
Marmier	Portneuf.
Marrias	Abitibi.
Marsal	Saguenay.
Marston	Compton.
Martin	Abitibi.
Masham	Ottawa.
Massé	Matane.
Masson	Maskinongé.
Matalik	Matane.
Matane	"
Matapedia	Bonaventure.
Mazenod	Pontiac.
Mazerac	"
Mekattina (archipel du Petit)	Saguenay.
Mekattina (archipel du Gros)	"
Mekinak	Champlain.
Melbourne	Richmond.
Mercier	Pontiac.
Mésy	Lake St. John.
Metabetchouan	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

TOWNSHIPS IN QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Metgermette, North	Beauce.
Metgermette, South	"
Milnikek	Bonaventure.
Milton	Shefford.
Moisie	Saguenay.
Montanier	Pontiac.
Montauban	Portneuf.
Montbeillard	Pontiac.
Montbray	Abitibi.
Montcalm	Argenteuil.
Montesson	Saguenay.
Montgay	Abitibi.
Montigny	Ottawa.
Montminy	Montmagny.
Montreuil	Pontiac.
Moreau	Ottawa.
Morin	Terrebonne.
Montagne	Pontiac.
Mousseau	Montcalm.
Mulgrave	Ottawa.
Muskwaro	Saguenay.
Nabisipi (archipelago)	"
Natashkwan	"
Nantel	Montcalm.
Nedelec	Pontiac.
Neigette	Rimouski.
Nelson	Mégantic.
Nemtaye	Matane.
New Carlisle	Bonaventure.
Newport	Gaspé.
Newport	Compton.
New Richmond	Bonaventure.
Newton	Vaudreuil.
Normandin	Lake St. John.
Northfield	Ottawa.
Nouvelle	Bonaventure.
Obalski	Abitibi.
Onslow	Pontiac.
Orford	Sherbrooke.
O'Sullivan	Mistassini.
Otis	Chicoutimi.
Ouapitagon (archipelago)	Saguenay.
Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John.
Ouimet	Rimouski.
Packington	Témiscouata.
Painchaud	Kamouraska.
Palmarolle	Abitibi.
Panet	Montmagny.
Parent	Lake St. John.
Parke	Kamouraska.
Pascalis	Abitibi.
Patapedia	Bonaventure.
Patton	Montmagny.
Pelissier	Pontiac.
Pelletier	Lake St. John.
Percé	Gaspé.
Périgny	Chicoutimi.
Peterborough	Maskinongé and Berthier.
Petit	Lake St. John.
Peuvret	Saguenay.
Phélyppeaux	"
Pinault	Matane.
Plamondon	Abitibi.
Plessis	Chicoutimi.
Pohenegamook	Kamouraska.
Polette	Champlain.
Ponsonby	Ottawa.
Pontbriand	Lake St. John.
Pontefract	Pontiac.
Pontchartrain	Saguenay.
Pontgravé	"
Pontleroy	Pontiac.
Pope	Ottawa.
Port Daniel	Bonaventure.
Portland	Ottawa.
Portneuf	Saguenay.
Potton	Brome.
Poularies	Abitibi.
Preissac	Pontiac.
Preston	Ottawa.
Price	Beauce.
Privas	Abitibi.
Provost	Berthier.
Racine	Lake St. John.
Radnor	Champlain.
Rameau	Gaspé.
Raudot	Témiscouata.
Rawdon	Montcalm.
Rémigny	Pontiac.
Rhodes	Quebec.
Richardson	Abitibi and Mistassini.
Richmond	Bonaventure.
Ripon	Ottawa.
Risborough	Beauce.
Ristigouche	Bonaventure.
Robertson	Ottawa.
Roberval	Lake St. John.
Robidoux	Bonaventure.
Robinson	Témiscouata.
Robitaille	"
Rochebeaucourt	Abitibi.
Rochemonteix	Saguenay.
Rochon	Ottawa.
Roemont	Portneuf.
Rolette	Montmagny.
Romieu	Matane.
Roquemaure	Abitibi.
Ross	Lake St. John.
Rouillard	Témiscouata.
Roux	Bellechasse.
Rouyn	Pontiac.
Roxton	Shefford.
Roy	Abitibi.
Royal-Roussillon	"
Royer	Saguenay.
Sabourin	Abitibi.
Sagard	Saguenay.
Saguenay	"
St. Augustin (archipelago)	"
St. Camille	Wolfe.
St. Denis	Matane.
St. Germain	Chicoutimi.
St. Hilaire	Lake St. John.
St. Jean	Chicoutimi.
Ste. Marie (archipelago)	Saguenay.
St. Vincent	"
Scott	Abitibi.
Senneterre	"
Sennville	"
Settrington	Charlevoix.
Shawenegan	St. Maurice.
Sheen	Pontiac.
Shefford	Shefford.
Shehyn	Pontiac.
Shenley	Beauce.
Sherrington	Laprairie and Napierville.

TOWNSHIPS IN QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Township.	County or District.
Shipton	Richmond.
Sicotte	Ottawa.
Signai	Lake St. John.
Simard	Chicoutimi.
Simon	"
Simpson	Drummond and Arthabaska.
Somerset	Megantic.
Spalding	Beauce.
Stanbridge	Missisquoi.
Standon	Dorchester.
Stanfold	Arthabaska.
Stanstead	Stanstead.
Stoke	Richmond.
Stoneham	Quebec.
Stratford	Wolfe.
Stukely	Shefford.
Suffolk	Ottawa.
Surimau	Pontiac.
Sutton	Brome.
Sydenham, North	Gaspé.
Sydenham, South	"
Tabaret	Pontiac.
Taché	Chicoutimi.
Tadoussac	Saguenay.
Taillon	Lake St. John.
Talon	Montmagny.
Tanguay	Lake St. John.
Taschereau	Gaspé.
Tavernier	Abitibi.
Templeton	Ottawa.
Tessier	Matane.
Tewkesbury	Quebec.
Thetford	Megantic.
Thorne	Pontiac.
Tillemont	Abitibi.
Tingwick	Arthabaska.
Tonti	Portneuf.
Tourelle	Gaspé.
Tourouvre	Champlain.
Tracy	Berthier.
Trécesson	Abitibi and Pontiac.
Tremblay	Chicoutimi.
Tring	Beauce.
Trudel	Quebec.
Turcotte	Champlain.
Turgeon	Ottawa.
Upton	Yamaska.
Valets	Abitibi.
Vallière	Champlain.
Varsan	Abitibi.
Vassal	"
Vaudray	Pontiac.
Vieux Fort (archipelago)	Saguenay.
Viger	Témiscouata.
Vilars	Pontiac.
Villemontel	"
Villeneuve	Ottawa.
Wabassee	"
Wakefield	"
Waltham	Pontiac.
Ware	Dorchester.
Warwick	Arthabaska.
Washicoutai (archipelago)	Saguenay.
Watford	Dorchester.
Weedon	Wolfe.
Weir	Bonaventure.
Wells	Ottawa.
Wendover	Drummond.
Wentworth	Argenteuil.
Westbury	Compton.
Wexford	Terrebonne & Montcalm.
Weymontachingue	Champlain.
Whitton	Compton.
Whitworth	Témiscouata.
Wickham	Drummond.
Windsor	Richmond.
Winslow	Compton.
Woburn	Beauce.
Wolfe	Terrebonne.
Wolfestown	Wolfe.
Woodbridge	Kamouraska.
Wotton	Wolfe.
Wright	Ottawa.
Wurtele	"
York	Gaspé.

TOWNSHIPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst	Cumberland.
Annapolis	Annapolis.
Argyle	Yarmouth.
Arisaig	Antigonish.
Aylesford	Kings.
Barrington	Shelburne.
Boularderie (island)	Cape Breton.
Chester	Lunenburg.
Clare	Digby.
Clements	Annapolis.
Cornwallis	Kings.
Dartmouth	Halifax.
Digby	Digby.
Digby Neck	"
Dorchester	Antigonish.
Douglas	Hants.
Economy	Colchester.
Egerton	Pictou.
Falmouth	Hants.
Granville	Annapolis.
Guysborough	Guysborough.
Guysborough	Queens.
Horton	Kings.
Halifax	Halifax.
Hillsborough	Digby.
Kempt	Hants.
Kemptown	Colchester.
Liverpool	Queens.
Londonderry	Colchester.
Long Island	Digby.
Lunenburg	Lunenburg.
Louisburg	Cape Breton.
Maitland	Hants.
Manchester	Guysborough.
Maxwellton	Pictou.
Milford	Guysborough.
Mira	Cape Breton.
Morristown	Antigonish.
New Dublin	Lunenburg.
Newport	Hants.
Oldham	Halifax.
Onslow	Colchester.

TOWNSHIPS IN NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Township.	County
Pictou	Pictou.
Preston	Halifax.
Rawdon	Hants.
Sackville	Halifax.
St. Andrews	Antigonish.
St. Andrews	Cape Breton.
St. Josephs	Antigonish.
St. Marys	Guysborough.
Shelburne	Shelburne.
Shubenacadie	Hants.
Stewiacke	Colchester.
Stirling	"
Stormont	Guysborough.
Sydney	Cape Breton.
Tangier	Halifax.
Tatamagouche	Colchester.
Tracadie	Antigonish.
Truro	Colchester.
Uniacke	Hants.
Walton	"
Wilmot	Annapolis.
Wilmot	Guysborough.
Windsor	Hants.
Weymouth	Digby.
Yarmouth	Yarmouth.

PARISHES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Parish.	County.
Aberdeen	Carleton.
Acadieville	Kent.
Addington	Restigouche.
Alma	Albert.
Alnwick	Northumberland.
Andover	Victoria.
Balmoral	Restigouche.
Bathurst	Gloucester.
Beresford	"
Blackville	Northumberland.
Blissfield	Northumberland.
Blissville	Sunbury.
Botsford	Westmorland.
Bright	York.
Brighton	Carleton.
Brunswick	Queens.
Burton	Sudbury.
Cambridge	Queens.
Campobello	Charlotte.
Canning	"
Canterbury	York.
Caraquet	Gloucester.
Cardwell	Kings.
Carleton	Kent.
Chatham	Northumberland.
Chipman	Kings.
Clarendon	Charlotte.
Clair	Victoria.
Cloverdale	Albert.
Colborne	Restigouche.
Dalhousie	"
Derby	Northumberland.
Dorchester	Westmorland.
Douglas	York.
Drummond	Victoria.
Dufferin	Charlotte.
Dumbarton	"
Dumfries	York.
Dundas	Kent.
Durham	Restigouche.
Eldon	"
Elgin	Albert.
Gagetown	Queens.
Gladstone	Sunbury.
Glenelg	Northumberland.
Gordon	Victoria.
Grand Falls	"
Grand Manan	Charlotte.
Greenwich	Kings.
Hammond	"
Hampstead	Queens.
Hampton	Kings.
Harcourt	Kent.
Hardwicke	Northumberland.
Harvey	Albert.
Havelock	Kings.
Hillsborough	"
Hopewell	"
Huskisson	Kent.
Inkerman	Gloucester.
Johnston	Queens.
Kars	Kings.
Kent	Carleton.
Kingsclear	York.
Kingston	Kings.
Lancaster	St. John.
Lepreau	Charlotte.
Lincoln	Sunbury.
Lorne	Victoria.
Ludlow	Northumberland.
McAdam	York.
Madawaska	Madawaska.
Manners Sutton	York.
Maugersville	Sunbury.
Moncton	Westmorland.
Musquash	St. John.
Nelson	Northumberland.
New Bandon	Gloucester.
Newcastle	Northumberland.
New Maryland	York.
Northampton	Carleton.
Northesk	Northumberland.
Northfield	Sunbury.
North Lake	York.
Norton	Kings.
Paquetville	Gloucester.
Peel	Carleton.

PARISHES IN NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Parish.	County.
Penfield	Charlotte.
Perth	Victoria.
Petersville	Queens.
Prince William	York.
Queensbury	"
Richibucto	Kent.
Richmond	Carleton.
Rogersville	Northumberland.
Rothesay	Kings.
St. Andrews	Charlotte.
St. Anns	Madawaska.
St. Basil	"
St. Croix	Charlotte.
St. David	"
St. Francis	Madawaska.
St. George	Charlotte.
St. Hilaire	Madawaska.
St. Isidore	Gloucester.
St. Jacques	Madawaska.
St. James	Charlotte.
St. Leonard	Madawaska.
St. Louis	Kent.
St. Martins	St. John.
St. Mary	Kent.
St. Marys	York.
St. Patrick	Charlotte.
St. Paul	Kent.
St. Stephen	Charlotte.
Sackville	Westmorland.
Salisbury	"
Saumarez	Gloucester.
Sheffield	Sunbury.
Shediac	Westmorland.
Shippigan	Gloucester.
Simonds	St. John.
Simonds	Carleton.
Southampton	York.
Southesk	Northumberland.
Springfield	Kings.
Stanley	York.
Studholm	Kings.
Sussex	"
Upham	"
Wakefield	Carleton.
Waterboro	Queens.
Waterford	Kings.
Weldford	Kent.
Wellington	"
Westfield	Kings.
West Isles	Charlotte.
Westmorland	Westmorland.
Wickham	Queens.
Wicklow	Carleton.
Wilmot	"
Woodstock	"

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

MARINE

HANDBOOK

OF

INDIANS OF CANADA

Published as an Appendix to the Tenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada

Reprinted by permission of Mr. F. W. Hodge, Ethnologist-in-Charge, from
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FOREWORD

In 1907, the Bureau of American Ethnology published Part I (972 pages) of the *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* and, in 1910, published Part II (1221 pages). This work which can be correctly characterized as monumental, was begun in 1873, and was completed in 1910, *thirty-seven years later*. The history of the undertaking is set forth in the Preface and need not be repeated here.

As it contained an enormous amount of information relating to the Indians of Canada, geographical as well as ethnological, it was decided that the Geographic Board would republish this portion. Mr. F. W. Hodge having courteously accorded permission to reprint, the undersigned volunteered to supervise the publication.

In publishing this work some changes have been made to bring the orthography into accord with English usage. Thus the 'u' has been inserted in such words as *colour*, *favour*, *labour*, etc. The forms *discs*, *boulder*, *draughtsman*, etc., were substituted for disks, bowlder, draftsman, etc.

As, in the original publication, the articles respecting *Treaties*, *Dept. of Indian Affairs* and *Indian Reserves* dealt almost altogether with the United States, new articles relative to Canadian conditions have been inserted, also a list of Indian reserves in Canada. Where in the original, minor errors of geographical description were noted, the corrections were inserted without special note but historical statements that the editor deemed erroneous are corrected in foot-notes.

A new map showing the territory occupied by the Aborigines of Canada, Alaska and Greenland has been compiled by the editor. It is a revision of the map prepared for the *Atlas of Canada, 1906*, but was printed before Mr. Stefansson's return from the Arctic. The information furnished by him, has, therefore, been noted in red by an over-printing.

Maps showing the areas in which the Indian title has been quieted by treaties with the native inhabitants have been compiled for this volume.

It is hoped that this work will form the basis of a more comprehensive publication which will deal with the Indians of Canada in greater detail than the scope of the present work permits.

JAMES WHITE

PREFACE

During the early exploration and settlement of North America, a multitude of Indian tribes were encountered, having diverse customs and languages. Lack of knowledge of the aborigines and of their languages led to many curious errors on the part of the early explorers and settlers: names were applied to the Indians that had no relation whatever to their aboriginal names; sometimes nicknames were bestowed, owing perhaps to personal characteristics, fancied or real; sometimes tribes came to be known by names given by other tribes, which were often opprobrious; frequently the designation by which a tribal group was known to itself was employed, and as such names are oftentimes unpronounceable by alien tongues and unrepresentable by civilized alphabets, the result was a sorry corruption, varying according as the sounds were impressed on Spanish, English, French, Dutch, German, Russian, or Swedish ears. Sometimes, again, bands of a single tribe were given distinctive tribal names, while clans and gentes were often regarded as independent autonomous groups to which separate triba designations likewise were applied. Consequently, in the literature relating to the American Indians, which is practically coextensive with the literature of the first three centuries of the New World, thousands of such names are recorded the significance and application of which are to be understood only after much study.

The need of a comprehensive work on the subject has been felt ever since scientific interest in the Indians was first aroused. Many lists of tribes have been published, but the scientific student, as well as the general reader, until the present time has been practically without the means of knowing any more about a given confederacy, tribe, clan, or settlement of Indians than was to be gleaned from casual references to it.

The work of which this Handbook is an outgrowth had its inception as early as 1873, when Prof. Otis T. Mason, now of the United States National Museum, began the preparation of a list of the tribal names mentioned in the vast literature pertaining to the Indians, and in due time several thousand names were recorded with references to the works in which they appear. The work was continued by him until after the establishment of the Bureau, when other duties compelled its suspension. Later, the task was assigned to Col. Garrick Mallery, who, however, soon abandoned it for investigations in a field which proved to be his life work, namely, the pictography and sign language of the American Indians. Meanwhile Mr. James Mooney was engaged in compiling a similar list of tribes with their synonymy, classified chiefly on a geographic basis and covering the entire Western Hemisphere—a work begun in 1873 and continued for twelve years before either he or the members of the Bureau of American Ethnology knew of the labours of each other in this field.

Soon after the organization of the Bureau in 1879, the work of recording a tribal synonymy was formally assigned to Mr. Henry W. Henshaw. Up to this time a complete linguistic classification of the tribes north of Mexico, particularly in the West and Northwest, was not possible, since sufficient data had not been gathered for determining their linguistic affinities. Mr. Henshaw soon perceived that a linguistic classification of the Indian tribes, a work long contemplated by Major Powell, must precede and form the basis for a tribal synonymy, and to him, therefore, as a necessary preliminary, was intrusted the supervision of such a linguistic classification. By 1885 the Bureau's researches in this direction had reached a stage that warranted the grouping of practically all the known tribes by linguistic stocks. This classification is published in the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau, and on it is based, with few exceptions, the present Handbook.

Immediately on the completion of the linguistic classification, the entire force of the Bureau, under Mr. Henshaw's immediate direction, was assigned to the work that had now grown into a Dictionary and Synonymy of the Indian Tribes North of Mexico. As his special field Mr. Henshaw devoted attention to several of the Californian stocks, and to those of the North Pacific coast, north of Oregon, including the Eskimo. To Mr. Mooney were given the great and historically important Algonquian and Iroquoian families, and through his wide general knowledge of Indian history and customs he rendered aid in many other directions. A list of Linguistic Families of the Indian Tribes North of Mexico with Provisional List of the Principal Tribal Names and Synonyms (55 pp. octavo), was at once printed for use by the collaborators of the Bureau in connection with the complete compilation, and, although the list does not include the Californian tribes, it proved of great service in the earlier stages of the work. The 2,500 tribal names and synonyms appearing in this list were taken chiefly from Mr. Mooney's manuscript; the linguistic classification was the result of the work that the Bureau had been conducting under Mr. Henshaw's supervision.

Rev. J. Owen Dorsey assumed charge of the work on the Siouan, Caddoan, and Athapascan stocks; Dr. W. J. Hoffman, under the personal direction of Major Powell, devoted his energies to the Shoshonean family, and Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, by reason of his familiarity with a number of the Californian tribes, rendered direct aid to Mr. Henshaw in that field. Dr. Albert S. Gatschet employed his time and long experience in the preparation of the material pertaining to the Muskhogean tribes of southeastern United States, the Yuman tribes of the lower Colorado drainage and of Lower California, and various smaller linguistic groups. To Col. Garrick Mallery were assigned the French authors bearing on the general subject. With such aid the work received a pronounced impetus, and before the close of 1885 a large body of additional material had been recorded. Four years later the elaboration of the material pertaining to the Yuman, Piman, Keresan, Tanoan, and Zunian stocks of the extreme Southwest was placed in charge of Mr. F. W. Hodge, who brought it to completion.

The work was continued under Mr. Henshaw's supervision until, in 1893, ill health compelled his abandonment of the task. This is the more to be regretted

as Mr. Henshaw had in course of preparation, a classification and nomenclature of the minor divisions of the linguistic stocks, which is essential to a proper presentation and a clear understanding of the subject. After Mr. Henshaw's relinquishment of the work, Mr. Hodge was given entire charge of it. But other official duties of members of the staff prevented the Handbook as a whole from making marked progress until 1899, when Dr. Cyrus Thomas was intrusted with the task of revising the recorded material bearing on the Algonquian, Siouan, and Muskhogean families.

In 1902 the work on the Handbook was again systematically taken up, at the instance of Secretary Langley, who detailed Mr. Hodge, at that time connected immediately with the Smithsonian Institution, to undertake its general editorial supervision. The scope of the subject-matter was enlarged to include the relations between the aborigines and the Government; their archæology, manners, customs, arts, and industries; brief biographies of Indians of note; and words of aboriginal origin that have found their way into the English language. It was proposed also to include Indian names that are purely geographic, but by reason of the vast number of these it was subsequently deemed advisable to embody them eventually in an independent work. Moreover, it was provided that the work should be illustrated as adequately as time and the illustrative material available would admit, a feature not originally contemplated. To fully cover this vast field at the present time is impossible, by reason of the fact that research among the native tribes, notwithstanding the extensive and important work that has been accomplished in recent years, has not advanced far beyond the first stage, even when is taken into account the sum of knowledge derived from the researches of the Bureau and of other institutions, as well as of individuals.

The lack of completeness of our present knowledge of the tribes was, perhaps never better shown than when an attempt was made to carry out the enlarged plan of the Handbook. With its limited force the Bureau could scarcely hope to cover the entire range of the subject within a reasonable time; consequently various specialists not directly connected with the Bureau were invited to assist—an invitation that was accepted in a manner most gratifying. It is owing to the generous aid of these students that a work so complete as the Handbook is intended to be, was made possible, and, to them, the Bureau owes its deep appreciation. That the Handbook has many imperfections there is no doubt, but it is hoped that in future editions the weak points may be strengthened and the gaps filled, until, as researches among the tribes are continued, the compilation will eventually represent a complete summary of existing knowledge respecting the aborigines of northern America.

The scope of the Handbook is as comprehensive as its function necessitates. It treats of all the tribes north of Mexico, including the Eskimo, and those tribes south of the boundary more or less affiliated with those in the United States* It has been the aim to give a brief description of every linguistic stock, confederacy, tribe, subtribe or tribal division, and settlement known to history or even to tradition, as well as the origin and derivation of every name treated whenever such is known, and to record under each every form of the name and

*Only tribes residing wholly, or in part, in Canada are treated in the within publication.

every other appellation that could be learned. These synonyms, in alphabetic order, are assembled as cross references in Appendix III.

Under the tribal descriptions a brief account of the ethnic relations of the tribe its history, its location at various periods, statistics of population, etc., are included. Accompanying each synonym (the earliest known date always being given) a reference to the authority is noted, and these references form practically a bibliography of the tribe for those who desire to pursue the subject further. It is not claimed that every spelling of every tribal name that occurs in print is given, but it is believed that a sufficient number of forms is recorded to enable the student to identify practically every name by which any group of Indians has been known, as well as to trace the origin of many of the terms that have been incorporated into our geographic nomenclature.

The contributors*, in addition to those who have rendered valued assistance by affording information, correcting proofs, and in other ways, are as follows, the names being arranged in the alphabetical order of the initials attached to the signed articles:

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Bureau of American Ethnology
December, 1906

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*This list contains the names only of those who contributed articles that have been reprinted.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

Page 192, line 22 from bottom **Halaut** should read **Halant.**
Page 199, line 21 from bottom **Higaiu-lanas** should read **Hlgaiu-lanas.**
Page 229, line 23 from top **Rodinunschiouni** should read **Rodinunchsiouni.**
Page 241, line 8 from bottom **Kilpaulus** should read **Kilpanlus.**
Page 255, line 22 from top **Kutaiimaks** should read **Kutaiimiks.**
Page 258, line 25 from bottom **Knu-lana** should read **Kuulana.**

Page 260, line 12 from top, at end of Kyuquot article, insert:

Cayoquits.—Armstrong, Oregon, **136,** 1857. **Cayuquets.**—Jewitt, Narr., 77, 1849. **Kayo'ȳkath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N.W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Kayokuaht.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Kŭcū-cut.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1861. **Ky-u-kaht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 276, 1894. **Ky-uk-ahts.**—Ibid., 52, 1875. **Kyuquot.**—Swan, MS., B.A.E. **Ky-wk-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 188, 1883. **Ky-yoh-quaht.**—Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1868.

Page 426, line 3 from bottom, 9 should read 90.
Page 457, line 23 from bottom, **Dionondgaes** should read **Dionondages.**

NOTE

As the orthography of the original did not, in all cases, conform to the decisions of the Geographic Board of Canada, the following names have been changed, as stated.

Anahim, not *Anaham*.
Antigonish, not *Antigonishe*.
Athabaska, not *Athabasca*.
Chemainus, not *Chemanus*.
Chilliwak, not *Chilliwack*.
Itamamiou, not *Itamameou*.
Keremeos, not *Keremeus*.
Kispiox, not *Kishpiyeoux*.
Kitimat, not *Kitamat*.
Kitsalas, not *Kitzilas*.
Kitsumgallum, not *Kitzimgaylum*.
Kitwinga, not *Kitwingach*.
Lahave, not *Le Have*.
Mattawa, not *Mattawan*.
Muncey, not *Munceytown*.
Muskwaro, not *Musquarro*.
Napisipi, not *Nabisippi*.
Naskapi, not *Nascapee*.
Natashkwan, not *Natashquan*.
Nipisiguit not *Nipigiguit*.
Pachenaht, not *Pacheenaht*.
Semiamu, not *Semiahmoo*.
Sumas, not *Sumass*.
Tadoussac, not *Tadousac*.
Timiskaming, not *Temiscaming*.
Windigo, not *Weendigo*.

HANDBOOK OF INDIANS OF CANADA

Abbatotine ('bighorn people'). A Nahane tribe living in upper Pelly, Macmillan, and Stewart r. valleys, Yukon.

Abbā́to-tenā'.—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 32, 1877. **Abba-to-tenah.**—Dall in Proc. A. A. A. S., 271, 1870. **Abbato-tinneh.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 587, 1882. **Affats-tena.**—Ibid., I, 149 (misprint). **Ah-bah-to din-ne.**—Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 311, 1872. **Ambahtawoot.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist., V, 377, 1847. **Ambah-tawút-dinni.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 69, 1856 (trans. 'mountain sheep men'). **Amba-ta-ut' tinè.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 7, 1851. **Am-ba-ta-ut' tiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè Dindjié, XX, 1876. **Ambatawwoot.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II. 28, 1852. **Ambawtamoot.**—Ibid., III, 525, 1853. **Ambawtawhoot-dinneh.**—Franklin, Narr., II, 84, 1824. **Ambawtawhoot Tinneh.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, V, 640, 1882. **Ambawtawoot.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 19, 1836. **Ambawtowhoot.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 821, 1826. **Mountain Sheep Men.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 69, 1856. **Sheep Indians.**—Franklin, Narr., II, 84, 1824. **Sheep People.**—Richardson, op. cit.

Abitibi (*abi'ta*, 'half,' 'middle,' 'intermediate'; *bi*, a secondary stem referring to a state or condition, here alluding to water; *-g*, a locative suffix: hence 'halfway-across water,' referring to the situation of Abitibi lake.—W. Jones). A little known Algonkin band whose habitat has been the shores of Abitibi lake, Ont. The first recorded notice of them is in the Jesuit Relation for 1640. It is said in the Relation of 1660 that the Iroquois had warred upon them and two other tribes of the same locality. Du Lhut (1684) includes them in the list of nations of the region N. of L. Superior whose trade it was desirable should be turned from the English of Hudson bay to the French. Chauvignerie (1736) seems to connect this tribe, estimated at 140 warriors, with the Têtes de Boule. He mentions as totems the partridge and the eagle. In 1906, they ceded their lands by treaty No. 9 and are now under the Temiskaming agency. In 1911, the pop. was 278. (J. M. C. T.)

Abbetikis.—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Abbitibbes.**—Keane in Stanford, Compendium, 498, 1878. **Abitibis.**—Harris, Voy. and Trav., I, map, 1705. **Abittibbes.**—Walch, map, 1805. **Abittibis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Hist., IX, 1054, 1855. **Outabitibek.**—Jesuit Rel. 1660, III, 12, 1858. **Outabytibis.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, II, 49, 1753. **Outatibes.**—Harris, Voy. and Trav., I, map, 1705. **Tabitibis.**—Du Lhut (1684) in Margry, Dec., VI, 51, 1886. **Tabittibis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Hist., IX, 1053, 1855. **Tabittikis.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 555, 1853. **Tibitibis.**—Hennepin,New Disc, map., 1698.

Abnaki. (*Wâbŭna'ki*, from *wâbŭn*, a term associated with 'light,' 'white,' and refers to the morning and the east; *a'ki* 'earth,' 'land'; hence *Wâbŭna'ki* is an inanimate singular term signifying 'eastland,' or 'morning-land,' the elements referring to animate dwellers of the east being wanting.—Jones). A name used by the English and French of the colonial period to designate an Algonquian confederacy centreing in the present state of Maine, and by the Algonquian tribes to include all those of their own stock resident on the Atlantic seaboard, more particularly the "Abnaki" in the N. and the Delawares in the S. More recently it has been applied also to the emigrant Oneida, Stockbridges, and Munsee about Green bay, Wis. By the Puritans they were generally called Tarrateens, a term apparently obtained from the southern New England tribes; and though that is the general conclusion of modern authorities, there is some doubt as to the aboriginal origin of this term. In later times, after the main body of the Abnaki had removed to Canada, the name was applied more especially to the Penobscot tribe. The Iroquois called them Owenunga, which seems to be merely a modification of Abnaki, or Abnaqui, the name applied by the French and used by most modern writers. The form Openango has been used more especially to designate the eastern tribes. Maurault (Hist. des Aben., 2, 1866) says: "Some English authors have called these savages Wabanoaks, 'those of the east'; this is the reason they are called 'Abenakis' by some among us. This name was given them because they were toward the east with reference to the Narragansetts."

Ethnic relations.—In his tentative arrangement Brinton (Len. Leg., 11, 1885) brings into one group the Nascapee, Micmac, Malecite, Etchimin, and Abnaki, but this is more of a geographic than a linguistic grouping. Vetro-

mile (Abnakis, 20, 1866), following other authors, says that we should "embrace under this term all the tribes of the Algic [Algonquian] family, who occupy or have occupied the E. or N. E. shore of North America; thus, all the Indians of the seashores, from Virginia to Nova Scotia, were Abnaki." Maurault gives the following as the principal tribes of the Abnaki confederacy: Kanibesinnoaks (Norridgewock in part; Patsuikets (Sokoki in part); Sokouakiaks (Sokoki); Nurhantsuaks (Norridgewock); Pentagoets (Penobscot); Etemankiaks (Etchimin) Ouarastegouiaks (Malecite), the name Abnaki being applied in the restricted sense to the Indians of Kennebec r. All these tribes spoke substantially the same language, the chief dialectal differences being between the Etchimin and the other tribes of the group. The Etchimin, who formed a subgroup of the Abnaki confederacy, included the Passamaquoddy and Malecite. Linguistically the Abnaki do not appear to be more closely related to the Micmac than to the Delaware group, and Dr. William Jones finds the Abnaki closely related to the central Algonquian languages. In customs and beliefs they are more nearly related to the Micmac, and their ethnic relations appear to be with the tribes N. of the St. Lawrence.

History.—The history of the Abnaki may be said to begin with Verrazano's visit in 1524. The mythical accounts of Norumbega (q. v.) of the early writers and navigators finally dwindled to a village of a few bark-covered huts under the name Agguncia, situated near the mouth of Penobscot r., in the country of the Abnaki. In 1604, Champlain ascended the Penobscot to the vicinity of the present Bangor, and met the "lord" of Norumbega, doubtless an Abnaki chief. From that time the Abnaki formed an important factor in the history of the region now embraced in the state of Maine. From the time of their discovery until their partial withdrawal to Canada they occupied the general region from the St. John to the Saco; but the earliest English accounts indicate that about 1605-20 the S. W. part of the coast of Maine was occupied by other Indians, whose chief seat was near Pemaquid, and who were at war with the Abnaki, or Tarrateen, as the English termed them, who were more to the N.; but these other tribes were finally conquered by the Abnaki and probably absorbed by them. Who these Indians were is unknown. The Abnaki formed an early attachment for the French, chiefly through the influence of their missionaries, and carried on an almost constant war with the English until the fall of the French power in America. The accounts of these struggles during the settlement of Maine are familiar episodes in American history. As the whites encroached on them the Abnaki gradually withdrew to Canada and settled chiefly at Bécancour and Sillery, the latter being afterward abandoned by them for St. Francis, near Pierreville, Quebec. The Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, and Malecite, however, remained in their an ient homes, and, in 1749, the Penobscot, as the leading tribe, made peace with the English, accepting fixed bounds. Since that period the different tribes have gradually dwindled into insignificance. The descendants of those who emigrated from Maine together with remnants of other New England tribes, are now at St. Francis and Bécancour, in Quebec, where, under the name of Abnaki, they numbered 340 in 1911. In 1903 the Malecite, or Amalicite, were numbered at 801 in several villages in New Brunswick and Quebec, with about 625 Penobscot and Passamaquoddy in Maine. The present Penobscot say they number between 300 and 400, while the Passamaquoddy claim as many as 800 souls.

Customs and beliefs.—According to the writers on early Maine, the Abnaki were more gentle in manners and more docile than their western congeners. Yet they were implacable enemies and, as Maurault states, watched for opportunities of revenge, as did other Indians. Notwithstanding Vetromile's statement to the contrary, if Maurault's assertion (Hist. Abenakis, 25, 1866) applies to this tribe, as seems evident, they, like most other tribes, were guilty of torturing their prisoners, except in the case of females, who were kindly treated. Although relying for subsistence to a large extent on hunting, and still more on fishing, maize was an important article of diet, especially in winter. Sagard states that in his day they cultivated the soil in the manner of the Huron. They used the rejected and superfluous fish to fertilize their fields, one or two fish being placed near the roots of the plant. Their houses or wigwams were conical in form and covered with birch-bark or with woven mats, and several families occupied a single dwelling. Their villages were, in some cases at least, inclosed with palisades. Each village had its council house of considerable size, oblong in form and roofed with bark; and similar structures were used by the males of the village who preferred to club together in social

fellowship. Polygamy was practised but little, and the marriage ceremony was of the simplest character; presents were offered, and on their acceptance marriage was consummated. Each tribe had a war chief, and also a civil chief whose duty it was to preserve order, though this was accomplished through advice rather than by command. They had two councils, the grand and the general. The former, consisting of the chiefs and two men from each family, determined matters that were of great importance to the tribe, and pronounced sentence of death on those deserving that punishment. The general council, composed of all the tribe, including males and females, decided questions relating to war. The Abnaki believed in the immortality of the soul. Their chief deities were Kechi Niwaskw and Machi Niwaskw, representing, respectively, the good and the evil; the former, they believed, resided on an island in the Atlantic; Machi Niwaskw was the more powerful. According to Maurault they believed that the first man and woman were created out of a stone, but that Kechi Niwaskw, not being satisfied with these, destroyed them and created two more out of wood, from whom the Indians are descended. They buried their dead in graves excavated in the soil.

Tribal divisions.— The tribes included in the confederacy as noted by Maurault have already been given. In a letter sent by the Abnaki in 1721, to the governor of New England their divisions are given as follows: Narantsouuk (Norridgewock), Pentugouet (Penobscot), Narakamigou (Rocameca), Anmissoukanti (Amaseconti), Muanbissek, Pegouakki (Pequawket, N. H.), Medoktek (Medoctec), Kwupahag, Pesmokanti (Passamaquoddy), Arsikantegou (Arosaguntacook), Ouanwinak (Wewenoc, s. edge of N. H.). The following is a full list of Abnaki tribes: Accominta, Amaseconti, Arosaguntacook, Etchimin, Malecite, Missiassik, Norridgewock (the Abnaki in the most limited sense), Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Pequawket Rocameca, Sokoki, and Wewenoc. The bands residing on St. Croix and St. John rs. spoke a different dialect from those to the southward, and were known collectively as Etchimin. They are now known as Passamaquoddy and Malecite. Although really a part of the Abnaki, they were frequently classed as a distinct body, while on the other hand the Pennacook tribes, although distinct from the Abnaki, were often classed with them on account of their connection during the Indian wars and after their removal to Canada. According to Morgan they had fourteen gentes: 1, Mals′-sŭm, Wolf; 2, Pis-suh′, Black Wildcat; 3, Ah-weh′-soos, Bear; 4, Skooke, Snake; 5, Ah-lunk-soo, Spotted Animal; 6, Ta-mäkwa, Beaver; 7, Maguh-le-loo′, Caribou; 8, Kä-bäh′-seh, Sturgeon; 9, Moos-kwä-suh′, Muskrat; 10, K'-che-gä-gong′-go, Pigeon Hawk; 11, Meh-ko-ä′, Squirrel; 12, Che-gwä′-lis, Spotted Frog; 13, Koos-koo′, Crane; 14, Mä-dä′-weh-soos, Porcupine. According to Chauvignerie their principal totems were the pigeon and the bear, while they also had the partridge, beaver, and otter totems.

The Abnaki villages, so far as their names have been recorded, were Amaseconti, Ammoncongan, Aquadocta (?), Arosaguntacook, Asnela, Aucocisco, Bagaduce, Bécancour, Calais (Passamaquoddy) Gunasquamekook (Passamaquoddy), Imnarkuan (Passamaquoddy), Kennebec, Ketangheanycke, Lincoln Island, Masherosqueck, Mattawamkeag (Penobscot), Mattinacook (Penobscot), Mecadacut, Medoctec (Malecite), Meecombe, Missiassik (Missiassik), Moratiggon (?), Moshoquen, Muanbissek (?), Muscongus, Negas, Negusset (?), Norridgewock, Norumbega, Okpaak, (Malecite) Olamon (Penobscot), Old Town (Penobscot), Ossaghrage, Ouwerage, Pasharanack, Passadumkeag (Penobscot), Passamaquoddy (village?), Pauhuntanuc, Pemaquid, Penobscot, Pequawket, Pocopassum, Precaute, Rocameca, Sabino, Sagadahoc, Sainte Anne (Malecite), St Francis, Satquin, Sebaik (Passamaquoddy), Segocket, Segotago, Sillery, Sokoki (village?), Taconnet, Tobique (Malecite), Unyjaware, Viger (Malecite), Wabigganus, Waccogo, Wewenoc (village?). (J. M. C. T.)

Abanakees.—Ross, Fur Hunters, I, 98, 1855. **Abanakis.**—Doc. of 1755 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 342, 1858. **Abanaquis.**—Report of 1821, Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., x, 127, 1823. **Abanaquois.**—Vetromile in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 214, 1859 (old form). **Abenaguis.**—La Potherie, Hist. Am., I, 199, 1753. **Abenaka.**—Ibid. **Abena′kes.**—Boyd, Ind. Local Names, 1, 1885. **Abenakias.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 125, 1816. **Abénakis.**—Du Lhut (1679) in Margry, Découvertes, VI, 22, 1886 (mentioned as distinct from the Openagos). **Abena′kiss.**—Boyd, Ind. Local Names, 1, 1885. **Abenakkis.**—Jefferys, French Dominions, pt. I, map, 118, 1761. **Abenaques.**—Buchanan, N. Am. Inds., I, 139, 1824. **Abenaquioicts.**—Champlain (1632), Œuvres, v, pt. 2, 214, 1870. **Abenaquiois.**—Champlain (1632), Œuvres, v, pt. 2, 233, 1870. **Abenaquioue.**—Sagard (1636), Canada, IV, 889, 1866. **Abenaquis.**—French document (1651) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 5, 1855 (the same form is used for the Delawares by Maximilian, Travels, 35, 1843). **Abenati.**—Hennepin, Cont. of New Disc., 95, 1698. **Abenequas.**—Hoyt, Antiquarian

Researches, 90, 1824. **Abenquois.**—Hind, Labrador **Pen.**, I, 5, 1863. **Abernaquis.**—Perkins and Peck, **Annals** of the West, 680, 1850. **Abinaqui.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 174, 1857. **Abinohkie.**—Dalton (1783) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 123, 1809. **Abnakis.**—Vetromile in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 208, 1859. **Abnaquies.**—Willis in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 95, 1856. **Abnaquiois.**—Jesuit Relation, 1639, 25, 1858. **Abnaquis.**—Historical Mag., 2d s., I, 61, 1867. **Abnaquois.**—Vetromile in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 214, 1859. **Abnaquotii.**—Du Creux, map (1660) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 210, 1859. **Abnasque.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 26, 1866 (possible French form). **Abnekais.**—Albany conference (1754) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 886, 1855. **Abonakies.**—Croghan (1765) in Monthly Am. Jour. Geol., 272, 1831. **Abonnekee.**—Allen in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 515, 1831. **Aguanoχgi.**—Gatschet, Cherokee MS., B. A. E., 1881 (Cherokee name for one Delaware; plural, Anáguanoχgi). **Akotsakannha.**—Cuoq in Brinton, Lenape Leg., 255, 1885 (Iroquois name: 'foreigner'). **Akôanake.**—Le Jeune (1641) in Jes. Rel., I, 72, 1858 (Huron pronunciation of Wabanaki or Abanaki, 'east land'). **Albenaquioue.**—Sagard (1636), Canada, IV, 889, 1866. **Albenaquis.**— Du Pratz in Drake, Book of Inds., bk., IV, 40, 1848. **Alnânbaï.**—Vassal in Can. Ind. Aff. 1884, 27, 1885 (own name: 'Indians' or 'men'). **Anagonges.**—Bayard (1689) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 621, 1853. **Anaguanoχgi.**—Gatschet, Cherokee MS., B. A. E., 1881 (Cherokee name for the Delawares; see Aguanoχgi above (Cherokee name for the Delawares; see Aguanoχgi above). **Annogonges.**—Bayard (1689) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 611, 1853. **Anogongaars.**—Livingston (1730) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 912, 1855. **A-p-a năχ′-ke.**—ten Kate, Synonymie, 11, 1884 (given as Choctaw name for the Pawnee, but really for the Delawares). **Aquannaque.**—Sagard (1626), Voyage du Hurons, pt. 2, Dict., "nations," 1865 (Huron pronunciation; *qu* = *b* of 'Abnaki' or 'Wabanaki,' and applied by them to the 'Algoumequin' or Algonkin). **Aubinaukee.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 178, 1861. **Bashabas.**—Gorges (1658) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 62, 1847 (plural form of the name or title of the ruling chief about Pemaquid; used by Gorges as the name of his tribe). **Bénaquis.**—Gatschet, Caughnawaga MS., B. A. E., 1882 (name used by French Canadians). **Cannon-gageh-ronnons.**—Lamberville (1684) in Doc. Hist. N. Y., I, 142, 1849 (Mohawk name). **Eastlanders.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 353, 1853 (given as meaning of 'Wabanakis'). **Moassones.**—Popham (1607) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 357, 1857 (Latin form, from Moasson, Mawooshen, or Moasham, used by early English writers for the Abnaki country. Ballard, U. S. Coast Survey Rep. 252, 1871, thinks it is the Penobscot word Maweshenook, 'berry place'). **Moassons.**—Willis (?) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 359, 1857 (from Popham's form, Moassones). **Narānkamigdok epitsik arenanbak.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 23, 1866 ('men living on the high shores of the river': given as collective term used by Abnaki to designate all their villages; real meaning 'villages of the Narānkamigdog'). **Natio Euporum.**—Du Creux, map (1660) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 211, 1859 (misprint of the following). **Natio Luporum.**—Same in Vetromile, Abnakis, 21, 1866 ('wolf nation'). **Natságana.**—Gatschet, Caughnawaga MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Caughnawaga name; singular, Rutságana). **O-bén-aki.**)—O. T. Mason, oral information, 1903 (name as pronounced Œuvres, V, pt. 2, 196, 1870. **Obinacks.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Cal. Col. Hist., VI, 276, 1855. **Obunegos.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 196, 1855 (=Delawares). **Olinacks.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 281, 1855 (misprint). **Onagongues.**—Bellomont (1701) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 834, 1854. **Onagonque.**—Schuyler (1693), ibid., 64. **Onagunga.**—Colden (1727) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 174, 1857. **Onagungees.**—Johnson (1750) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 592, 1855. **Onconntehocks.**—La Montagne (1664,) ibid., XIII, 378, 1881 (same?). **Ondiakes.**—Albany treaty (1664), ibid., III, 68, 1853. **Onejages.**—Document of 1664, ibid., XIII, 389, 1881 (same?). **Onnagonges.**—Bayard (1689), ibid., III, 621, 1853. **Onnagongues.**—Document of 1688, ibid., 565, 1853. **Onnagongwe.**—Bellomont (1700), ibid., IV, 758, 1854 (used as the Iroquois name of one of the Abnaki villages). **Onnagonques.**—Schuyler (1687), ibid., III, 482, 1853. **Onnogonges.**—Ft. Orange conference (1664), ibid., XIII, 379, 1881. **Onnogongwaes.**—Schuyler (1701), ibid., IV, 836, 1854. **Onnongonges.**—Bayard (1689), ibid., III, 611, 1853. **Onoconcquehagas.**—Schelluyne (1663), ibid., XIII, 309, 1881. **Onoganges.**—Dareth (1664), ibid., 381. **Onogongoes.**—Schuyler (1724) in Hist. Mag., 1st s., X, 116, 1866. **Onogonguas.**—Stoddert (1753) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 780, 1855. **Onogungos.**—Governor of Canada (1695), ibid., IV, 120, 1854. **Onokonquehaga.**—Ft. Orange conference (1663), ibid., XIII, 298, 1881. **Onongongues.**—Bayard (1689), ibid., III, 621, 1853. **Openadyo.**—Williamson in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., IX, 92, 1846. **Openagi.**—Sanford, U. S., CXXIV, 1819. **Openagos.**—Du Lhut (1679) in Margry, Déc., VI, 22, 1886. **Openangos.**—La Hontan, New Voy., I, 230, 1703 (sometimes used specifically for the Passamaquoddy). **O-po-nagh-ke.**—H. R. Rep. 299, 44th Cong., 1st sess., 1, 1876 (Delawares). **Oppenago.**—Cadillac (1703) in Margry, Déc., V, 304, 1883 ('Oppenago ou Loups,' near Detroit, probably the Delawares). **O-puh-nar′-ke.**—Morgan, Consanguinity and Affinity, 289, 1871 ('people of the east': the Delawares). **Ouabenakiouek.**—Champlain (1629), Œuvres, V, pt. 2, note, 196, 1870. **8uabenakis.**—Lusignan (1749) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 519, 1855. **Ouabenaquis.**—La Salle (1683) in Margry, Déc., II, 363, 1877. **Ouabnaquia.**—Ibid., II, 157, 1877 (used in collective sense). **Oubenakis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 553, 1853. **8ubenakis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1052, 1855. **Owenagungas.**—Colden (1727), Five Nat., 95, 1747 (so called by Iroquois). **Owenagunges.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 99, 1816. **Owenagungies.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 174, 1829 .**Owenungas.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 513, 1853 (Iroquois name for the Abnaki, Micmac, etc.). **Pánaχki.**—Gatschet, Tonkawe and Caddo M.S vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Caddo name for Delawares). **Pĕn′ikis.**—Hewitt, oral information, 1886 (Tuscarora name for Abnaki living with the Tuscarora). **Skacewanilom.**—Vassal in Can. Ind. Aff., 28, 1885 (so called by Iroquois). **Taranteens.**—Shea, Mississippi Val., 165, 1852. **Tarateens.**—Barstow, Hist. New Hamp., 13, 1853. **Tarenteens.**—Godfrey, in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VII, 99, 1876. **Tarentines.**—Mourt (1622) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., IX, 57, 1822. **Tarentins.**—Bradford (1650?) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., III, 104, 1856. **Tarranteeris.**—Hist. Mag., 1st s., X, 116, 1866 (misprint). **Tarrantens.**—Levett (1628) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 93, 1847. **Tarrantines.**—Smith (1616) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VI, 117, 1837. **Tarrateens.**—Smith (1631) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VII, 101, 1876. **Tarratines.**—Wonder-working Providence (1654) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 66, 1814. **Tarratins.**—Keane in Stanford, Compen., 537, 1878. **Tarrenteenes.**—Wood (1639) in Barton, New Views,

xix, 1798. **Tarrenteens.**—Richardson, Arctic Exp,. II. 38, 1851. **Tarrentens.**—Levett (1628) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VIII, 175, 1843. **Tarrentines.**—Smith (1629) Virginia, II, 192, reprint 1819. **Terentines.**—Smith (1631) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., III, 22, 1833. **Terentynes.**—Smith (1616), ibid., VI, 131, 1837. **Unagoungas.**—Salisbury (1678) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII. 519, 1881. **Vnnagoungos.**—Brockhols (1678) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 31, 1857 (old style). **Wabanackies.**—McKenney, Memoirs and Travels, I, 81, 1846. **Wabanakees.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 304, 1853 (used collectively). **Wabanakis.**—Ibid., III, 353, note, 1853. **Wábanika.**—Dorsey MS. Cegiha Dict., B. A. E., 1878 (Omaha and Ponka name for Delawares). **Wábanike.**—Dorsey, MS. Kansas vocab., B. A. E., 1882 (Kansa name for Delawares). **Wabanoaks.**—Maurault, Hist. des Aben., 2, 1866 (English form). **Wabanocky.**—McKenney (1827) in McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 134, 1854 (used for emigrant Oneida, Munsee, and Stockbridges at Green bay, Wis.). **Wabenakies.**—Kendall, Travels, III, 61, 1809. **Wabĕnáki senobe.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name). **Wabenauki.**—McKenney and Hall Ind. Tribes, III, 97, 1854 (applied by other Indians to those of Hudson r.). **Wab-na-ki.**—Hist. Mag., 1st s., IV, 180, 1860. **Wampum-makers.**—Gale, Upper Miss., 166, 1867 (said to be the French name for the Delawares in 1666; evidently a corruption of Wapanachki). **Wānbānaghi.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 19, 1866 (proper form). **Wanbanaghi.**—Ibid., 27 (proper form, the first *an* being strongly nasal). **Wānbanaki.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 27–42, 1866 (proper form; *an* in first syllable strongly nasal). **Wanbanakkie.**—Kidder in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 231, 1859 (given as a correct form). **Wānbna-ghi.**—Vetromile in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 214, 1859. **Wapanachk.**—Heckewelder quoted by Vetromile, Abnakis, 23, 1866 (given by Heckewelder for Delawares). **Wapanachki.**—Barton, New Views, xxvii, 1798 (name given to Delawares by western tribes). **Wapanaki.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 27–42 1866 (Delaware form). **Wapa'na'kĭ**[a].—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1905 (sing. anim. form of the name in Sauk, Fox, and Kickapoo; *Wâpana'kihagi*, pl. anim. form). **Wâpanákihak.**—Gatschet, Sac and Fox MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Fox name for Delawares; singular, Wâpanáki). **Wapanaχki hákon.**—Gatschet, Tonkawe and Caddo MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Tonkawa name for Delaware man). **Wapanends.**—Rafinesque, Am. Nations, I, 147, 1836. **Wapánih'kyu.**—Dorsey, MS. Osage vocab., B. A E 1883 (Osage name for Delawares). **Wapenacki.**—Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 51, 1872 (applied to all the eastern tribes). **Wappenackie.**—Ibid., 355 (used either for Delawares or for Wappingers). **Wappenos.**—Ibid., 51 (applied to all eastern tribes).- **Wa-pû-nah-kĭ'.**—Grayson, MS. Creek vocab., B. A. E., 1885 (Creek name applied to the Delawares). **Wau-ba-na-kees.**—Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 182, 1868 (Stockbridges and Oneidas at Green bay, Wis.). **Waub-un-uk-eeg.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 32, 1885 (Chippewa name for Delawares). **Waw-,bunukkeeg.**—Tanner, Narrative, 315, 1830, (Ottawa name for Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin). **W'Bananke.**—Kidder in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 244, 1859 (name used by themselves, as nearly as can be represented in English, accenting last syllable). **Whippanaps.**—Humphrey, Acct., 281, 1730 (after Johnson). **Wippanaps.**—Johnson (1654) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 66, 1814 (mentioned as part of the "Abarginny men" and distinct from the "Tarratines"). **Wo-a-pa-nach-ki.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 164, 1829 (used as synonymous with Lenni Lenape for tribes of eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, and Connecticut). **Wobanaki.**—Kidder in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 243, 1859 (title of spelling book of 1830).

Abrading Implements. In shaping their numerous implements, utensils, and ornaments of stone, wood, bone, shell, and metal, the native tribes were largely dependent on abrading implements, of which there are many varieties. Of first importance are grinding stones and whetstones of more or less gritty rock, while less effectual are potsherds and rasp-like surfaces, such as that of the skin of the dogfish. Of the same general class are all sawing, drilling, and scraping tools and devices, which are described under separate heads. The smoothing and polishing implements into which the grinding stones imperceptibly grade are also separately treated. The smaller grinding stones were held in the hand, and were usually unshaped fragments, the arrow-shaft rubber and the slender nephrite whetstone of the Eskimo being exceptions. The larger ones were slabs, boulders, or fragments, which rested on the ground or were held in the lap while in use. In many localities exposed surfaces of rock in place were utilized, and these as well as the movable varieties are often covered with the grooves produced by the grinding work. These markings range from narrow, shallow lines, produced by shaping pointed objects, to broad channels made in shaping large implements and utensils. Reference to the various forms of abrading implements is made in numerous works and articles treating of the technology of the native tribes. (W. H. H.)

Abraham, also called Little Abraham. A Mohawk chief of considerable oratorical power who succeeded the so-called King Hendrick after the battle of L. George in 1755, in which the latter was killed. He espoused the English cause in the American Revolution, but was of a pacific character. He was present at the last meeting of the Mohawk with the American commissioners at Albany in Sept., 1775, after which he drops from notice. He was succeeded by Brant. (C. T.)

Achigan (*ŭ'shigŭn*, sing. anim. noun.—Wm. Jones). A French-Canadian name of the small-mouthed black bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), occasionally found in English writings. The word is old in French, Hennepin using it in 1688. *Ashigan* is the name of this fish in Chippewa and closely related Algonquian dialects. (A. F. C.)

Achiligouan. A tribe or band living between 1640 and 1670 on the N. shore of L. Huron, about the mouth of French r. and westward nearly to Sault Ste. Marie. In 1670 they were attached to the mission at the Sault. In the Jesuit Relation of 1640 their position is given on the N. shore of L. Huron, at the mouth of French r. The Amikwa are mentioned in the same connection as residing on this stream. In the Relation of 1658 they appear to be placed farther N. on the river, and it is stated that they traded with the Cree. In the Relation of 1670 they are said to have been attached to the mission of Sault Ste. Marie, but only as going there to fish. It is probable that they were a Chippewa or a Nipissing band. (J. M. C. T.)

Achiligouans.—Heriot, Travels, 194, 1807. **Achiligoüiane.**—Jesuit Rel., 1670, 79, 1858. **Achirigouans.**—Ibid., 1646, 81. **Archirigouan.**—Ibid., 1643, 61, 1858. **Atchiligoüan.**—Ibid., 1640, 34, 1858.

Acous. The principal village of the Chaicclesaht, situate on Battle bay, Ououkinish inlet, W. coast of Vancouver id.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Adario. A Tionontate chief, known also as Kondiaronk, Sastaretsi, and The Rat, He had a high reputation for bravery and sagacity, and was courted by the French, who made a treaty with him in 1688 by which he agreed to lead an expedition against the Iroquois, his hereditary enemies. Starting out for the war with a picked band, he was surprised to hear, on reaching Cataracouy,* that the French were negotiating peace with the Iroquois, who were about to send envoys to Montreal with hostages from each tribe. Concealing his surprise and chagrin, he secretly determined to intercept the embassy. Departing as though to return to his own country in compliance with the admonition of the French commandant, he placed his men in ambush and made prisoners of the members of the Iroquois mission, telling the chief of the embassy that the French had commissioned him to surprise and destroy the party. Keeping only one prisoner to answer for the death of a Huron who was killed in the fight, he set the others free, saying that he hoped they would repay the French for their treachery. Taking his captive to Michilimackinac, he delivered him over to the French commander, who put him to death, having no knowledge of the arrangement of peace. He then released a captive Iroquois whom he had long held at his village that he might return to inform his people of the act of the French commander. An expedition of 1,200 Iroquois fell upon Montreal Aug. 25, 1689, when the French felt secure in the anticipation of peace, slew hundreds of the settlers and burned and sacked the place. Other posts were abandoned by the French, and only the excellent fortifications of others saved them from being driven out of the country. Adario led a delegation of Huron chiefs who went to Montreal to conclude a peace, and, while there, he died, Aug. 1, 1701, and was buried by the French with military honours. (F. H.)

*Fort Cataraqui—modern Kingston, Ont.

Adirondack (Mohawk: *Hatiroñ'tăks*, 'they eat trees', a name given in allusion to the eating of the bark of trees in time of famine.—Hewitt). The Algonquian tribes N. of the St. Lawrence with which the Iroquois were acquainted, particularly those along Ottawa and St. Maurice rs., who were afterward settled at Three Rivers and Oka, Quebec. Jefferys in 1761, seems to apply the term to the Chippewa. (J. M.)

Adirondacs.—Barton, New Views, xxxviii, 1798. **Adirondacks.**—Garangula (1684) quote by Williams, Vermont, I, 504, 1809. **Adirondaks.**—Homann heirs map, 1756. **Adirondax.**—Livingston (1701) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 899, 1854. **Adirontak.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 51, 1866. **Adisonkas.**—Martin, North Carolina, I, 76, 1829. **Adnondecks.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Arundacs.**—Johnson (1763) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 582, 1856. **Arundax.**—Ft. Johnson conference (1756) ,ibid., 233. **Honanduk.**—Coxe, Carolana, map, 1741 (on E. shore of L. Huron same?). **Iroondocks.**—Carver, Travels, 120, 1778. **Lătīlēntasks.**—King, Jour. to Arctic Ocean, I, 11, 1836 (at Oka). **Orendakes.**—Martin, North Carolina, II, 65, 1829. **Orondacks.**—Johnson (1751) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 729, 1855. **Orondocks.**— Stoddart (1750), ibid., 582 (at Oka). **Orondoes.**—Imlay, Western Ter., 292, 1797. **Oroondoks.**—Stoddart (1753) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 780, 1855. **Oroonducks.**—Lindesay (1749), ibid., 538. **Orundacks.**—Dinwiddie (1754), ibid., 827. **Rarondaks.**—Vater, Mithridates, pt. 3, sec. 3, 309, 1816. **Ratirúntaks.**—Gatschet, Caughnawaga MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Mohawk name; sing. Rarùntaks). **Rondax.**—Glen (1699) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 559, 1854. **Rondaxe.**—Von der Donck (1656) in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., I, 209, 1841.

Adlet. A fabulous people that the Eskimo believe to be descended from a dog. A woman married a red dog and bore five dogs, which she cast adrift in a boat, and also five children of monstrous shape. The dogs reached the other side of the ocean and begot the white people. The monsters engendered the Adlet, terrible beings, identified by the Labrador Eskimo with the Indians, of whom they formerly lived in dread, also by the Eskimo of the

western shores of Hudson bay, who, however, called this misbegotten and bloodthirsty race Erqigdlit. The Eskimo of Greenland and Baffin island, having no Indian neighbours, pictured the tribe of monsters with human heads, arms, and trunks joined to the hind legs of dogs. See Boas (1) in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., v., sec. 2, 35, 1888; (2) in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 640, 1888.

Adla.—Boas in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., op. cit. (sing. form of *Adlat*). **Adlähsuin.**—Stein in Petermann's Mitt., no. 9. map, 1902. **Adlat.**—Boas, op. cit. **Adlet.**—Boasin 6th Rep. B. A. E., 640, 1888. **Erqiglit.**—Ibid.

Adoption. An almost universal political and social institution which originally dealt only with persons but later with families, clans or gentes, bands, and tribes. It had its beginnings far back in the history of primitive society and, after passing through many forms and losing much ceremonial garb, appears today in the civilized institution of naturalization. In the primitive mind the fundamental motive underlying adoption was to defeat the evil purpose of death to remove a member of the kinship group by actually replacing in person the lost or dead member. In primitive philosophy, birth and death are the results of magic power; birth increases and death decreases the *orenda* (q. v.) of the clan or family of the group affected. In order to preserve that magic power intact, society, by the exercise of constructive *orenda*, resuscitates the dead in the person of another in whom is embodied the blood and person of the dead. As the diminution of the number of the kindred was regarded as having been caused by magic power—by the *orenda* of some hostile agency—so the prevention or reparation of that loss must be accomplished by a like power, manifested in ritualistic liturgy and ceremonial. From the view-point of the primitive mind adoption serves to change, by a fiction of law, the personality as well as the political status of the adopted person. For example, there were captured two white persons (sisters) by the Seneca, and instead of both being adopted into one clan, one was adopted by the Deer and the other by the Heron clan, and thus the blood of the two sisters was changed by the rite of adoption in such wise that their children could intermarry. Furthermore, to satisfy the underlying concept of the rite, the adopted person must be brought into one of the strains of kinship in order to define the standing of such person in the community, and the kinship name which the person receives declares his relation to all other persons in the family group; that is to say, should the adopted person be named son rather than uncle by the adopter, his status in the community would differ accordingly. From the political adoption of the Tuscarora by the Five Nations, about 1726, it is evident that tribes, families, clans, and groups of people could be adopted like persons. A fictitious age might be conferred upon the person adopted, since age largely governed the rights, duties, and position of persons in the community. In this wise, by the action of the constituted authorities, the age of an adopted group was fixed and its social and political importance thereby determined. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the expulsion of the Tuscarora from North Carolina it was deemed best by the Five Nations, in view of their relation to the Colonies at that time, to give an asylum to the Tuscarora simply by means of the institution of adoption rather than by the political recognition of the Tuscarora as a member of the League. Therefore the Oneida made a motion in the federal council of the Five Nations that they adopt the Tuscarora as a nursling still swathed to the cradleboard. This having prevailed, the Five Nations, by the spokesman of the Oneida, said: "We have set up for ourselves a cradle-board in the extended house," that is, in the dominions of the League. After due probation the Tuscarora, by separate resolutions of the council, on separate motions of the Oneida, were made successively a boy, a young man, a man, an assistant to the official woman cooks, a warrior, and lastly a peer, having the right of chiefship in the council on an equal footing with the chiefs of the other tribes. From this it is seen that a tribe or other group of people may be adopted upon any one of several planes of political growth, corresponding to the various ages of human growth. This seems to explain the problem of the alleged subjugation and degradation of the Delawares by the Iroquois, which is said to have been enacted in open council. When it is understood that the Five Nations adopted the Delaware tribe as men assistants to the official cooks of the League it becomes clear that no taint of slavery and degradation was designed to be given by the act. It merely made the Delawares probationary heirs to citizenship in the League, and citizenship would be conferred upon them after suitable tutelage. In this they were treated with much greater considera-

tion than were the Tuscarora, who are of the language and lineage of the Five Nations. The Delawares were not adopted as warriors or chiefs, but as assistant cooks; neither were they adopted, like the Tuscarora, as infants, but as men whose duty it was to assist the women whose official function was to cook for the people at public assemblies. Their office was hence well exemplified by the possession of a corn pestle, a hoe, and petticoats. This fact, misunderstood, perhaps intentionally misrepresented, seems to explain the mystery concerning the "making women" of the Delawares. This kind of adoption was virtually a state of probation, which could be made long or short.

The adoption of a chief's son by a fellow chief, customary in some of the tribes of the N. W. coast, differs in motive and effect from that defined above, which concerns persons alien to the tribe, upon whom it confers citizenship in the clan, gens and tribe, as this deals only with intratribal persons for the purpose of conferring some degree of honour upon them rather than citizenship and political authority.

The Iroquois, in order to recruit the great losses incurred in their many wars, put into systematic practice the adoption not only of individuals but also of entire clans and tribes. The Tutelo, the Saponi, the Nanticoke, and other tribes and portions of tribes were forced to incorporate with the several tribes of the Iroquois confederation by formal adoption.

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(J. N. B. H.)

Adornment. The motive of personal adornment, aside from the desire to appear attractive, seems to have been to mark individual, tribal, or ceremonial distinction. The use of paint on the face, hair, and body, both in colour and design, generally had reference to individual or clan beliefs, or it indicated relationship or personal bereavement, or was an act of courtesy. It was always employed in ceremonies, religious and secular, and was an accompaniment of gala dress donned to honour a guest or to celebrate an occasion. The face of the dead was frequently painted in accordance with tribal or religious symbolism. The practice of painting was widespread and was observed by both sexes. Paint was also put on the faces of adults and children as a protection against wind and sun. Plucking the hair from the face and body was generally practised. Deformation, as head flattening, and tattooing, according to some writers, were personal embellishments. Fats were used to beautify the hair and to ceremonially anoint the face and body. Sweet grass and seeds, as those of the columbine, served as perfume.

Ear ornaments were a mark of family thrift, wealth, or distinction, and indicated honour shown to the wearer by his kindred. Ceremonies, occasionally religious in character, some of which seem to relate to sacrificial rites, usually attended the boring of the ear. Each perforation cost the parent the child or the kindred of the adult gifts of a standard value, and sometimes these perforations extended round the entire rim of the ear. The pendants were of haliotis or other valued shell, or were made of metal or bone, or were long woven bands of dentalium which reached nearly to the waist.

Labrets were used by the Eskimo, the N. Pacific coast tribes, and some of the Gulf coast Indians. Among some the labret was worn only by men, in some by women, and where worn by both sexes it was of two different styles. At puberty an incision was made in the lip or at the corner of the mouth, and a slender pin was inserted, which was replaced by larger ones until the opening could admit a stud of the size desired. The Eskimo, when travelling, removed his labret to prevent freezing of the lip, but inserted it when entering a village. Among some of the northern and southern tribes the septum of the nose was pierced, and feathers, bark, or rings were inserted.

Elaborate ornamentation of garments was reserved for the gala dress. The Eskimo combined bits of fur of different colours and quality in a pleasing pattern for trimming their garments, and fishskin dyed in brilliant colours and the plumage of birds were also used for the same purpose. Outer garments were made of the breasts of sea birds skilfully joined together. Among the inland tribes the earlier designs for porcupine and feather quillwork were reproduced later in beads of European manufacture. Feathers were widely used to decorate the robes and garments of warriors and other distinguished persons, and were woven into mantles by the cliff-dwellers and by tribes formerly living near the Gulf of Mexico. Among the Plains Indians the milk teeth of the elk were the most costly of adornments. They were fastened in rows on a woman's tunic, giving the garment a value of several hundred dollars.

Headbands, armlets, bracelets, belts, necklaces, and garters, of metal, seeds, embroidered buckskin, peculiar pelts, or woven fibre, had their practical use, but were made decorative, and often were symbolic. Archeological testimony shows that sea-shell beads, worn as necklaces or woven into belts, were widely used, and they probably found their way into the interior through barter or as ceremonial or friendly gifts. Wampum belts figured largely in the official transactions between the early settlers and the eastern tribes. Discs cut from the conch shell were worn as ornaments and were also offered in certain religious rites; they ranked among the northern tribes as did the turquoise among the people of the S. W. With the Plains Indians a necklace of bear's claws marked the man of distinction. The head-dress varied in different parts of the country and was generally significant of a man's kinship, ceremonial office, rank, or totemic dependence, as was also the ornamentation upon his weapons and his shield.

In the S. W. blankets bordered with a design woven in colours were used on ceremonial occasions, and with the broad belts, white robes, and fringed sashes worn at marriage are interesting specimens of weaving and colour treatment. The brilliant Navaho blankets with their cosmic symbols are well known. The most remarkable example of the native weaver's skill is the ceremonial blanket and apron of the Chilkat tribe of Alaska; it is made of the wool of the mountain goat, dyed black, yellow, and green with native dyes over a warp of cedar-bark strings. A design of elaborate totemic forms covered the entire space within the border lines, and the ends and lower edge were heavily fringed. According to Boas these garments probably originated among the Tsimshian. In the buffalo country women seldom ornamented their own robes, but embroidered those worn by men. Sometimes a man painted his robe in accordance with a dream, or pictured upon it a yearly record of his own deeds or of the prominent events of the tribe. Women wore the buffalo robe differently from the men, who gathered it about the person in a way that emphasized their action or the expression of emotion.

It was common for a tribe to have its peculiar cut and decoration of the moccasin, so that a man's tribe was proclaimed by his foot gear. The war shirt was frequently painted to represent the wearer's prayer, having the design on the back for protection and one on the breast for victory. The shirt was occasionally decorated with a fringe of human hair, locks being generally contributed by female relatives; it rarely displayed war trophies. The most imposing article of the warrior's regalia was the bonnet with its crown of golden-eagle feathers. Before the introduction of the horse the flap at the back rarely extended below the waist, but when the warriors got to be mounted "the spine," with its ruff of feathers, was so lengthened as to equal or exceed the height of the man. Song and ceremony accompanied the making of a war bonnet by warriors of the tribe, and a war honour was recounted upon each feather before it was placed in position. A bonnet could not be made without the consent of warriors, and it stood as a record of tribal valour as well as a distinction granted to a man by his fellow tribesmen.

The gala and ceremonial dress of the Pueblo tribes of the S. W., of those formerly dwelling on the plains, and of those of the Pacific coast, was replete with ornamentation which, either in design or material, suggested rites or past experiences and thus kept alive beliefs and historic memories among the people. Such were the woman's dress of the Yurok of California; the fringe of the skirt was wrapped with the same vegetal materials as she used in her basketry, and her apron was an elaborate network of the same on which depended strands of shells with pendants cut from the abalone. In the same connection may be mentioned the manner of dressing the hair of a Hopi maiden; the whorl on each side of her head symbolizes the flower of the squash, a sacred emblem of the tribe. The horses of warriors were often painted to indicate the dreams or the war experiences of their riders. Accoutrements were sometimes elaborately ornamented.

Consult Abbott, Prim. Indus., 1881; Beauchamp (1) in Bull. N. Y. State Mus., no. 41, 1901, (2) ibid., no. 73, 1903; Boas (1) in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 1897, (2) in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Anthr. I, pt. 1, 1898; Dall in 3d Rep. B. A. E., 1884; Fewkes in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1900; Fletcher in Pubs. Peabody Mus.; Matthews (1) in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VI, 1903, (2) in 3d Rep. B. A. E., 1884; Mooney in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1900; Moorehead, Prehist. Impls., 1900; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Putnam in Peabody Mus. Rep., III, no. 2, 1882; Voth. in Am Anthrop., II, 1900; Wissler in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVIII, pt. 3, 1904. (A. C. F.)

Adzes. Cutting, scraping, or gouging implements in prehistoric and early historic times, made usually of stone, but not infrequently of shell, bone, or copper. Iron and steel are much used by the tribes at the present day. The blade resembles that of a celt, although often somewhat curved by chipping or by grinding at the proper angle to make it most effectual. Some are grooved for hafting, after the manner of the grooved axe, but the groove does not extend over the flat face against which the handle is fastened. The hafting takes various forms according to the shape and size of the blade. The adze is primarily a woodworking tool, but it serves also for scraping, as in the dressing of skins and in other arts, and, no doubt also on occasion, for digging. The edge of the primitive adze was probably not sharp enough to make it effectual in working wood save in connection with the process of charring. The distribution of this implement was very general over the area north of Mexico but it probably reached its highest development and specialization among the woodworking tribes of the N. Pacific coast. The scraper and the gouge have many uses in common with the adze.

For various examples of the adze, ancient and modern, consult Beauchamp in Bull. N. Y. State Mus., no. 18, 1897; Fowke in 13th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Moorehead, Prehist. Impls., 1900; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890; Rau in Smithson. Cont., XXII, 1876. (W. H. H. G. F.)

Agomiut ('people of the weather side'). A tribe of Eskimo inhabiting a region of N. Baffin island bordering on Lancaster sd., consisting of two subtribes—the Tununirusirmiut in the W., about Admiralty inlet, and the Tununirmiut in the E., about Eclipse sd. They hunt the narwhal and the white whale in Eclipse sd., and in search of seals sometimes cross the ice on sledges to Devon island, there coming in contact with the natives of Ellesmere island.

Agriculture. An opinion long prevailed in the minds of the people that the Indians N. of Mexico were, previous to and at the time Europeans began to settle that part of the continent, virtually nomads, having no fixed abodes, and hence practising agriculture to a very limited extent. Why this opinion has been entertained by the masses, who have learned it from tales and traditions of Indian life and warfare as they have been since the establishment of European colonies, can be readily understood, but why writers who have had access to the older records should thus speak of them is not easily explained, when these records, speaking of the temperate regions, almost without exception notice the fact that the Indians were generally found, from the border of the western plains to the Atlantic, dwelling in settled villages and cultivating the soil. De Soto found all the tribes that he visited, from the Florida peninsula to the western part of Arkansas, cultivating maize and various other food plants. The early voyagers found the same thing true along the Atlantic from Florida to Massachusetts. Capt. John Smith and his Jamestown colony, indeed all the early colonies, depended at first very largely for subsistence on the products of Indian cultivation. Jacques Cartier, the first European who ascended the St. Lawrence, found the Indians of Hochelaga (Montreal id.) cultivating the soil. "They have," he remarks, "good and large fields of corn." Champlain and other early French explorers testify to the large reliance of the Iroquois on the cultivation of the soil for subsistence. La Salle and his companions observed the Indians of Illinois, and thence southward along the Mississippi, cultivating and to a large extent subsisting on maize.

Sagard, an eyewitness of what he reports, says, in speaking of the agriculture of the Hurons in 1623-26, that they dug a round place at every 2 feet or less, where they planted in the month of May in each hole nine or ten grains of corn which they had previously selected, culled, and soaked for several days in water. And every year they thus planted their corn in the same places or spots, which they renovated with their small wooden shovels. He indicates the height of the corn by the statement that he lost his way quicker in these fields than in the prairies or forests (Hist. du Canada, I, 265-266, 1636, repr. 1866).

Indian corn, the great American cereal, "was found in cultivation from the southern extremity of Chile to the 50th parallel of N. latitude" (Brinton, Myths of the New World, 22, 1868). "All the nations who inhabit from the sea as far as the Illinois, and even farther, carefully cultivate the maize corn, which they make their principal subsistence" (Du Pratz, Hist. La., II, 239, 1763). "The whole of the tribes situated in the Mississippi valley, in Ohio and the lakes reaching on both sides of

the Alleghanies, quite to Massachusetts and other parts of New England, cultivated Indian corn. It was the staple product" (Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 80, 1851).

The great length of the period previous to the discovery during which maize had been in cultivation is proved by its differentiation into varieties, of which there were four in Virginia; by the fact that charred corn and impressions of corn on burnt clay have been found in the mounds and in the ruins of prehistoric pueblos in the S. W.; by the Delaware tradition; and by the fact that the builders of the oldest mounds must have been tillers of the soil.

Some idea of the extent of the cultivation of maize by some of the tribes may be gained from the following estimates: The amount of corn (probably in the ear) of the Iroquois destroyed by Denonville in 1687 was estimated at 1,000,000 bushels (Charlevoix, Hist. Nouv. Fr., II, 355, 1744; also Doc. Hist. N. Y., I, 238, 1849). According to Tonti, who accompanied the expedition, they were engaged seven days in cutting up the corn of 4 villages. Gen. Sullivan, in his expedition into the Iroquois country, destroyed 160,000 bushels of corn and cut down the Indian orchards; in one orchard alone 1,500 apple trees were destroyed (Hist. N. Y. During the Revolutionary War, II, 334, 1879). Gen. Wayne, writing from Grand Glaize in 1794, says: "The margins of these beautiful rivers—the Miami of the Lake and the Au Glaize—appear like one continuous village for a number of miles, both above and below this place; nor have I ever before beheld such immense fields of corn in any part of America from Canada to Florida" (Many-penny, Ind. Wards, 84, 1880).

If we are indebted to the Indians for maize, without which the peopling of America would probably have been delayed for a century; it is also from them that the whites learned the methods of planting, storing, and using it. The ordinary corncribs, set on posts, are copies of those in use among the Indians, which Lawson described in 1701 (Hist. Car., 35, repr. 1860).

Beans, squashes, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, tobacco, gourds, and the sunflower were also cultivated to some extent, especially in what are now the southern states. According to Beverly (Hist. Va., 125-128, 1722), the Indians had two varieties of sweet potatoes. Marquette, speaking of the Illinois Indians, says that in addition to maize, "they also sow beans and melons, which are excellent, especially those with a red seed. Their squashes are not of the best; they dry them in the sun to eat in the winter and spring" (Voy. and Discov., in French, Hist. Coll. La., IV, 33, 1852).

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(C. T.)

Ahadzooas. The principal village of the Oiaht, on Diana id., W. coast of Vancouver id.—Can. Ind. Aff., 263, 1902.

Ahahpitape (*aah'-pŭn* 'blood,' *tŭppe* 'people': 'bloody band'). A division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.

Ah-ah'-pi-tä-pe.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1877. **Ah'-pai-tup-iks.**—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892. **A'-pe-tup-i.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862. **Bloody Piedgans.**—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. 1850, 144, 1851.

Ahahswinnis. The principal village of the Opitchesaht, on the E. bank of Somass r., Vancouver id.—Can. Ind. Aff., 263, 1902.

Ahahweh (*ä'hăwe*, 'a swan.'—Wm. Jones). A phratry of the Chippewa. According to Morgan it is the Duck gens of the tribe.

A-auh-wauh.—Ramsey in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 83, 1850. **Ah-ah-wai.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 304, 1853. **Ah-ah-wauk.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885. **Ah-ah'-weh.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Ah-auh-wauh.**—Ramsey in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 91, 1850. **Ah-auh-wauh-ug.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 87, 1885 (plural). **Ahawhwauk.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 142, 1852.

Ahdik (*údĭ'k*, 'caribou'—W. Jones). A gens of the Chippewa, often translated 'reindeer.'

Addick.—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885. **Ad-dik.**—Tanner, Narrative, 314, 1830. **Ad-dik'.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Âtik'.**—Gatschet *fide* Tomazin, Indian informant.

Ahkaiksumiks. A subtribe gens of the Kainah.

Ah-kaik'-sum-iks.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892.

Ahkaipokaks (*ah-kai-ĭm'* 'many', *po-ka'* 'child': 'many children.'—Grinnell). A subtribe or gens of the Kainah.

Ah-kai'-po-kaks.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892.

Ahkaiyikokakiniks ('white breasts'). A band or gens of the Piegan.

Ah-kai-yi-ko-ka'-kin-iks.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892. **Kai'-it-ko-ki'-ki-naks.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862.

Ahkotashiks ('many beasts [horses]'). A subtribe or gens of the Kainah.

Ahk-o'-tash-iks.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892.

Ahkwonistsists ('many lodge poles'). A subtribe or gens of the Kainah.

Ah-kwo'-nis-tsists.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892.

Ahmik ('beaver'). A gens of the Chippewa.

Ah-meek.—Tanner, Narrative, 314, 1830. **Ah-mik'.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Amik.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 45, 1885. **Umi'k.**—Jones, inf'n, 1905 (correct form).

Ahousaht. A Nootka tribe about Clayoquot sd., w. coast of Vancouver id.; pop. 212 in 1911. Their principal village is Mahktosis. (J. R. S.)

Ahhousaht.—Can. Ind. Aff., 188, 1883. **Ahosett.**—Swan in Smithson. Cont., XVI, 56, 1870. **Ahousaht.**—Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1868. **Ahousĕt.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Ahowartz.**—Armstrong, Oreg., 136, 1857. **Ahowsaht.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 130, 1891. **Ah-owz-arts.**—Jewitt, Narr., 36, 1849. **Arhosett.**—Swan, MS., B. A. E., **Asonsaht.**—Dept. Ind. Aff., 7, 1872.

Ahulka (*A-hul-qa*). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk, on Fraser r., British Columbia, just below Siska; pop. 5 in 1897, the last time the name appears.

Ahulqa.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Halaha.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1885, 196 (probably the same).

Ainslie Creek. A band of Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., above Spuzzum, Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878.

Aiodjus (*ᵋai'ᵋodjus*, 'all fat [meat]'). A Skittagetan town on the W. side of the mouth of Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte isds. It was occupied by the Aokeawai before they moved to Alaska.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Aisikstukiks ('biters'). A band of the Siksika.

Ai-sik'-stŭk-iks.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892.

Aivilik ('having walrus'). An Eskimo village on Repulse bay, Franklin dist., the principal winter settlement of the Aivilirmiut.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 449, 1888. **A'-wee-lik.**—McClintock, Voy. of Fox, 163, 1881. **Aywee-lik.**—Lyons, Priv. Journ., 161, 1825. **Eiwili.**—Klutschak, Unter d. Eskimo, map, 48, 1881. **Iwillichs.**—Gilder, Schwatka's Search, 294, 1881. **Iwillie.**—Ibid., 304. **Iwillik.**—Ibid., 181.

Aivilirmiut ('people of the walrus place'). A Central Eskimo tribe on the N. shores of Hudson bay from Chesterfield inlet to Fox channel, among whom Rae sojourned in 1846–47, C. F. Hall in 1864–69, and Schwatka in 1877–79. They kill deer, muskoxen, seal, walrus, trout, and salmon, caching a part of the meat and blubber, which before winter they bring to one of their central settlements. Their chief villages are Akudlit, Avilik, Iglulik, Maluksilak, Nuvung, Pikuliak, Ugluriak, Ukusiksalik; summer villages are Inugsulik, Kariak Naujan, Pitiktaujang.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 445, 1888.

Ahaknañĕlet.—Petitot in Bib. Ling. et Ethnol. Am., III, xi, 1876 (so called by the Chiglit of Liverpool bay: sig. 'women'). **A-hak-nan-helet.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 362, 1851. **Ahaknanhelik.**—Richardson, Polar Regions, 300, 1861. **Ahwhacknanhelett.**—Franklin, Journey to Polar Sea, II, 42, 1824. **Aivillirmiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 445, 1888. **Eivillinmiut.**—Boas in Trans. Anthrop. Soc. Wash., III, 102, 1885. **Eiwillik.**—Boas in Zeitschr. Ges. f. Erdk., 226, 1883.

Aiyansh ('eternal bloom.'—Dorsey). A mission village on the lower course of Nass r., British Columbia, founded in 1871, its inhabitants being drawn from Niska villages. Pop. 133 in 1901.

Aiyansh.—Can. Ind. Aff., 271, 1889. **Aiyaush.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 281, 1897 (misprint).

Akamnik. A tribe of the Upper Kutenai living around Ft. Steele and the mission of St. Eugene on upper Kootenay r., Brit. Col.

Aqk'amnik.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Aqk'ā'mnik.**—Chamberlain in 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Can., 6, 1892.

Akanekunik ('Indians on a river'). A tribe of the Upper Kutenai on Kootenay r. at the Tobacco plains, Brit. Col.

Aqk'aneqúnik.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Aqk'āneqū'nik.**—Chamberlain in 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 6, 1892. **Tobacco Plains Kootanie.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 124B, 1884. **Tobacco Plains Kootenay.**—Chamberlain, op. cit., table opp. 41. **Yaket-ahno-klatak-makanay.**—Tolmie and Dawson, op. cit. **Yā'k'ēt aqkinūqtlē'ēt āqkts'mā'kinik.**—Chamberlain, op. cit., 6 ('Indians of the Tobacco plains,' from *yā'k'ēt* tobacco, *āqkinūqtlē'ēt* plain, *āqkts'mā'kinik* Indians).

Akiskenukinik ('people of the two lakes'). A tribe of the Upper Kutenai living on the Columbia lakes, having their chief settlement at Windermere, Brit. Col. They numbered 72 in 1911.

Akiskinookaniks.—Wilson in Trans. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 304, 1866. **Aqkiskanūkenik.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Aqki'sk'enū'-kinik.**—Chamberlain in 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 6, 1892. **Columbia Łakes.**—Ibid., 7.

Aktese. A village of the Kyuquot on Village id., Kyuquot sd., W. coast of Vancouver id.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Akudnirmiut ('people of the intervening country'). An Eskimo tribe of E. Baffin island,

on the shore of Home bay and northward. They migrate between their various stations, in winter as well as in summer, in search of deer, bear, seal, walrus, and salmon, having ceased to capture whales from the floe edge since the advent of whaling ships; pop. 83 in 1883 (Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 440, 1888). Their winter settlements are not permanent. Their villages and camping places are: Arbaktung, Avaudjelling, Ekalualuin, Ijelirtung, Idiutelling, Idniteling, Karmakdjuin, Kaudjukdjuak, Kivitung, Niakonaujang, Nudlung, Sirmiling.

Akugdlit. A village of the Aivilirmiut at the S. end of the gulf of Boothia, on Committee bay.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 445, 1888.

Akuli. An Iglulirmiut village on the isthmus of Melville peninsula; pop. 50.

Ac-cool-le.—Ross, Sec. Voy., 316, 1835. **Acculee.**—Ibid., map facing p. 262. **Ackoolee.**—Ibid., 254. **Akkoolee.**—Parry, Sec. Voy., 449, 1824.

Akuliak. An Akuliarmiut winter village on the N. shore of Hudson str., where there was an American whaling station; pop. 200.

Akuliaq.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Akuliarmiut ('people of the point between two large bays'). An Eskimo tribe settled on the N. shore of Hudson strait (Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 421, 1888). They go to Amakdjuak through White Bear sd. to hunt, where they meet the Nugumiut.

Akkolear.—Gilder, Schwatka's Search, 181, 1881. **Akudliarmiut.**—Boas in Trans. Anthrop. Soc. Wash., III, 96, 1885. **Akuliak-Eskimos.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., 68, 1885.

Algic. A term applied by H. R. Schoolcraft to the Algonquian tribes and languages, and used occasionally by other writer since his time. *Algique* is employed by some Canadian French essayists. Schoolcraft himself (Ind. Tribes, v. 536, 1855) includes the term in his list of words of Indian origin. The word seems to be formed arbitrarily from *Alg*, a part of Algonkin, and the English adjectival termination *ic*. (A. F. C.)

Algonkian. A geological term used to designate an important series of rocks lying between the Archean and the Paleozoic systems. These rocks are most prominent in the region of L. Superior, a characteristic territory of the Indians of the Algonquian family, whence the name. Geologists speak of the "Algonkian period." (A. F. C.)

Algonkin (a name hitherto variously and erroneously interpreted, but Hewitt suggests that it is probably from (Micmac) *algoomeaking*, or *algoomaking*, 'at the place of spearing fish and eels [from the bow of a canoe]'). A term applied originally to the Weskarini, a small Algonquian tribe formerly living on the present Gatineau r., a tributary of Ottawa r., E. of the present city of Ottawa, in Quebec. Later the name was used to include also the Amikwa, Kichesipirini, Kinonche, Kisakon, Maskasinik, Matawachkirini, Missisauga, Michaconbidi Nikikouek, Ononchataronon, Oskemanitigou, Ouasouarini, Outaouakamigouk, Outchougai, Powating, Sagahiganirini, and Sagnitaounigama. French writers sometimes called the Montagnais encountered along the lower St. Lawrence, the Lower Algonquins, because they spoke the same language; and the ethnic stock and family of languages has been named from the Algonkin, who formed a close alliance with the French at the first settlement of Canada and received their help against the Iroquois. The latter, however, afterward procured firearms and soon forced the Algonkin to abandon the St Lawrence region. Some of the bands on Ottawa r. fled W. to Mackinaw and into Michigan, where they consolidated and became known under the modern name of Ottawa. The others fled to the N. and E., beyond reach of the Iroquois, but gradually found their way back and reoccupied the country. Their chief gathering place and mission station was at Three Rivers, in Quebec Nothing is known of their social organization. The bands now recognized as Algonkin, with their population in 1900, are as follows. In Ottawa: Golden Lake, 86; North Renfrew, 286; Gibson (Iroquois in part), 123. In Quebec: River Desert, 393; Timiskaming, 203; Lake of Two Mountains (Iroquois in part), 447; total, 1,536. As late as 1894 the Dept. of Indian Affairs included as Algonkin also 1,679 "stragglers" in Pontiac, Ottawa co., Champlain, and St Maurice in Quebec, but these are omitted from subsequent reports. In 1884 there were 3,874 Algonkin in Quebec province and in E. Ontario, including the Timiskaming. Following are the Algonkin villages, so far as they are known to have been recorded: Cape Magdalen, Egan, Hartwell, Isle aux Tourtes (Kichesipirini and Nipissing), Rouge River, Tangouaen (Algonkin and Huron). (J. M. C. T.)

Abnaki.—For forms of this word as applied to the Algonkin, see *Abnaki*. **Akwanake.**—Brebœuf quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 207, 1854. **Alagonkins.**—

Croghan (1765) in Monthly Am. Jour. Geol., 272, 1831. **Algokin.**—McKenzie quoted by Tanner, Narr., 332, 1830. **Algomeequin.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 306, 1851. **Algomequins.**—Ibid., V, 38, 1855. **Algommequin.**—Champlain (1632), Œuv., V, pt. 2, 193, 1870. **Algomquins.**—Sagard (1636), Canada, I, 247, 1866. **Algoncains.**—Hennepin, New Disc., 95, 1698. **Algongins.**—Tracy (1667) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 153, 1853. **Algonguin.**—Morse, N. Am., 238, 1776. **Algonic** Indians.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 38, 1851. **Algonkins.**—Hennepin (1683) in Harris, Voy. and Trav., II, 916, 1705. **Algonméquin.**—Martin in Bressani, Rel. Abrégée, 319, 1653. **Algonovins.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., V, 120, 1789. **Algonquains.**—Jes. Rel. 1653, 3, 1858. **Algonquens.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 358. 1852. **Algonquin.**—Jes. Rel. 1632, 14, 1858. **Algoomenquini.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 500, 1878. **Algoquins.**—Lewis and Clark, Trav., I, map, 1817. **Algoquois.**—Audouard, Far West, 207, 1896. **Algouinquins.**—Gorges (1658) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 67, 1847. **Algoumekins.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 24, 1836. **Algoumequini.**—De Laet (1633) quoted by Vater, Mithridates, pt. 3, sec. 3, 404, 1816. **Algoumequins.**—Champlain (1603), Œuv., II, 8, 1870. **Algumenquini.**—Kingsley, Standard Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 147, 1883. **Alinconguins.**—Nicolls (1666) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 147, 1853. **Alkonkins.**—Hutchins (1778) quoted by Jefferson, Notes, 141, 1825. **Alquequin.**—Lloyd in Jour. Anthrop. Inst. G. B., IV, 44, 1875. **Altenkins.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 281, 1855 (misprint). **Attenkins.**—Clinton (1745), ibid., 276.

Algonquian Family (adapted from the name of the Algonkin tribe). A linguistic stock which formerly occupied a more extended area than any other in North America. Their territory reached from the E. shore of Newfoundland to the Rocky mts. and from Churchill r. to Pamlico sd. The E. parts of this territory were separated by an area occupied by Iroquoian tribes. On the E., Algonquian tribes skirted the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland to Neuse r.; on the S., they touched on the territories of the eastern Siouan, southern Iroquoian, and the Muskhogean families; on the W., they bordered on the Siouan area; on the N.W., on the Kitunahan and Athapascan; in Ungava they came into contact with the Eskimo; in Newfoundland they surrounded on three sides the Beothuk. The Cheyenne and Arapaho moved from the main body and drifted out into the plains. Although there is a general agreement as to the peoples which should be included in this family, information in regard to the numerous dialects is too limited to justify an attempt to give a strict linguistic classification; the data are in fact so meagre, in many instances as to leave it doubtful whether certain bodies were confederacies, tribes, bands, or clans, especially bodies which have become extinct or can not be identified, since early writers have frequently designated settlements or bands of the same tribe as distinct tribes. As in the case of all Indians, travellers, observing part of a tribe settled at one place and part at another, have frequently taken them for different peoples, and have dignified single villages, settlements, or bands with the title "tribe" or "nation," named from the locality or the chief. It is generally impossible to discriminate between tribes and villages throughout the greater part of New England and along the Altantic coast, for the Indians there seem to have been grouped into small communities, each taking its name from the principal village of the group or from a neighbouring stream or other natural feature. Whether these were subordinate to some real tribal authority or of equal rank and interdependent, although still allied, it is impossible in many instances to determine. Since true tribal organization is found among the better known branches and can be traced in several instances in the eastern division, it is presumed that it was general. A geographic classification of the Algonquian tribes follows:

Western division, comprising three groups dwelling along the E. slope of the Rocky mts: Blackfoot confederacy, composed of the Siksika, Kainah, and Piegan; Arapaho and Cheyenne.

Northern division, the most extensive one, stretching from the extreme N. W. of the Algonquian area to the extreme E., chiefly N. of the St. Lawrence and the Great lakes, including several groups which, on account of insufficient knowledge of their linguistic relations, can only partially be outlined: Chippewa group, embracing the Cree (?), Ottawa, Chippewa, and Missisauga; Algonkin group, comprising the Nipissing, Timiskaming, Abitibi, and Algonkin.

Northeastern division, embracing the tribes inhabiting E. Quebec, the Maritime provinces, and E. Maine: the Montagnais group, composed of the *Naskapi*, *Montagnais*, *Mistassin*, *Bersiamite*, and Papinachois; *Abnaki* group, comprising the *Micmac*, *Malecite*, Passamaquoddy, Arosaguntacook, Sokoki, Penobscot, and Norridgewock.

Central division, including groups that resided in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio: Menominee; the Sauk group, including the Sauk, Fox, and Kickapoo; Mascouten; Potawatomi; Illinois branch of the Miami group, comprising the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Tamaroa, and Michigamea; Miami branch, composed of the Miami, Piankashaw, and Wea.

Eastern division, embracing all the Algonquian tribes that lived along the Atlantic coast S. of the Abnaki and including several confederacies and groups, as the Pennacook, Massachuset, Wampanoag, Narraganset, Nipmuc, Montauk, Mohegan, Mahican, Wappinger, Delawares, Shawnee, Nanticoke, Conoy, Powhatan, and Pamlico.

As the early settlements of the French, Dutch, and English were all within the territory of the eastern members of the family, they were the first aborigines N. of the Gulf of Mexico to feel the blighting effect of contact with a superior race. As a rule the relations of the French with the Algonquian tribes were friendly, the Foxes being the only tribe against whom they waged war. The English settlements were often engaged in border wars with their Algonquian neighbours, who, continually pressed farther toward the interior by the advancing white immigration, kept up for a time a futile struggle for the possession of their territory. The eastern tribes, from Maine to Carolina, were defeated and their tribal organization was broken up, Some withdrew to Canada, others crossed the mountains into the Ohio valley, while a few bands were located on reservations by the whites, only to dwindle and ultimately become extinct. Of many of the smaller tribes of New England, Virginia, and other eastern states there are no living representatives. Even the languages of some are known only by a few words mentioned by early historians, while some tribes are known only by name. The Abnaki and others who fled into Canada settled along the St. Lawrence under the protection of the French, whose active allies they became in all the subsequent wars with the English down to the fall of the French power in Canada. Those who crossed the Allegheny mts. into the Ohio valley, together with the Wyandot and the native Algonquian tribes of that region, formed themselves into a loose confederacy, allied first with the French and afterward with the English against the advancing settlements with the declared purpose of preserving the Ohio r. as the Indian boundary. Wayne's victory in 1794 put an end to the struggle, and at the treaty of Greenville in 1795 the Indians acknowledged their defeat and made the first cession of land W. of the Ohio. Tecumseh and his brother, Ellskwatawa, aroused the western tribes against the United States a few years later, but the disastrous defeat at Tippecanoe in 1811 and the death of their leader broke the spirit of the Indians. In 1815 those who had taken part against the United States during the War of 1812 made peace with the Government; then began the series of treaties by which, within thirty years, most of the Indians of this region ceded their lands and removed W. of the Mississippi.

A factor which contributed greatly to the decline of the Algonquian ascendency was the power of the Iroquoian confederacy, which by the beginning of the 17th century had developed a power destined to make them the scourge of the other Indian populations from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and from Ottawa r. in Canada to the Tennessee. After destroying the Huron and the Erie, they turned their power chiefly against the Algonquian tribes, and ere long Ohio and Indiana were nearly deserted, only a few villages of Miami remaining here and there in the northern portion. The region S. and W. they made a desert, clearing of native inhabitants the whole country within 500 m. of their seats. The Algonquian tribes fled before them to the region of the upper lakes and the banks of the Mississippi, and only when the French had guaranteed them protection against their deadly foes did they venture to turn back toward the E.

The central Algonquians are tall, averaging about 173 cm.; they have the typical Indian nose, heavy and prominent, somewhat hooked in men, flatter in women; their cheek bones are heavy; the head among the tribes of the Great lakes is very large and almost brachycephalic, but showing considerable variation; the face is very large. The type of the Atlantic coast Algonquians can hardly be determined from living individuals, as no full-bloods survive, but skulls found in old burial grounds show that they were tall, their faces not quite so broad, the heads much more elongate and remarkably high, resembling in this respect the Eskimo and suggesting the possibility that on the New England coast there may have been some mixture with that type. The Cheyenne and Arapaho are even taller than the central Algonquians; their faces are larger, their heads more elongate. It is worthy of remark that in the region in which the mound builders' remains are found, rounded heads prevailed, and the present population of the region are also more round-headed, perhaps suggesting fusion of blood (Boas, inf'n, 1905).

The religious beliefs of the eastern Algonquian tribes were similar in their leading features. Their myths are numerous. Their deities, or *manitus*, including objects animate

and inanimate, were many, but the chief culture hero, he to whom the creation and control of the world were ascribed, was substantially the same in character, although known by various names, among different tribes. As Manibozho, or Michabo, among the Chippewa and other like tribes, he was usually identified as a fabulous great rabbit, bearing some relation to the sun; and this identification with the great rabbit appears to have prevailed among other tribes, being found as far S. as Maryland. Brinton (Hero Myths, 1882) believes this mythological animal to have been merely a symbol of light, adopted because of the similarity between the Algonquian words for rabbit and light. Among the Siksika this chief beneficent deity was known as Napiw, among the Abnaki as Ketchiniwesk, among the New England tribes as Kiehtan, Woonand, Cautantowit, etc. He it was who created the world by magic power, peopled it with game and the other animals, taught his favorite people the arts of the chase, and gave them corn and beans. But this deity was distinguished more for his magical powers and his ability to overcome opposition by trickery, deception, and falsehood than for benevolent qualities. The objects of nature were deities to them, as the sun, the moon, fire, trees, lakes, and the various animals. Respect was also paid to the four cardinal points. There was a general belief in a soul, shade, or immortal spiritual nature not only in man but in animals and all other things, and in a spiritual abode to which this soul went after the death of the body, and in which the occupations and enjoyments were supposed to be similar to those of this life. Priests or conjurers, called by the whites medicine-men, played an important part in their social, political, and religious systems. They were supposed to possess influence with spirits or other agencies, which they could bring to their aid in prying into the future, inflicting or curing disease, etc.

Among the tribes from s. New England to Carolina, including especially the Mohegan, Delawares, the people of the Powhatan confederacy, and the Chippewa, descent was reckoned in the female line; among the Potawatomi, Abnaki, Blackfeet, and probably most of the northern tribes, in the male line. Within recent times descent has been paternal also among the Menominee, Sauk and Fox, Illinois, Kickapoo, and Shawnee, and, although it has been stated that it was anciently maternal, there is no satisfactory proof of this. The Cree, Arapaho, and Cheyenne are without clans or gentes. The gens or clan was usually governed by a chief, who in some cases was installed by the heads of other clans or gentes. The tribe also had its chief, usually selected from a particular clan or gens, though the manner of choosing a chief and the authority vested in him varied somewhat in the different tribes. This was the peace chief, whose authority was not absolute, and who had no part in the declaration of war or in carrying it on, the leader in the campaign being one who had acquired a right to the position by noted deeds and skill. In some tribes the title of chief was hereditary, and the distinction between a peace chief and a war chief was not observed. The chief's power among some tribes, as the Miami, were greater than in others. The government was directed in weighty matters by a council, consisting of the chiefs of the clans or gentes of the tribe. It was by their authority that tribal war was undertaken, peace concluded, territory sold, etc.

The Algonquian tribes were mainly sedentary and agricultural, probably the only exceptions being those of the cold regions of Canada and the Siksika of the plains. The Chippewa did not formerly cultivate the soil. Maize was the staple Indian food product, but the tribes of the region of the Great lakes, particularly the Menominee, made extensive use of wild rice. The Powhatan tribes raised enough maize to supply not only their own wants but those of the Virginia colonists for some years after the founding of Jamestown, and the New England colonists were more than once relieved from hunger by corn raised by the natives. In 1792 Wayne's army found a continuous plantation along the entire length of the Maumee from Ft. Wayne to L. Erie. Although depending chiefly on hunting and fishing for subsistence, the New England tribes cultivated large quantities of maize, beans, pumpkins, and tobacco. It is said they understood the advantage of fertilizing, using fish, shells, and ashes for this purpose. The tools they used in preparing the ground and in cultivation were usually wooden spades or hoes, the latter being made by fastening to a stick, as a handle, a shell, the shoulder blade of an animal, or a tortoise shell. It was from the Algonquian tribes that the whites first learned to make hominy, succotash, samp, maple sugar, johnnycake, etc. Gookin, in 1674, thus describes the method of preparing food among the Indians of Massachusetts: "Their food is generally

boiled maize, or Indian corn, mixed with kidney beans, or sometimes without. Also, they frequently boil in this pottage fish and flesh of all sorts, either new taken or dried, as shad, eels, alewives, or a kind of herring, or any other sort of fish. But they dry mostly those sorts before mentioned. These they cut in pieces, bones and all, and boil them in the aforesaid pottage. I have wondered many times that they were not in danger of being choked with fish bones; but they are so dexterous in separating the bones from the fish in their eating thereof that they are in no hazard. Also, they boil in this frumenty all sorts of flesh they take in hunting, as venison, beaver, bear's flesh, moose, otters, raccoons, etc., cutting this flesh in small pieces and boiling it as aforesaid. Also, they mix with the said pottage several sorts of roots, as Jerusalem artichokes, and groundnuts, and other roots, and pompions, and squashes, and also several sorts of nuts or masts, as oak acorns, chestnuts, and walnuts; these husked and dried and powdered, they thicken their pottage therewith. Also, sometimes, they beat their maize into meal and sift it through a basket made for that purpose. With this meal they make bread, baking it in the ashes, covering the dough with leaves. Sometimes they make of their meal a small sort of cakes and boil them. They make also a certain sort of meal of parched maize. This meal they call "nokake." Their pots were made of clay, somewhat egg-shaped; their dishes, spoons, and ladles of wood; their water pails of birch bark, doubled up so as to make them four-cornered, with a handle. They also had baskets of various sizes in which they placed their provisions; these were made of rushes, stalks, corn husks, grass, and bark, often ornamented with coloured figures of animals. Mats woven of bark and rushes, dressed deerskins, feather garments, and utensils of wood, stone, and horn are mentioned by explorers. Fish were taken with hooks, spears, and nets, in canoes and along the shore, on the sea and in the ponds and rivers. They captured without much trouble all the smaller kinds of fish, and, in their canoes, often dragged sturgeon with nets stoutly ma e of Canada hemp" (De Forest, His'. Inds. Conn. 1853). Canoes used for fishing were of two kinds—one of birch bark, very light, but liable to overset; the other made from the trunk of a large tree. Their clothing was composed chiefly of the skins of animals, tanned until soft and pliable, and was sometimes ornamented with paint and beads made from shells. Occasionally they decked themselves with mantles made of feathers overlapping each other as on the back of the fowl. The dress of the women consisted usually of two articles, a leather shirt, or undergarment, ornamented with fringe, and a skirt of the same material fastened round the waist with a belt and reaching nearly to the feet. The legs were protected, especially in the winter, with leggings, and the feet with moccasins of soft dressed leather, often embroidered with wampun. The men usually covered the lower part of the body with a breech-cloth, and often wore a skin mantle thrown over one shoulder. The women dressed their hair in a thick heavy plait which fell down the neck, and sometimes ornamented their heads with bands decorated with wampum or with a small cap. Higginson (New England's Plantation, 1629) says: "Their hair is usually cut before. leaving one lock longer than the rest." The men went bareheaded, with their hair fantastically trimmed, each according to his own fancy. One would shave it on one side and leave it long on the other; another left an unshaved strip, 2 or 3 in. wide, running from the forehead to the nape of the neck.

The typical Algonquian lodge of the woods and lakes was oval, and the conical lodge, made of sheets of birch-bark, also occurred. The Mohegan, and to some extent the Virginia Indians, constructed long communal houses which accommodated a number of families. The dwellings in the N. were sometimes built of logs, while those in the S. and parts of the W. were constructed of saplings fixed in the ground, bent over at the top, and covered with movable matting, thus forming a long, round-roofed house. The Delawares and some other eastern tribes, preferring to live separately, built smaller dwellings. The manner of construction among the Delawares is thus described by Zeisberger: "They peel trees, abounding with sap, such as lime trees, etc., then cutting the bark into pieces of 2 or 3 yards in length, they lay heavy stones upon them, that they may become flat and even in drying. The frame of the hut is made by driving poles into the ground and strengthening them by cross beams. This framework is covered, both within and without, with the above-mentioned pieces of bark, fastened very tight with bast or twigs of hickory, which are remarkably tough. The roof runs up to a ridge, and is covered in the same manner. These huts have

one opening in the roof to let out the smoke and one in the side for an entrance. The door is made of a large piece of bark without either bolt or lock, a stick leaning against the outside being a sign that nobody is at home. The light enters by small openings furnished with sliding shutters." The covering was sometimes rushes or long reed grass. The houses of the Illinois are described by Hennepin as being "made with long arbors" and covered with double mats of flat flags. Those of the Chippewa and the Plains tribes were circular or conical, a framework covered with bark among the former, a frame of movable poles covered with dressed skins among the latter. The villages, especially along the Atlantic coast, were frequently surrounded with stockades of tall, stout stakes firmly set in the ground. A number of the western Algonquian towns are described by early explorers as fortified or as surrounded with palisades.

In no other tribes N. of Mexico was picture writing developed to the advanced stage that it reached among the Delawares and the Chippewa. The figures were scratched or painted on pieces of bark or on slabs of wood. Some of the tribes, especially the Ottawa, were great traders, acting as chief middlemen between the more distant Indians and the early French settlements. Some of the interior tribes of Illinois and Wisconsin made but little use of the canoe, travelling almost always afoot; while others who lived along the upper lakes and the Atlantic coast were expert canoemen. The canoes of the upper lakes were of birch-bark, strengthened on the inside with ribs or knees. The more solid and substantial boat of Virginia and the western rivers was the dugout, made from the trunk of a large tree. The manufacture of pottery, though the product was small, except in one or two tribes, was widespread. Judged by the number of vessels found in the graves of the regions occupied by the Shawnee, this tribe carried on the manufacture to a greater extent than any other. The usual method of burial was in graves, each clan or gens having its own cemetery. The mortuary ceremonies among the eastern and central tribes were substantially as described by Zeisberger. Immediately after death the corpse was arrayed in the deceased's best clothing and decked with the chief ornaments worn in life, sometimes having the face and shirt painted red, then laid on a mat or skin in the middle of the hut, and the arms and personal effects were placed about it. After sunset, and also before daybreak, the female relations and friends assembled around the body to mourn over it. The grave was dug generally by old women; inside it was lined with bark, and when the corpse was placed in it 4 sticks were laid across. and a covering of bark was placed over these; then the grave was filled with earth. An earlier custom was to place in the grave the personal effects or those indicative of the character and occupation of the deceased, as well as food, cooking utensils, etc. Usually the body was placed horizontally, though among some of the western tribes, as the Foxes, it was sometimes buried in a sitting posture. It was the custom of probably most of the tribes to light fires on the grave for four nights after burial. The Illinois, Chippewa, and some of the extreme western tribes frequently practised tree or scaffold burial. The bodies of the chiefs of the Powhatan confederacy were stripped of the flesh and the skeletons were placed on scaffolds in a charnel house. The Ottawa usually placed the body for a short time on a scaffold near the grave previous to burial. The Shawnee, and possibly one or more of the southern Illinois tribes, were accustomed to bury their dead in box-shaped sepulchres made of undressed stone slabs. The Nanticoke, and some of the western tribes, after temporary burial in the ground or exposure on scaffolds, removed the flesh and reinterred the skeletons.

The eastern Algonquian tribes probably equalled the Iroquois in bravery, intelligence, and physical powers, but lacked their constancy, solidity of character, and capability of organization, and do not appear to have appreciated the power and influence they might have wielded by combination. The alliances between tribes were generally temporary and without real cohesion. There seems, indeed, to have been some element in their character which rendered them incapable of combining in large bodies, even against a common enemy. Some of their great chieftains, as Philip, Pontiac, and Tecumseh, attempted at different periods to unite the kindred tribes in an effort to resist the advance of the white race; but each in turn found that a single great defeat disheartened his followers and rendered all his efforts fruitless, and the former two fell by the hands of deserters from their own ranks. The Virginia tribes, under the able guidance of Powhatan and Opechancanough, formed an exception to the general rule. They presented a united front to the whites, and resisted for

years every step of their advance until the Indians were practically exterminated. From the close of the Revolution to the treaty of Greenville (1795) the tribes of the Ohio valley also made a desperate stand against the Americans. In individual character many of the Algonquian chiefs rank high, and Tecumseh stands out prominently as one of the noblest figures in Indian history.

The present number of the Algonquian family is about 90,000, of whom about 40,000 are in the United States and 50,000 in Canada. The largest tribes are the Chippewa and the Cree. (J. M. C. T.)

>**Algonkin-Lenape.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 23, 305, 1836. Berghaus (1845), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1848. Ibid., 1852. >**Algonquin.**—Bancroft, Hist. U. S., III, 237, 1840. Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, v, 381, 1847 (follows Gallatin). >**Algonkins.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, xcix, 77, 1848. Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 401, 1853. >**Algonkin.**—Turner in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 55, 1856. Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 232, 1862 (treats only of Crees, Blackfeet, Shyennes). Hale in Am. Antiq., 112, April, 1883 (treated with reference to migration). <**Algonkin.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 1856 (adds to Gallatin's list of 1836 the Bethuck, Shyenne, Blackfoot, and Arrapaho). Latham, Opuscula, 327, 1860 (as in preceding). Latham, Elem. Comp. Philol., 447, 1862. <**Algonquin.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and S. Am., 460, 465, 1878 (list includes the Maquas, and Iroquois tribe). >**Saskatschwainer.**—Berghaus, Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1848 (probably designates the Arapaho). >**Arapahoes.**—Berghaus, Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852. ×**Algonkin und Beothuk.**—Berghaus, Physik. Atlas, map 72, 1887.

Algonquins of Portage de Prairie. A Chippewa band formerly living near L. of the Woods and E. of it in Manitoba. They removed before 1804 to the Red r. country through persuasions of the traders.—Lewis and Clark, Disc., 55, 1806.

Alimibegouek (probable cognate with the Chippewa *Ŭnĭmĭbigog*, 'they that live by the river'.—Wm. Jones). Mentioned as one of the four divisions of the Cree, living on l. Alimibeg (Nipigon), which discharges into l. Superior, Ontario. Creuxius places them immediately N. of the lake, near the S. end of Hudson bay. What part of the Cree of modern times these include is not determinable. (J. M. C. T.)

Alimibegoueci.—Creuxius, map New France, 1664. **Kilistinons Alimibegouek.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 21, 1858.

Alkali Lake. A Shuswap village or band near Fraser r. and opposite the mouth of Chilcotin r., Brit. Col.; pop. 209 in 1911.

Alkakalilkes.—Brit. Col. Map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872 (probably identical). **Alkali Lake.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 269, 1902.

Alkunwea (*A'lk'unwēE*, 'lower corner'). A subdivision of the Laalaksentaio, a Kwakiutl gens.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 332, 1897.

Allagasomeda. A Chimmesyan village on upper Skeena r., British Columbia.—Downie in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XXXI, 253, 1861.

Allh. A body of Salish E. of Chemainus lake, Vancouver id.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Altar. Using the term in its broadest sense, an altar, on which sacrifices were made or offerings laid or around which some other act of worship was performed, was a feature of the performance of every ceremony of the American Indians. Some of these altars are so simple that their nature is not easily apprehended: an excavation in the earth, a pile of rocks, a fire, a buffalo skull serving the purpose. Others, presenting a complex assemblage of parts, are definitely recognizable as altars and in some cases resemble in form the altars of civilized people, for example, those of the Hopi and the Sia. The altar, on account of its universal distribution, thus renders important aid to the comparative study of religions. The effect of the altar is to localize the worship and to furnish a place where the worshipper can convey to the deity his offering and prayers. Altar-shrines are often placed by springs, rivers, caves, rocks, or trees on mountains and near spots which certain deities are supposed to inhabit, in the belief that the roads of these deities extend from these localities. In pursuance of a like idea the Haida deposit certain offerings in the sea, and many tribes throw offerings into springs, lakes, and rivers. Some of the temporary altars of the eastern and southern Indians, so far as may be learned from the illustrations of early writers, consisted of an oval or circular palisade of carved stakes surrounding an area in the centre of which was a fire or a mat on which were laid various symbolic cult apparatus. Lafitau (Mœurs des Sauvages, II, 327, 1724) regards as a fire altar the pipe in the calumet ceremony of the Illinois described by Marquette. Such altars are more primitive than the temporary altars erected for the celebration of a ritual or a portion of a ritual, and the distinction should be noted. In this connection the cloud-blowing tubes and pipes of the ancient and modern Pueblos may also be mentioned. The widespread connection of fire with the altar is an

important fact. The disposition of logs in cruciform pattern for the kindling of new fire by the Creeks suggests an altar. Interesting examples of the use of fire in ceremony are the Iroquois white-dog rite and the night chant of the Navaho. Among the Siksika every tent contains an altar—a small excavation in the earth—where sweet gum is burned daily (Wissler). Prehistoric altars consisting of blocks of fire-hardened clay, or in rare cases, boxes of stone form the essential characteristic of many mounds and belong to the class of fire altars (Thomas, Putnam, Moorehead, Mills, Fowke). * * * * * * *
(W. H.)

Amaseconti ('abundance of small fish' [herring]). A small division of the Abnaki formerly residing in part at Farmington Falls, on Sandy r., Franklin co., Me., and partly near the present New Sharon, a few miles distant. They took part with the other Abnaki in the early Indian wars against the English and joined in the treaty made at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1713. Some of them lingered in their old homes until about 1797, when the last family removed to St Francis, Quebec, where they retained their distinctive name until 1809. (J. M.)

Amasaconticook.—Ballard in U. S. Coast Surv. Rep., 251, 1871 (given as the correct name of Sandy r). **Amasacontoog.**—Portsmouth treaty (1713) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 250, 1859. **Amasaguanteg.**—Gyles (1726), ibid., III, 357, 1853. **Amasconly.**—Niles (1761?) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VI, 247, 1837. **Amascontie.**—Niles (1761?), ibid., 4th s., V, 335, 1861. **Amasconty.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 21, 1824. **Amasecontee.**—Ibid., 82. **Amassacanty.**—Niles (1761?) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VI, 246, 1837. **Amassaconty.**—Penhallow, op. cit. **Amosequonty.**—Map of 1719 cited by Ballardin U. S. Coast Survey Rep., 251, 1871. **Aṅmesoukkanti.**—Rasles quoted by Ballard, ibid. **Anmessukkantti.**—Rasles (1722) quoted by Vetromile, Abnakis 23–27, 1866. **Anmissukanti.**—Abnaki letter (1721) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 262-3, 1819. **Aumesoukkantti.**—Rasles in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 102, 1856. **Meesee Contee.**—Allen, ibid., 31 (trans. 'herring place'). **Meesucontu.**—Willis, ibid., 105.

Amerind. A word composed of the first syllables of "American Indian," suggested in 1899 by an American lexicographer as a substitute for the inappropriate terms used to designate the race of man inhabiting the New World before its occupancy by Europeans. The convenience of such derivatives as Amerindic, Amerindize, Amerindian, proto-Amerind, pre-Amerindic, pseudo-Amerind, etc., argues in favour of the new word. The introduction of "Amerind" was urged by the late Maj. J. W. Powell, and it has the support of several anthropologists. A plea by Dr. W. J. McGee for its general adoption appeared in 1900 in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain. The use of "Amerind" at the International Congress of Americanists in New York, Oct., 1902, occasioned a discussion (Science, n. s., XVI, 892, 1902) in which it was supported by some and attacked by others. The name, nevertheless, has found its way into both scientific and popular literature. (A. F. C.)

Amikwa (from *amik*, 'beaver'). An Algonquian tribe found by the French on the N. shore of l. Huron, opposite Manitoulin id., where they were identified in the Jesuit Relations at various dates up to 1672. Bacqueville de la Potherie (Hist. Am. Sept., 1753) says that they and the Nipissing once inhabited the shores of l. Nipissing, and that they rendered themselves masters of all the other nations in those quarters until disease made great havoc among them and the Iroquois compelled the remainder of the tribe to betake themselves, some to the French settlements, others to l. Superior and to Green bay of lake Michigan. In 1740 a remnant had retired to Manitoulin id. Chauvignerie, writing in 1736, says of the Nipissing: "The armorial bearings of this nation are, the heron for the Achagué or Heron tribe, the beaver for the Ameko8es [Amikwa], the birch for the Bark tribe." The reference may possibly be to a gens of the Nipissing and not to the Amikwa tribe, yet the evidently close relation between the latter and the Nipissing justifies the belief that the writer alluded to the Amikwa as known to history. They claimed in 1673 to be allies of the Nipissing. (J. M. C. T.)

Amehouest.—Heriot, Travels, 197, 1807. **Amekoʔes.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1053, 1855. **Amicawaes.**—Boyd, Ind. Local Names, 3, 1885. **Amicois.**—Doc. of 1693 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 566, 1855. **Amicouës.**—Jes. Rel. 1671, 25, 1858. **Amicoures.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 79, 1858. **Amicours.**—Heriot, Trav., 194, 1807. **Amic-ways.**—Boyd, Ind. Local Names, 3, 1885. **Amihouis.**—Colden (1727—Five Nations, 86, 1747. **Amikois.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 722, 1855. **Amikones.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1854. **Amikoüai.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Amikoüas.**—Perrot (*ca*, 1700), Mém., 20 1864. **Amikouek.**—Jes, Rel. 1648, 62, 1858. **Amikoües.**—Gallinee (1669–70) in Margry, Déc., I, 162, 1875. **á Mikouest.**—La Potherie, Hist. l'Amér , II, 48, 1753 (misprint). **Amikouest.**—Ibid., 58. **Amikouëts.**—Neill in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 403, 1885. **Amikouis.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, 47, 1761. **Amikouys.**—Charlevoix (1743), Voy., II, 47, 1761. **Beaver**

(**Indians**).—Shea, Catholic Missions, 366, 1855. **Castor.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1854. **Naiz Percez.**—Jes. Rel. 1636, 92, 1858. **Nation du Castor.**—Ibid. **Nation of the Beaver.**—Jefferys, French Doms. Am., pt. 1, 47, 1761. **Nedspercez.**—Jes. Rel. 1657, 11, 1858. **Nez-Percés.**—Charlevoix, Hist. New France, Shea ed., III, 130, 1872. **Nez Percez.**—Ibid., 119. **Omikoues.**—Rasles (*ca.* 1723) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 251, 1819. **Ounikanes.**—Chauvignerie, (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft Ind. Tribes, III, 554, 1853 (misprint).

Amitok ('narrow'). A winter settlement of the Amitormiut on the E. coast of Melville peninsula, Franklin.

Amitigoke.—Gilder, Schwatka's Search, 181, 1881. **Amitioke.**—Parry, Second Voy., 206, 1824. **Amittioke.**—Ibid., map, 197. **Amitoq.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888. **Amityook.**—Lyon, Private Jour., 406, 1825.

Amitormiut ('inhabitants of the narrow place.'—Boas). An Eskimo tribe on the E. coast of Melville penin. Their principal village is Amitok, from which they take their name.—Gilder, Schwatka's Search, 181, 1881.

Amusements. When not bound down by stern necessity, the Indian at home was occupied much of the time with dancing, feasting, gaming, and story-telling. Though most of the dances were religious or otherwise ceremonial in character, there were some which had no other purpose than that of social pleasure. They might take place in the day or the night, be general or confined to particular societies, and usually were accompanied with the drum or other musical instrument to accentuate the song. The rattle was perhaps invariably used only in ceremonial dances. Many dances were of pantomimic or dramatic character, and the Eskimo had regular pantomime plays, though evidently due to Indian influence. The giving of presents was often a feature of the dance, as was betting of all athletic contests and ordinary games. The amusements of the Eskimo and extreme northern tribes were chiefly athletic, such as racing, wrestling, throwing of heavy stones, and tossing in a blanket. From Hudson bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the border of the plains, the great athletic game was the ball play, now adopted among civilized games under the name of lacrosse. In the N. it was played with one racket, and in the S. with two. Athletes were regularly trained for this game, and competitions were frequently inter-tribal. The wheel-and-stick game in one form or another was well-nigh universal. As played in the E. one gamester rolled forward a stone disc, or wheel, while his opponent slid after it a stick curved at one end in such a way that the wheel, when it fell to the ground, rested within the crook of the stick. On the plains and in the S. W. a wooden wheel, frequently netted, took the place of the stone disk. Like most Indian institutions, the game often had a symbolic significance in connection with a sun myth. A sacred variant of the game was played by the priests for divinatory purposes, or even as a sort of votive ceremony to procure the recovery of a patient. Target practice with arrows, knives, or hatchets, thrown from the hand, as well as with the bow or rifle, was also universal among the warriors and boys of the various tribes. The gaming arrows were of special design and ornamentation, and the game itself had often a symbolic purpose. Horse races, frequently inter-tribal, were prominent amusements, especially on the plains, during the warm season, and foot races, often elaborately ceremonial in character, were common among the sedentary agricultural tribes, particularly the Pueblos and the Wichita.

Games resembling dice and hunt-the-button were found everywhere and were played by both sexes alike, particularly in the tipi or the wigwam during the long winter nights. The dice, or their equivalents, were of stone, bone, fruit seeds, shell, wood, or reed, variously shaped and marked. They were thrown from the hand or from a small basket or wooden bowl. One form, the awl game, confined to the women, was played around a blanket, which had various tally marks along the border for marking the progress of the game. The hunt-the-button games were usually accompanied with songs and rhythmic movements of the hands and body, intended to confuse the parties whose task was to guess the location of the button. Investigations by Culin show a close correspondence between these Indian games and those of China, Japan, Korea, and northern Asia.

Special women's games were shinny, football, and the deer-foot game, besides the awl game already noted. In football the main object was to keep the ball in the air as long as possible by kicking it upward. The deer-foot game was played, sometimes also by men with a number of perforated bones from a deer's foot strung upon a beaded cord, having a needle at one end. The purpose was to toss the bones in such a way as to catch a particular one upon the end of the needle.

Among the children there were target shooting, stilts, slings, and tops for the boys, and buckskin dolls and playing-house for the girls, with "wolf" or "catcher," and various forfeit plays, including a breath-holding test. Cats'-cradles, or string figures, as well as shuttlecocks and buzzes, were common. As among civilized nations, the children found the greatest delight in imitating the occupations of the elders. Numerous references to amusements among the various tribes may be found throughout the annual reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Consult especially games of the American Indians, by Stewart Culin, 24th Rep. B. A. E., 1905. (J. M.)

Anahim. A band of the Tsilkotin, numbering 216 in 1901, occupying a valley near Chilcotin r., 60 m. from its mouth in British Columbia.—Can. Ind. Aff., 162, 1902.

Amahim.—Can. Ind. Aff., 271, 1889. **Anahem.**—Ibid., 415, 1898. **Anahim.**—Ibid., 314, 1892. **Anahim's tribe.**—Ibid., 190, 1884.

Anarnitung ('having smell [of walrus dung]'). A winter village of the Kingua branch of Okomiut in Baffin island at the head of Cumberland sd. (Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888); pop. 43 in 1883.

Annanatook.—Howgate, Cruise of Florence, 33, 1877. **Annanetoote.**—Wareham in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., XII, 24, 1842.

Anatomy. While the American Indians show many minor and even some important physical variations, and can be separated into several physical types, they present throughout the continent so many features in common that they may properly be regarded as one great race, admitting of a general anatomical description. The Eskimo form a distinct subrace of the Mongolo-Malay and must be treated separately.

The Indian, in many of his anatomical characters, stands between the white and the negro. His skin is of various shades of brown, tinged in youth, particularly in the cheeks, with the red of the circulating blood. The term "red Indian" is a misnomer. Very dark individuals of a hue approaching chocolate or even the colour of some negroes are found in more primitive tribes, especially in the S. and among the old men, who often went nearly naked. Most women and school children or others who wear clothing and live a more civilized life are lighter in colour. Prolonged exposure to the elements tends, as with whites, to darken the skin. The darkest parts of the skin are ordinarily the back of the hands, wrists, and neck, the axillæ, nipples, peritoneal regions, and the exposed parts of the feet. A newborn infant is of varying degrees of dusky red.

The colour of the hair is generally black, with the lustre and slight bluish or brownish tinge that occurs among whites, not the dull greyish black of the African negro. With many individuals of all ages above early childhood who go much with bare head the hair becomes partly bleached, especially superficially, turning to a rusty hue.

The colour of the eyes varies from hazel-brown to dark brown. The conjunctiva in the young is bluish; in adults, especially the old, dirty-yellowish. The iris is often surrounded with a narrow but clearly marked ring.

The skin appears to be slightly thicker than that of the whites. The normal corrugations on the back of the hand and wrist are from childhood decidedly more pronounced in Indians of both sexes.

The hair of the head is straight, almost circular in cross-section, slightly coarser than in the average white, rather abundant and long. The range of variation in natural length is from 40 to 100 cm., or 18 in. to 36 in. Most male Indians would have a slight to moderate moustache and some beard on the chin if they allowed the hair to grow; but side whiskers in many are absent, or nearly so. Both moustache and chin beard are scarcer and coarser than with the whites, straight, of the same black as the hair, and in length 4 to 7 cm., or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The hair in the axillæ and on the pubis is moderate in quantity, in some instances nearly absent, and on the rest of the body hairs are shorter and less abundant than with the average white person. The nails are dull bluish in hue and moderately tough.

The face is well rounded and agreeable in childhood, interesting and occasionally handsome during adolescence and earlier adult life, and agreeable but much wrinkled in old age. The forehead in adults with undeformed skulls is somewhat low and in males slopes slightly backward. The eyebrows, where not plucked, are frequently connected by sparser hair above the nose. The eyelashes are moderately thick and long. The apertures of the eyes are slightly oblique, the outer canthi, especially the right one, being the higher. In children the fold called Mongolic is general, but not excessive. The root of the nose is usually depressed, as in most whites. The size and shape of the nose vary much, but it is commonly

slightly shorter at the base and relatively wider than in whites, with an aquiline bridge predominating in men. In many men the point of the nose is lower than the base of the septum, the distal length exceeding the proximal. This peculiarity is especially frequent in some tribes. In women the nasal depression is wider and often shallower, and the bridge lower. Thin noses are not found. The lips are well formed and, barring individual exceptions, about as thick as in average whites. Prognathism is greater than in whites. The malars are in both sexes somewhat large and prominent; this becomes especially apparent in old age when much of the adipose tissue below them is gone. The chin often appears less prominent than in whites, but this effect is due to the greater alveolar protrusion. The ears are well formed and of good size, occasionally somewhat thick. The neck is of fair dimensions, never very long or thin.

The body as a rule is of good proportions, symmetrical, and, except in old age, straight and well nourished. The chest is of ample size, especially in men. The abdomen, which in children is often rather large, retains but slight fulness in later life. The pelvis, on account of the ample chest, appears somewhat small, but is not so by actual measurement. The spinal curves are only moderate, as are the size and prominence of the buttocks. The thighs are rather shapely; the calves are usually smaller than in whites. The upper limbs are of good shape and medium musculature. The feet and hands are well moulded and in many tribes smaller than they ordinarily are in whites. The toes are rather short, and, where the people walk much barefoot or in sandals, show more or less separation. The proximal parts of the second and third toes are often confluent. In the more sedentary tribes the women, and occasionally also the men, are inclined to corpulence. The breasts of women are of medium size; in the childless the conical form predominates; the nipple and areola are more pronounced than in whites; in later life the breasts become small and flaccid. The genital organs do not differ essentially from those of the whites.

The Indian skull is, on the average, slightly smaller than that of whites of equal height. Cranial capacity in men ranges from 1,300 to 1,500 c.c.; in women from about 1,150 to 1,350 c. c. The frontal region in men is often low and sloping, the sagittal region elevated, the occipital region marked with moderate ridges and, in the dolichocephalic, protruding. Sutures are mostly less serrated than in whites; metopism, except in some localities, is rare, and occipital division is uncommon, while malar division is very rare and parietal division extremely so. Intercalated bones are few in undeformed crania; in deformed crania they are more numerous. The glabella, supraorbital ridges, and mastoids in male skulls are well-developed and sometimes heavy; in women they are small or of medium size. The nasal bridge is occasionally low, the nasal spine smaller than in whites; the lower borders of the nasal aperture are not often sharp, but nasal gutters are rare; subnasal fossæ are rather common. Orbits are of fair volume, approaching the quadrilateral, with angles rounded. Malars are often large, submalar depressions medium or shallow. The upper alveolar process, and occasionally also the lower, shows in both sexes a degree of prognathism greater than the average in whites, but less than in the negro. The protusion on the whole is somewhat greater in the females. The face is meso- or ortho-gnathic. The lower jaw varies greatly. The chin is of moderate prominence, occasionally high, sometimes square in form. The prominence of the angles in full-grown males is not infrequently pronounced.

As to base structures, the foramen magnum is seldom large, and its position and inclination are very nearly the same as in whites; the styloid process is mostly smaller than in whites and not infrequently rudimentary; petrous portions on the average are less depressed below the level of neighbouring parts than in whites; anterior lacerated foramina are smaller; the palate is well formed and fairly spacious, mostly parabolic, occasionally U-shaped

The teeth are of moderate size; upper incisors are ventrally concave, shovel-shaped; canines not excessive; molars much as in whites; third molars rarely absent when adult life is reached. The usual cuspidory formula, though variations are numerous, is 4, 4, 3, above; 5, 5, irregular, below. A supernumerary conical dental element appears with some frequency in the upper jaw between, in front of, or behind the middle permanent incisors.

The bones of the vertebral column, the ribs, sternum, clavicles, and the smaller bones of the upper and lower limbs present many marks of minor importance. The pelvis is well formed, moderately spacious, approaching the European in shape. The humerus is rather flat, at times very much so; the fossa in 31 per

cent. is perforated; but vestiges of a supra-condyloid process are much rarer than in whites. The humero-radial index of maximum frequency in adult males is 77 to 80 (in whites 71 to 75); humero-femoral index, 71 to 75 (in whites 70 to 74). The femur is quite flat below the tuberosities; the tibia, often flat (platycnemic.)

Of the brain and other soft organs but little is known. Two adult male Apache brains, collected by Dr. W. Matthews and now preserved in the U. S. National Museum, weighed after removal 1,191 and 1,304 grams, respectively. Both show good gyration.

The Eskimo differs anatomically from the Indian in many important features. His hair and eyes are similar in shade, though the eyes are more obliquely set; but his skin colour on the whole is lighter, being yellowish or light brown, with a pronounced redness of the face. The Eskimo skull is high, normally scaphoid, and usually spacious. The face is large and flat, and the nasal bones are narrower than in any other people. The bones of the body are usually strong. There is less flattening of the shaft of the humerus, of the upper part of the shaft of the femur, and of the tibia. The superior border of the scapula shows often an angular instead of a curved outline.

In anthropometric differentiation the native tribes N. of Mexico are primarily separable into Indians and Eskimo. Some of the adjacent Indian tribes show Eskimo admixture.

The Indians among themselves vary considerably in stature, in form of the head and face, and of the orbits, the nose, and the nasal aperture. Low stature, from 160 to 165 cm. in males, is found among some of the Californian tribes (as the Yuki of Round Valley agency), many of the Pueblos, and some of the tribes of the N. W. coast, as the Salish of Harrison lake and Thompson r., and others. Among the Tigua, Tewa, Apache, Navaho, Comanche, northern Ute, Paiute, and Shoshoni, among the majority of California, Washington, and Oregon tribes, and among the eastern Cherokee, Chickasaw, Kiowa, and Iowa the height in male adults ranges between 165 and 170 cm., while among the Yuma, Mohave, Maricopa, Pima, Nez Perces, Sioux, Crows, Winnebago, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Iroquois, Osage, Chippewa, and eastern Algonquians the prevalent stature of adult men is from 170 to 175 cm. The range of variation in the majority of tribes and in both sexes is within 30 cm. The stature does not regularly follow the geographic or climatic features, nor does it agree wholly with the distribution of the other principal physical characteristics. The women are on the average about 125 cm. shorter than the men; the difference is greater among the tall than among the short tribes.

The distribution of the Indians according to cephalic index is of much interest. Excluding tribes that are known to be much mixed, there are found in the territory N. of Mexico all the three principal classes of cranial form, namely, dolicho-, brachy-, and meso-cephalic. Among the extremely dolichocephalic were the Delawares and the southern Utah cliff-dwellers. Moderate dolichocephaly, with occasional extreme forms, was and is very prevalent, being found in the Algonquian and the majority of the Siouan and Plains tribes and among the Siksika, Shoshoni, some Pueblos (e. g., Taos), and the Pima. Pure brachycephaly existed in Florida, and prevailed in the mound region and among the ancient Pueblos. It is best represented to-day among the Apache, Walapai, Havasupai, Nez Percés, Harrison Lake Salish, Osage, and Wichita, and in a less degree, among the Hopi, Zuñi, most of the Rio Grande Pueblos, Navaho, Mohave, Yuma, California Mission Indians, Comanche, Winnebago, many of the north-western tribes, and Seminole. Mesocephaly existed principally among the California Indians, the Cherokee, and some of the Sioux and Iroquois. There are numerous tribes in North America about whose cephalic form there is still much uncertainty on account of the prevailing head deformation. As to the height of the head, which must naturally be considered in connection with the cephalic index, fair uniformity is found. In the Apache the head is rather low, among most other tribes it is moderate.

The form of the face is generally allied, as among other peoples, to the form of the head, being relatively narrow in narrow heads and broad in the brachycephalic. Orbits show variations, but the prevalent form is mesoseme. The nose and the nasal aperture are generally mesorhinic; the principal exception to this is found on the W. coast, especially in California, where a relatively narrow nose (leptorhinic) was common. The projection of the upper alveolar region is almost uniformly mesognathic.

The Eskimo range in height from short to medium, with long and high head, relatively broad flat face, high orbits, and narrow nose, showing alveolar prognathism like the Indians.

Consult Morton, (1) Crania Americana, 1839, (2) Distinctive characteristics, 1844; Retzius, Om foramen af hufvudets benstomme, 1847; Meigs, Observations, 1866; Gould, Investigations, 1869; Wyman, (1) Observations on crania, 1871, (2) Fresh water shell mounds, 1875; Verneau, Le bassin suivant les sexes, 1875; Eleventh and Twelfth Reps. Peabody Museum, 1878; Quatrefages and Hamy, Crania ethnica, 1878-79; Flower, Catalogue of specimens, 1879; Carr, (1) Observations on crania from Tennessee, 1778, (2) Measurements of crania from California, 1880, (3) Observations on crania from Santa Barbara Ids., 1879, (4) Notes on crania of New England Indians, 1880; Otis, List of specimens, 1880; Langdon, Madisonville prehistoric cemetery, 1881; Chudzinsky, Sur les trois encéphales des Esquimaux, 1881; Virchow (1) in Beiträge zur Craniologie der Insulaner von der Westkuste Nordamerikas, 1889, (2) Crania Ethnica Americana, 1892; ten Kate, Somatological Observations, 1892; Matthews and Wortman, Human bones of Hemenway collection, 1891, Boas; (1) Zur anthropologie der nordamerikanischen Indianer, 1895, (2) A. J. Stone's measurements of natives of the N. W., 1901, (3) Anthropometrical observations on Mission Indians, 1896; Boas and Farrand, Physical characteristics of tribes of British Columbia, 1899; Allen, Crania from mounds of St. Johns r., Fla., 1896; Sergi, Crani esquimesi, 1901; Duckworth, Contribution to Eskimo craniology, 1900; Hrdlicka, (1) An Eskimo brain, 1901, (2) The crania of Trenton, N. J., 1902, (3) The Lansing skeleton, 1903, (4) Notes on the Indians of Sonora, 1904, (5) Contributions to physical anthropology of Cal., 1905; Spitzka, Contributions to encephalic anatomy of races, 1902; Tocher, Note on measurements of Eskimo, 1902; Matiegka, Schädel und Skelette von Santa Rosa, 1904. See *Artificial head deformation*, *Physiology*. (A. H.)

Andeguale. A Niska town inhabited by two Chimmesyan families, the Lakseel of the Raven clan and the Gitgigenih of the Wolf clan.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes, 48–49, 1895.

Anderson Lake. A band of Upper Lillooet on a lake of the same name in British Columbia Can. Ind. Aff., 415, 1898); pop. 38 in 1911.

Andiata. A former Huron village in Ontario.—Jes. Rel. of 1636, III, 1858.

Andiatae.—Jes. Rel. of 1637, 134, 1858.

Anektettim (*Anextê'l'tîm*, 'stony little hollow'). A village of the Lytton band of Ntlakyapamuk, situate on the E. side of Fraser r., 3 m. above Lytton, British Columbia.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Anepo ('buffalo rising up.'—Hayden). A division of the Kainah tribe of the Siksika.

A-ne'-po.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1878 (said to be the name of an extinct animal). **I-ni'-po-i.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862.

Angakok. A magician or conjurer among the Eskimo, the word for shaman in the eastern Eskimo dialects, now much used especially in American anthropological literature. (A. F. C.)

Angmalook (Eskimo name). A species of salmon (*Salmo nitidus*) found in the lakes of Boothia peninsula, Franklin.—Rep. U. S. Fish. Com., 122, 1872–73.

Angmalortuk ('the round one'). A Netchilirmiut winter village on the W. coast of Boothia bay, Franklin.

Angmalortoq.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Angoutenc. A former Huron village situated between Wenrio and Ossossane, about 2 m. from the latter place, in Ontario.

Angoutenc.—Jes. Rel. for 1638, 34, 1858. **Ang8iens.**—Ibid., 1636, 116 (misprint). **Ang8tenc.**—Ibid., 35.

Anibiminanisibiwininiwak. ('Pembina (cranberry) river men,' from *nibimina* 'high-bush cranberry,' *sibiw* 'river,' *ininiwak* 'men'). A Chippewa band living on Pembina r. in extreme N. Minnesota and the adjacent portion of Manitoba. They removed from Sandy lake, Minn., to that region about 1807, at the solicitation of the North West Fur Company.—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E.

Chippewas of Pembena River.—Lewis, Travels, 178, 1809. **Pembina band.**—Events in Ind. Hist., suppl., 613, 1841.

Annapolis. One of the 7 districts of the territory of the Micmac, as recognized by themselves. It includes the S. W. portion of Nova Scotia.—Rand, First Micmac Reading Book, 81, 1875.

Anonatea. A Huron village situated a league from Ihonatiria, in Ontario in 1637.—Jesuit Relation for 1637, 143, 1858.

Anenatea.—Ibid., 141. **Anonatra.**—Ibid., 166 (misprint).

Anoritok ('without wind'). An Eskimo settlement in E. Greenland, lat. 61° 45′.—Meddelelser om Grönland, XXV, 23, 1902.

Antigonish. Mentioned as an Indian settlement on a river of the same name which rises in a lake near the coast of the strait of Canso, in "the province and colony of New Scotland." It was probably on or near the site of the present Antigonish, in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, and perhaps belonged to the Micmac.

Artigoniche.—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., I, 161, 1786.

Antiquity. The antiquity of man on the American continent is a subject of interest to the student of the aborigines as well as to the historian of the human race, and the various problems that arise with respect to it in the region N. of Mexico are receiving much scientific attention. As the tribes were without a system of writing available to scholars, knowledge of events that transpired before the Columbian discovery is limited to the rather indefinite testimony furnished by tradition, by the more definite but as yet fragmentary evidences of archæology, and by the internal evidence of general ethnological phenomena. The fact that the American Indians have acquired such marked physical characteristics as to be regarded as a separate race of very considerable homogeneity from Alaska to Patagonia, is regarded as indicating a long and complete separation from their parental peoples. Similarly, the existence in America of numerous culture groups, measurably distinct from one another in language, social customs, religion, technology, and esthetics, is thought to indicate a long and more or less exclusive occupancy of independent areas. But as a criterion of age the testimony thus furnished lacks definiteness, since to one mind it may signify a short time, while to another it may suggest a very long period. Native historical records of even the most advanced tribes are hardly more to be relied on than tradition, and they prove of little service in determining the duration of occupancy of the continent by the race, or even in tracing the more recent course of events connected with the historic peoples. No one can speak with assurance, on the authority of either tradition or history, of events dating farther back than a few hundred years. Archæology, however, can furnish definite data with respect to antiquity; and, aided by geology and biology, this science is furnishing results of great value, although some of the greater problems encountered remain still unsolved, and must so remain indefinitely. During the first centuries of European occupancy of the continent, belief in the derivation of the native tribes from some Old World people in comparatively recent times was very general, and indeed the fallacy has not yet been entirely extinguished. This view was based on the apparently solid foundation of the Mosaic record and the chronology as determined by Usher, and many works have been written in the attempt to determine the particular people from which the American tribes sprang. (See *Popular Fallacies*, and for various references consult Bancroft, Native Races, v, 1886; Winsor, Narrative and Critical History, I, 1884). The results of researches into the prehistoric archæology of the eastern continent during the last century, however, have cleared away the Usherian interpretation of events and established the fact of the great antiquity of man in the world. Later, investigations in America were taken up, and the conclusion was reached that the course of primitive history had been about the same on both continents. Observations that seemed to substantiate this conclusion were soon forthcoming and were readily accepted; but a more critical examination of the testimony shows its shortcomings and tends to hold final determinations in abeyance. It is clear that traces of early man are not so plentiful in America as in Europe, and investigations have proceeded with painful slowness and much halting along the various lines of research. Attempts have been made to establish a chronology of events in various ways, but without definite result. The magnitude of the work accomplished in the building of mounds and other earthworks has been emphasized, the time requisite for the growth and decay upon these works of a succession of forests has been computed (see *Mounds*). The vast accumulations of midden deposits and the fact that the strata composing them seem to indicate a succession of occupancies by tribes of gradually advancing culture, beginning in savagery and ending in well-advanced barbarism, have impressed themselves on chronologists (see *Shell-heaps*). Striking physiographic mutations, such as changes of level and the consequent retreat or advance of the sea and changes in river courses since man began to dwell along their shores, have been carefully considered. Modifications of particular species of mollusks between the time of their first use on the shell-heap sites and the present time, and the development in one or more cases of new varieties, suggest very considerable antiquity. But the highest estimate

of elapsed time based on these evidences does not exceed a few thousand years. Dall, after carefully weighing the evidence collected by himself in Alaska, reached the conclusion that the earliest midden deposits of the Aleutian ids. are probably as much as 3,000 years old. Going beyond this limit, the geological chronology must be appealed to, and we find no criteria by means of which calculations can be made in years until we reach the close of the Glacial epoch, which, according to those who venture to make estimates based on the erosion of river channels, was, in the states that border the St. Lawrence basin, not more than 8,000 or 10,000 years ago (Winchell). Within this period, which in middle North America may properly be designated post-Glacial, there have been reported numerous traces of man so associated with the deposits of that time as to make them measurably valuable in chronological studies; but these evidences come within the province of the geologist rather than of the archæologist, and findings not subjected to critical examination by geologists having special training in the particular field may well be placed in the doubtful category.

Post-Glacial rivers, in cutting their channels through the various deposits to their present level, have in some cases left a succession of flood-plain terraces in which remains of man and his works are embedded. These terraces afford rather imperfect means of subdividing post-Glacial time, but under discriminating observation may be expected to furnish valuable data to the chronologist. The river terraces at Trenton, N.J., for example, formed largely of gravel accumulated at the period when the southern margin of the ice sheet was retreating northward beyond the Delaware valley, have been the subject of careful and prolonged investigation. At the points where traces of man have been reported the section of these deposits shows generally beneath the soil a few feet of superficial sands of uncertain age, passing down rather abruptly into a more or less uniform deposit of coarse gravel that reaches in places a depth of 30 feet or more. On and near the surface are found village sites and other traces of occupancy by the Indian tribes. Beneath the soil, extending throughout the sand layers, stone implements and the refuse of implement-making occur; but the testimony of these finds can have little value in chronology, since the age of the deposits inclosing them remains in doubt. From the Glacial gravels proper there has been recovered a single object to which weight as evidence of human presence during their accumulation is attached; this is a tubular bone, regarded as part of a human femur and said to show glacial striæ and traces of human workmanship, found at a depth of 21 feet. On this object the claim for the Glacial antiquity of man in the Delaware valley and on the Atlantic slope practically rests (Putnam, Mercer, Wright, Abbott, Hrdlicka, Holmes). Other finds E. of the Alleghenies lacking scientific verification furnish no reliable index of time. In a post-Glacial terrace on the s. shore of lake Ontario the remains of a hearth were discovered at a depth of 22 feet by Mr. Tomlinson in digging a well, apparently indicating early aboriginal occupancy of the St. Lawrence basin (Gilbert). From the Glacial or immediately post-Glacial deposits of Ohio a number of articles of human workmanship have been reported: A grooved axe from a well 22 feet beneath the surface, near New London (Claypole); a chipped object of waster type at Newcomerstown, at a depth of 16 feet in Glacial gravels (Wright, Holmes); chipped stones in gravels, one at Madisonville at a depth of 8 feet, and another at Loveland at a depth of 30 feet (Metz, Putnam, Wright, Holmes). At Little Falls, Minn., flood-plain deposits of sand and gravel are found to contain many artificial objects of quartz. This flood plain is believed by some to have been finally abandoned by the Mississippi well back toward the close of the Glacial period in the valley (Brower, Winchell, Upham), but that these finds warrant definite conclusions as to time is seriously questioned by Chamberlin. In a Missouri r. bench near Lansing Kans., portions of a human skeleton were recently found at a depth of 20 feet, but geologists are not agreed as to the age of the formation (see *Lansing Man*). At Clayton, Mo., in a deposit believed to belong to the loess, at a depth of 14 feet, a well-finished grooved axe was found (Peterson). In the Basin Range region between the Rocky mts. and the Sierras, two discoveries that seem to bear on the antiquity of human occupancy have been reported: In a silt deposit in Walker r. valley, Nev., believed to be of Glacial age, an obsidian implement was obtained at a depth of 25 feet (McGee); at Nampa, Idaho, a clay image is reported to have been brought up by a sand pump from a depth of 320 feet in alternating beds of clay and quicksand underlying a lava flow of late Tertiary or early Glacial age (Wright, Emmons; see *Nampa Image*). Questions are raised by a

number of geologists respecting the value of these finds (McGee). The most extraordinary discoveries of human remains in connection with geological formations are those from the auriferous gravels of California (Whitney, Holmes). These finds are numerous and are reported from many localities and from deposits covering a wide range of time. So convincing did the evidence appear to Whitney, state geologist of California from 1860 to 1874, that he accepted without hesitation the conclusion that man had occupied the auriferous gravel region during pre-Glacial time, and other students of the subject still regard the testimony as convincing; but consideration of the extraordinary nature of the conclusions dependent on this evidence should cause even the most sanguine advocate of great human antiquity in America to hesitate (see *Calaveras Man*). Geologists are practically agreed that the gravels from which some at least of the relics of man are said to come are of Tertiary age. These relics represent a polished-stone culture corresponding closely to that of the modern tribes of the Pacific slope. Thus, man in America must have passed through the savage and well into the barbarous stage while the hypothetical earliest representative of the human race in the Old World, *Pithecanthropus erectus* of Dubois, was still running wild in the forests of Java, a half-regenerate Simian. Furthermore, the acceptance of the auriferous-gravel testimony makes it necessary to place the presence of man in America far back toward the beginning of the Tertiary age, a period to be reckoned not in tens but in hundreds of thousands of years. (See Smithson. Rep. for 1899). These and other equally striking considerations suggest the wisdom of formulating conclusions with the utmost caution.

Caves and rock shelters representing various periods and offering dwelling places to the tribes that have come and gone, may reasonably be expected to contain traces of the peoples of all periods of occupancy; but the deposits forming their floors, with few exceptions, have not been very fully examined, and up to the present time have furnished no very tangible evidence of the presence of men beyond the limited period of the American Indian as known to us. The University of California has conducted excavations in a cave in the N. part of the state, and the discovery of bones that appear to have been shaped by human hands, associated with fossil fauna that probably represent early Glacial times, has been reported (Sinclair); but the result is not decisive. The apparent absence or dearth of ancient human remains in the caves of the country furnishes one of the strongest reasons for critically examining all testimony bearing on antiquity about which reasonable doubt can be raised. It is incredible that primitive man should have inhabited a country of caverns for ages without resorting at some period to their hospitable shelter; but research in this field is hardly begun, and evidence of a more conclusive nature may yet be forthcoming.

In view of the extent of the researches carried on in various fields with the object of adducing evidence on which to base a scheme of human chronology in America, decisive results are surprisingly meager, and the finds so far made, reputed to represent a vast period of time stretching forward from the middle Tertiary to the present, are characterized by so many defects of observation and record and so many apparent incongruities, biological, geological, and cultural, that the task of the chronologist is still largely before him.

For archæological investigations and scientific discussion relating to the antiquity of man within the limits of the United States, see Abbott (1) in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII, 1888, (2) in Proc. A. A. A. S., XXXVII, 1888; Allen, Prehist. World, 1885; Bancroft, Native Races, IV, 1882; Becker in Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., II, 1891; Blake in Jour. Geol. VII, no. 7, 1899; Brower, Memoirs, V, 1902; Chamberlin (1) in Jour. Geol., X, no. 7, 1902, (2) in The Dial, 1892; Claypole in Am. Geol., XVIII, 1896; Dall (1) in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, (2) in Cont. N. Am. Ethnol., I, 1877; Emmons in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIV, 1889; Farrand, Basis of Am. Hist., 1904; Foster, Prehist. Races, 1878; Fowke, Archeol. Hist. Ohio, 1902; Gilbert in Am. Anthrop., II, 1889; Haynes in Winsor, Narr. and Crit. Hist. Am., I, 1889; Holmes (1) in Rep. Smithson. Inst. 1899, 1901, (2) ibid. 1902, 1903, (3) in Jour. Geol., I, nos. 1, 2, 1893, (4) in Am. Geol., XI, no. 4, 1893, (5) in Science, Nov. 25, 1892, and Jan. 25, 1893; Hrdlicka (1) in Am. Anthrop., n. s., V, no. 2, 1903, (2) in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 1902; Kummel in Proc. A. A. A. S., XLVI, 1897; Lapham in Smithson. Cont., VII, 1855; Lewis, ibid., XXIX, 1880; McGee (1) in Am. Anthrop., II, no. 4, 1889; V, no. 4, 1892; VI, no. 1, 1893, (2) in Pop. Sci. Mo., Nov., 1888, (3) in Am. Antiq., XIII, no. 7, 1891; Mercer (1) in Proc. A. A. A. S., XLVI, 1897, (2) in Am. Nat., XXVII, 1893, (3) in Pubs.

Univ. of Pa., VI, 1897; Morse in Proc. A. A. A. S., XXXIII, 1884; Munro, Archæol. and False Antiq., 1905; Nadaillac, Prehist. America, 1884; Peterson in Records of Past, II, pt. 1, 1903; Powell in The Forum, 1890; Putnam (1) in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXI, 1881–83; XXIII, 1885–88, (2) in Peabody Mus. Reps., IX–XXXVII, 1876–1904, (3) in Proc. A. A. A. S., XLVI, 1897, (4) in Rep. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 1899, 1900; Salisbury, (1) in Proc. A. A. A. S., XLVI, 1897, (2) in Science, Dec. 31, 1897; Shaler in Peabody Mus. Rep., II, no. 1, 1877; Sinclair in Pub. Univ. Cal., II, no. 1, 1904; Skertchley in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVII, 1888; Squier and Davis, Smithson. Cont., I, 1848; Thomas (1) Hist. N. Am., II, 1904, (2) in 12th Rep. B. A. E., 1894, (3) Introd. Study of N. Am. Arch., 1903; Upham in Science, Aug., 1902; Whitney, Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada, 1879; Williston in Science, Aug., 1902; Winchell (1) in Am. Geol., Sept., 1902, (2) in Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., XIV, 1903; Wright, (1) Man and the Glacial Period, 1895, (2) Ice Age, 1889, (3) in Pop. Sci. Mo., May, 1893, (4) in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat, Hist., XXIII, 1888, (5) in Rec. of the Past, II, 1903; IV, 1905; Wyman in Mem. Peabody Acad. Sci., I, no. 4, 1875.

The progress of opinion and research relating to the origin, antiquity, and early history of the American tribes is recorded in a vast body of literature fully cited, until within recent years, by Bancroft in Native Races, IV, 1882, and Haynes in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History, I, 1884. (W. H. H.)

Anuenes (*Anuē'nes*). A gens of the Nanaimo.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes, 32, 1889.

Anvils. Primitive workers in metal were dependent on anvil stones in shaping their implements, utensils, and ornaments. Anvils were probably not especially shaped for the purpose, but consisted of boulders or other natural masses of stone, fixed or moveable, selected according to their fitness for the particular purpose for which they were employed. Few of these utensils have been identified, however, and the types most utilized by the tribes are left to conjecture. The worker in stone also sometimes used a solid rock body on which to break and roughly shape masses of flint and other stone. These are found on many sites where stone was quarried and wholly or partially worked into shape, the upper surface showing the marks of rough usage, while fragments of stone left by the workmen are scattered about. (W. H. H.)

Aogitunai (*ɛAo-gîtʟanā'-i*, 'Masset inlet gituns'). A Masset subdivision residing in the town of Yaku, opposite North id., and deriving their name from Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., British Columbia.—Swanton, Cont. Haida 275, 1905.

Aokeawai (*ɛAo-qē'awa-i*, 'those born in the inlet'). A division of the Raven clan of the Skittagetan family which received its name from Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., British Columbia, where these people formerly lived. Part of them, at least, were settled for a time at Dadens, whence all finally went to Alaska. There were two subdivisions: Hlingwainaashadai and Taolnaashadai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Kào-kē'-owai.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes, 22, 1898. **Kēo Hāadē.**—Harrison in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895.

Aondironon. A branch of the Neutrals whose territory bordered on that of the Huron in w. Ontario. In 1648, owing to an alleged breach of neutrality, the chief town of this tribe was sacked by 300 Iroquois, mainly Seneca, who killed a large number of its inhabitants and carried away many others in captivity.—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 35, 1858.

Ahondihronnons.—Jes. Rel. for 1656, 34, 1858. **Aondironnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1648, 49, 1858. **Ondironon.**—Ibid., III, index, 1858.

Aostlanlnagai (*ɛAo sʟ!an lnagā'i*, 'Masset inlet rear-town people'). A local subdivision of the Raven clan of the Skittagetan family. Masset inlet gave them the separate name.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

Stl'EngE lā' nas.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes, 22, 1898.

Aoyakulnagai (*ɛAo yā' ku lnagā' i*, 'middle town people of Masset inlet'). A branch of the Yakulanas division of the Raven clan of the Skittagetan family, which received the name from Masset inlet, where its town stood.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

G'anyakoîlnagai.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes, 23, 1898 (probably a misprint for G'auyakoîlnagai, its name in the Skidegate dialect). **Ou yākū Ilnigē.**—Harrison in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 125, 1895.

Apikaiyiks ('skunks'). A division of the Kainah and of the Piegan.

Ah-pe-ki'.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1877 (Kainah). **Ah-pe-ki'-e.**—Ibid., (Piegan). **Ap'-i-kai-yiks.**—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892 (Kainah and

Piegan). **A-pi-kai-′yīks.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862 (Piegan).

Apishamore. A saddle blanket, made of buffalo-calf skins, used on the great prairies (Bartlett, Dict. Americanisms, 15, 1877). An impossible derivation of this word from the French *empêchement* has been suggested. Meaning and form make it evident that the term is a corruption of *apishimon*, which in the Chippewa and closely related dialects of Algonquian signifies 'anything to lie down upon.' (A. F. C.)

Apontigoumy. An Ottawa village, attacked by the Seneca in 1670.—Courcelles (1670) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 788, 1855.

Appeelatat. A Montagnais village on the s. coast of Labrador.—Stearns, Labrador, 271, 1884.

Aputosikainah ('northern Bloods'). A band of the Kainah division of the Siksika.

Ap-ut′-o-si-kai-nah.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales 209, 1892.

Aqbirsiarbing ('a lookout for whales'). A winter settlement of Nugumiut at cape True, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 422, 1888.

Aragaritka. The name given by the Iroquois to the tribes, including the Huron and Tionontati, which they drove out from the peninsula between l. Huron and l. Erie and from lower Michigan.—Iroquois deed (1701) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 908, 1854.

Araste. An Iroquoian village in 1535 on, or near, St. Lawrence r., below the site of Quebec. —Cartier (1545), Bref Récit, 32, 1863.

Arbaktung. A subdivision of the Akudnirmiut; they winter generally on cape Bisson, Home bay, Baffin island.—Boas in Deutsche Geog. Blätt., VIII, 34, 1885.

Archæology. Archæological researches are applied to the elucidation of three principal departments of inquiry: (1) The history of the race and the sub-races; (2) the history of the separate families, tribes, and inferior social groups; (3) the history of culture in its multifarious forms. Questions of origin and antiquity are necessarily considered in connection with investigations in each of these departments. In the present article all that can be included is a brief review of the salient features of the archæology of northern America.

In no part of America are there remains of man or his works clearly indicating the presence of peoples distinct from the Indian and the Eskimo, or having culture markedly different in kind and degree from those characterizing the aborigines of historic times. Archæological researches serve to carry the story of the tribes and their culture back indefinitely into the past, although the record furnished by the various classes of remains grows rapidly less legible as we pass beyond the few well-illumined pages of the historic period. It is now known that the sedentary condition prevailed among the aborigines to a much larger extent than has been generally supposed. The more advanced nations of Middle and South America have been practically stationary for long periods, as indicated by the magnitude of their architectural achievements, and even such primitive groups as the Iroquois, Algonquians, and others of northern America have occupied their general historic habitat for unnumbered generations. The prehistoric remains of the various regions thus pertain in large measure to the ancestors of the historic occupants, and the record is thus much more simple than that of prehistoric Europe.

Within the area of the United States Pre-Columbian progress was greatest in two principal regions: (1) The Mississippi valley, including portions of the southern States farther eastward, and (2) the Pueblo country, comprising New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Colorado, Utah, and Texas. The first-mentioned area is characterized by remains of extensive fixed works, such as mounds and fortifications; the second by its ruined pueblos of stone and adobe. In the remainder of the area, as on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes and in the regions of the Great lakes, the N. Rocky mts., and the Great basin, there is comparatively little save minor moveable relics and kitchen deposits to mark earlier occupancy. The fixed works which occur in the first-mentioned region are very numerous, and are extremely important to the student of native history. In the Mississippi valley and the Southern states these works consist of mounds of diversified shapes, built mainly of earth and devoted to a variety of purposes, such as dwelling, observation, defense, burial, and ceremony. Some of these are of great size, as the Cahokia mound in Illinois, and the Etowah mound in Georgia, which compare well in bulk with the great pyramids of middle America. There are also fortifications and inclosures of extremely varied form and, in many instances, of great extent. These are well illustrated by Ft.

Ancient, Adams co., Ohio, and the earthworks at Newark, Ohio. The animal-shaped mounds, occurring principally in the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, are a striking variety of these remains. Well-known examples are the Serpent mound, Adams co., Ohio, and the so-called Elephant mound, Grant co., Wis. The materials used in these structures include earth, clay, sand, and, along the coast, shells. Stone entered into the construction where it was readily available, but rarely as well-built walls or as masonry. These works indicate the former presence in the region of a numerous sedentary population relying mainly on agriculture for subsistence. It is now known, as a result of the more recent archæological investigations, that these people, often called the "Mound-builders," were no other than Indians, and in some cases at least the ancestors of tribes occupying the general region within historic times.

In the Pueblo region the fixed works consist of villages and dwellings of stone, and, in the southern Pueblo area, of adobe. Of unusual interest are the cliff-dwellings, built of stone in rifts and shelters in the cañon walls and along the faces of the table-lands or excavated in friable cliffs. The advanced condition of the earlier occupants of the region is indicated not only by these remains but by the presence of traces of extensive irrigating ditches. A careful study of these various remains, including the skeletal parts, demonstrates the fact that they pertain in large measure to the ancestors of the present occupants of the Pueblo towns and that no antecedent distinct people or culture can be differentiated.

In the districts lying outside of the areas referred to above are encountered occasional burial mounds and earthworks, as well as countless refuse deposits marking occupied sites. The most notable of the latter are the shell mounds of the Atlantic and Pacific shore lines, which offer a rich reward for the labours of the archæologist.

Among fixed works of somewhat wide distribution are the quarries where flint, soapstone, mica, quartzite, obsidian, and other varieties of stone were obtained for the manufacture of implements and utensils. Such are the extensive workings at Flint Ridge, Ohio; Hot Springs, Ark.; and Mill Creek, Ill., the sites being marked by numerous pittings surrounded with the refuse of manufacture. Their lesson is a most instructive one, demonstrating especially the great enterprise and perseverance of the tribes. There are also numerous copper mines in the L. Superior region, marked by excavations of no great depth but of surprising extent, indicating the fulness of the native awakening to the advantages of metal in the arts. (See *Mines and Quarries*.) Caverns formerly occupied by the tribes also contain deposits of refuse, and their walls display numerous examples of pictography. In connection with fixed works may also be mentioned the petroglyphs, or rock inscriptions, found in nearly every part of the country. These give little aid, however, to the study of aboriginal history, since they can not be interpreted, save in rare cases where tradition has kept the significance alive.

Knowledge of native history in Post-Columbian as well as in Pre-Columbian times is greatly enhanced by a study of the minor remains and relics—the implements, utensils, ornaments, ceremonial and diversional objects and appliances—great numbers of which are now preserved in our museums.

A study of the archæological remains contained in the area N. of the Rio Grande as a whole supplements the knowledge gained by investigations among the living tribes in such a way as to enable us not only to prolong the vista of many tribal histories but to outline, tentatively at least, the native general history somewhat as follows: An occupancy of the various regions in very early times by tribes of low culture; a gradual advance in arts and industries, especially in favourable localities, resulting in many cases in fully sedentary habits, an artificial basis of subsistence, and the successful practice of many arts and industries, such as agriculture, architecture, sculpture, pottery, weaving, and metallurgy—accomplishments characterizing a well-advanced stage of barbarism, as defined by Morgan; while in the less favoured regions, comprising perhaps three-fourths of the area of the United States and a larger proportion of the British possessions, the more primitive hunter-fisher stage mainly persisted down to historic times.

Efforts have been made to distinguish definite stages of culture progress in America corresponding to those established in Europe, but there appears to be no very close correspondence. The use of stone was universal among the tribes, and chipped and polished implements appear to have been employed at all periods and by peoples of every stage of culture, although the polishing processes seem to have grown relatively more important with advanc-

ing culture, being capable of producing art works of the higher grades, while flaking processes are not. Some of the more advanced tribes of the S. were making marked headway in the use of metals, but the culture was everywhere essentially that of polished stone.

The antiquity of man in America has been much discussed in recent years, but as yet it is not fully agreed that any great antiquity is established. Geological formations in the United States, reaching well back toward the close of the Glacial period, possibly ten thousand years, are found to include remains of man and his arts; but beyond this time the traces are so meagre and elements of doubt so numerous that conservative students hesitate to accept the evidence as satisfactory.

The literature of the northern archæology is very extensive and can not be cited here save in outline. Worthy of particular mention are publications* by (1) GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS: U. S. Interior Dept., Reps. Survey of Territories, with papers by Bessels, Holmes, Jackson; Contributions to N. Am. Ethnology, papers by Dall, Powers, Rau, and others. U. S. War Dept.: Reps. of Surveys, papers by Abbott, Ewbank, Loew, Putnam, Schumacher, Yarrow, and others. Education Department, Toronto, Canada: Reps. of Minister of Education, papers by Boyle, Hunter, Laidlaw, and others. (2) INSTITUTIONS: Smithsonian Institution Annual Reports, Contributions to Knowledge, Miscellaneous Collections, containing articles by Abbott, Dall, Fewkes, Holmes, Jones, Lapham, Rau, Squier and Davis, Whittlesey, Wilson, and others (see published list); National Museum Reports, Proceedings, Bulletins, containing papers by Holmes, Hough, Mason, McGuire, Wilson, and others (see published list); Bureau of American Ethnology Reports, Bulletins, containimg articles by Cushing, Dall, Fewkes, Fowke, Henshaw, Holmes, Mindeleff, Thomas, and others Peabody Museum Reports, Memoirs, Archæol. and Ethnol. Papers, containing articles by Abbott, Putnam, Willoughby, Wyman, and others; American Museum of Natural History, Memoirs, Bulletins, containing articles by Hrdlicka, Smith, and others (see published list); Museum of Arts and Science University of Pennsylvania, Publications, containing articles by Abbott, Culin, Mercer, and others; Field Columbian Museum, Publications, containing papers by Dorsey, Phillips, and others; N. Y. State Museum Reports University of the State of New York, Bulletins, containing papers by Beauchamp; University of California, Publications, containing papers by Sinclair and others. (3) ACADEMIES, SOCIETIES, AND ASSOCIATIONS: Academy of Natural Sciences of Phila., Journal, with numerous memoirs by Moore; American Ethnological Society, Transactions, with papers by Schoolcraft, Troost, and others; Davenport Academy of Science, Proceedings, with papers by Farquharson, Holmes, and others; American Association for the Advancement of Science, Proceedings, with numerous papers; Archæological Institute of America, Papers, containing articles by Bandelier and others; National History Society of New Brunswick, Bulletins; International Congress of Americanists; Washington Anthropological Society; Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; Ohio Archæological and Historical Society; Canadian Institute; American Antiquarian Society; Boston Society of Natural History. (4) PERIODICALS: American Geologist; American Journal of Science and Art; American Anthropologist; American Antiquarian; The Archeologist; Popular Science Monthly; Science; American Journal of Science; American Naturalist; Journal of Geology. (5) SEPARATE INDIVIDUAL PUBLICATIONS: Abbott, Primitive Industry, 1881; Allen, Prehist. World, 1885; Bancroft, Native Races, 1882; Brower, Memoirs of Explorations, 1898–1903; Clark, Prehist. Remains, 1876; Dellenbaugh, North Americans of Yesterday, 1901; Fewkes, Journal of American Ethnology and Archeology, I-IV, 1891–94; Foster, Prehist. Races, 1878; Fowke, Archeol. Hist. Ohio, 1902; Jones, (1) Monumental Remains of Georgia, 1861, (2) Antiquities of the Southern Indians, 1873; McLean, Mound Builders, 1879; Moorehead, (1) Prehistoric Implements, 1900, (2) Fort Ancient, 1890, (3) Primitive Man in Ohio, 1892; Morgan, League of Iroquois, 1854, 1904; Munro, Archæology and False Antiquities, 1905; Nadaillac, Prehist. Am., 1884; Nordenskiöld, Cliff Dwellers of the Mesa Verde, 1893; Read and Whittlesey in Ohio Centennial Rep., 1877; Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, vols. I-IV, 1851–57; Short, North Americans of Antiquity, 1880; Starr, First Steps in Human Progress, 1895; Squier, Antiquities of New York and the West, 1851; Terry, Sculp. Anthr. Ape Heads, 1891; Thurston, Antiq. of Tenn., 1897; Warden, Recherches sur les antiquités de l'Amér. Sept.,

*This list is reprinted verbatim from the *Handbook of American Indians* and, therefore, contains many works that do not contain any references to Canadian Indians.

1827. Wilson, Prehistoric Man, 1862; Winsor, Narrative and Critical History of America, I, 1884; Wright, Man and the Glacial Period, 1895. For archæological bibliography of Ontario, Canada, see 9th Archæological Report of Minister of Education, Ontario, 1897. (W. H. H.)

Architecture. The simple constructions of the tribes N. of Mexico, although almost exclusively practical in their purpose, serve to illustrate many of the initial steps in the evolution of architecture; they are hence worthy of careful consideration by the student of culture history. Various branches of the building arts are treated separately under appropriate heads, but as these topics are there considered mainly in their ethnologic aspects, they will here be briefly treated as products of environment and as illustrations of the manner in which beginnings are made and the higher architectural forms are evolved. The kind and character of the buildings in a given district or region depend on a number of conditions, namely: (*a*) The capacity, habits, and characteristics of the people; (*b*) the cultural and especially the social status of the particular peoples; (*c*) the influence of neighbouring cultures; (*d*) the physiography of the district occupied; (*e*) the resources, animal, vegetal, and mineral, and especially the building materials available within the area; (*f*) climate. These in the main are the determining factors in the art development of all peoples in all times, and may be referred to somewhat at length.

(1) In these studies it is necessary that the man himself and especially his mental capacities and characteristics should be considered as essential elements of the environment, since he is not only the product, as is his culture, of present and past environments, but is the primary dynamic factor in all culture development.

(2) The culture status of the people—the particular stage of their religious, social, technical, and æsthetic development—goes far toward determining the character of their buildings. The manner in which social status determines the character of habitations is dwelt on by Morgan (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., IV, 1881), to the apparent exclusion of other criteria. Within the area N. of Mexico the various phases characterizing the culture of numerous tribes and groups of tribes are marked by more or less distinctive habitations. People of the lowest social grade are content with nature's canopies—the sky, the forest, and the overhanging rocks—or construct simple shelters of brush or bark for protection against sun, wind, and rain. Some build lodges of skins and mats, so light that they may be carried from place to place as the food quest or the pressure of foes requires; while others, higher in the scale, construct strong houses of timber or build fortress-like pueblos of hewn stone or adobe. Along with the succession of steps in culture progress there goes progressive differentiation of use. The less advanced tribes have only the dwelling, while the more cultured have, in addition, fortifications, temples, civic structures, tombs, storage houses, observation towers, dams, canals, reservoirs, shelters for domestic animals, and various constructions employed in transportation. Social customs and religion play each a part in the results accomplished, the one acting on the habitation and the other giving rise to a separate and most important branch of the building arts.

(3) The building arts of the tribes N. of Mexico have been little affected by outside influence. In the N. there is only a limited contact with the Siberian tribes, which have little to give; and in the S. nearly a thousand miles separate the tribes of our S. border from the semi-civilized Indians of central Mexico. So slowly did inter-tribal influence act within the area here included, and so fully does environment control culture, that in many cases where the conditions have remained reasonably stable distinct styles of building exist almost side by side, and have so existed from time immemorial.

(4) It is apparent at a glance that the physiographic characters of a country exercise strong influence on aboriginal building arts, and at the same time have much to do with the trend of culture in general and with results finally achieved in civilization. Dwellings on the open plains necessarily differ from those in the mountains, those of a country of forests from those of an arid region, and those of rich alluvial bottoms from those of the land of plateaus and cliffs. Even the characteristics of the particular site impress themselves strongly on the buildings and the building group.

(5) In any area the natural resources have much to do with determining the economic status of the people and, according as they are favourable or unfavourable, foster or discourage progress in the arts. The building materials available to a people exercise a profound influence on the building arts. The presence of

plentiful, easily quarried stone, well adapted to building purposes, permits and encourages rapid development of these arts, while its absence may seriously retard their development and in fact may be accountable for the backward condition of a people not only in this activity but in the whole range of its activities. The highest development is not possible without stone, which alone of the materials available to uncivilized man for building purposes is sufficiently permanent to permit the cumulative growth necessary to the evolution of the higher forms of the art of architecture.

(6) Climate is an element of the highest significance in the history of building. In warm, arid districts shelter is not often a necessity, and a primitive people may have no buildings worthy of the name; but in the far N. carefully constructed dwellings are essential to life. The habitations of an arid region naturally differ from those of a region where moisture prevails.

The conditions thus outlined have operated in the various culture areas N. of the Rio Grande to produce the diversified results observed; and these results may now be passed briefly in review. Among the most clearly defined and characteristic of these environments are (1) the Arctic area, (2) the North Pacific area, (3) the Middle Pacific area, (4) the arid region of the S. W., (5) the Basin range and Rocky Mt. highlands, (6) the Mississippi lowlands and the middle S., (7) the woodlands of the N. and E., and (8) the Gulf coast and Florida. Within some of these the conditions are practically uniform over vast areas, and the results are uniform in proportion, while in others conditions are greatly diversified, numerous more or less distinct styles of house construction having developed almost side by side. As with the larger areas, each inferior division displays results due to the local conditions. It may be observed that of the various conditioning agencies of environment one may dominate in one district and another in another district, but with our present imperfect knowledge of the facts in a majority of cases the full analysis of conditions and effects is not yet possible.

It is not to be expected that the building arts can flourish within the Arctic circle. Along the many thousands of miles of N. shore line agriculture is out of the question. Wood is known only as it drifts from the s. along the icy shores, and save for the presence of oil-producing animals of the sea primitive man could not exist. Snow, ice, stone, bones of animals, and driftwood are the materials available for building, and these are utilized for dwellings and storage places according to the requirements and capacities of the tribes. The house is depressed beneath the surface of the ground, partly, perhaps, better to withstand the cold, and partly, no doubt, because of the lack of necessary timbers to build walls and span the space required above ground. The large winter houses are entered by a long underground passage, the low walls of which are constructed of whale bones, stones, or timbers, while the house has a framework of timbers or whale-ribs covered with earth. The ground-plan and interior arrangement are simple, but well perfected, and remarkably uniform over the vast extent of the Arctic shore line. The snow house is particularly a product of the N. Snow and ice, available for the greater part of the year, are utilized in the construction of dwellings unique on the face of the earth. These are built of blocks of compacted snow held in position, not by utilizing any of the ordinary principles of construction, but by permitting the blocks to crystallize by freezing into a solid dome of ice—so solid that the key block may be omitted for a window or for the passage of smoke without danger to the structure. This house lasts during the winter, and in the summer melts away. The summer houses are mere shelters of driftwood or bones covered with skins. There is no opportunity for æsthetic display in such houses as these, and clever as the Eskimo are in their minor art work, it is not likely that æsthetic effect in their buildings, interior or exterior, ever received serious consideration. The people do not lack in ability and industry, but the environment restricts constructive effort to the barest necessities of existence and effectually blocks the way to higher development. Their place in the culture ladder is by no means at the lowest rung, but it is far from the highest.

The houses of the N. W. coast derive their character largely from the vast forests of yellow cedar, which the enterprising people were strong enough to master and utilize. They are substantial and roomy structures, and indicate on the part of the builders decided ability in planning and remarkable enterprise in execution. They mark the highest achievement of the native tribes in wood construction that has been observed. The genius of this people applied to building with stone in a stone environment might well have placed them among the foremost builders in America. Vast

labour was expended in getting out the huge trunks, in hewing the planks, posts, and beams, in carving the house and totem poles, and in erecting the massive structures. The façade, with its mythological paintings and huge heraldic columns, is distinctly impressive. In early days the fortified towns, described by Vancouver and other pioneer explorers, were striking and important constructions. It is indeed a matter of regret that the genius of such a people should be expended upon a material of which no trace is left, save in museums, after the lapse of a few generations.

The contrast, due to differences in environment, between the buildings of the N. W. coast and those of the Pueblo region is most striking. With greater ability, perhaps, than the Pueblos, the northern peoples laboured under the disadvantage of employing materials that rapidly decay, while with the Pueblos the results of the skill and effort of one generation were supplemented by those of the next, and the cumulative result was the great pueblo. The lot of the Pueblo tribes fell in the midst of a vast region of cliffs and plateaus, where the means of subsistence admitted of the growth of large communities and where the ready-quarried stone, with scarcity of wood, led inevitably to the building of houses of masonry. The defensive motive being present, it directed the genius of the people toward continued and united effort, and the dwelling group became a great stronghold. Cumulative results encouraged cumulative effort; stronger and stronger walls were built, and story grew on story. The art of the stone-mason was mastered, the stones were hewn and laid in diversified courses for effect, door and window openings were accurately and symmetrically framed with cut stone and spanned with lintels of stone and wood, and towers of picturesque outline in picturesque situations, now often in ruins, offer suggestions of the feudal castles of the Old World.

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The primitive habitations of the Pacific slope from the strait of Fuca to the gulf of California afford a most instructive lesson. In the N. the vigorous tribes had risen to the task of utilizing the vast forests, but in the S. the improvident and enervated natives were little short of homeless wanderers. In the N. the roomy communal dwellings of the Columbia valley, described by Lewis and Clark, were found, while to the S. one passes through varied environments where timber and earth, rocks and caves, rushes, bark, grass, and brush in turn played their part in the very primitive house-making achievements of the strangely diversified tribesmen.

In the highlands of the Great Divide and in the vast inland basins of the N. the building arts did not flourish, and houses of bark, grass, reeds, the skins of animals, and rough timbers covered with earth gave only necessary shelter from winter blasts. In the whole expanse of the forest-covered E. the palisaded fortress and the long-house of the Iroquois, in use at the beginning of the historical period, mark the highest limit in the building arts. On the Gulf coast the simple pile dwellings set in the shallow waters were all that the conditions of existence in a mild climate required.

It is probably useless to speculate on what might have been in store for the native builders had they been permitted to continue unmolested throughout the ages. The stone-builders had the most promising outlook, but they were still in the elementary stages of the arts of construction. They had not made the one essential step toward great building—the discovery of the means of covering large spaces without the use of wood. Although they were acquainted with many essential elements of construction, they had devised neither the offset span of stone nor the keystone arch.

In none of these areas had the tribes reached the stage in the building arts where constructive features or architectural details are utilized freely for purposes of embellishment. A people that could carve wood and stone and could decorate pottery and weave baskets of admirable pattern could not mould the unwieldy elements of the building into æsthetic form. But æsthetic suggestions and features did not pass entirely unappreciated. Some of the lower types of structures, such as the grass lodge and the mat house, partaking of textile technique, were characterized by elements of symmetry, grace, and rhythmic repetition of details. The wooden house of the N. W. had massiveness of form and boldness of outline, and the sculptured and painted details lent much æsthetic interest; while in the arid region the stone-builders had introduced a number of features to relieve the monotony of walls and to add to the pleasing effect of the interiors. In these things the native mind certainly took some pleasure, but probably little thought was given to architectural effect as this is known to the more civilized tribes, such as the Maya of Yucatan, who spent a vast amount of time and

energy on the purely decorative features of their stone buildings.

Numerous authors dwell more or less on the buildings of the tribes N. of Mexico, but only the more important publications will here be cited. See Boas, Dorsey, Fewkes, Hoffman, the Mindeleffs, Nelson, Mrs. Stevenson, Thomas, and Turner in various Reports, B. A. E.; Adair, Hist. Amer. Inds., 1775; Bandelier, various reports in Papers Arch. Inst. Am., 1881–92; Beauchamp, Iroquois Trail, 1892; Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 1897; Catlin, N. Am. Inds., 1841, 1866; Dawson in Proc. and Trans. Royal Soc. Can., IX, 1891; De Bry, Collectiones Peregrinationum, 1590–1628; Dellenbaugh, North Americans of Yesterday, 1901; Du Pratz, Hist. Louisiane, III, 1758; Eells in Smithson. Rep. 1887, 1889; Foster, Prehist. Races, 1878; Goddard in Univ. Cal. Pubs., I, no. 1, 1903; Hariot, Narr. First Plant. Virginia, repr. 1893; Hrdlicka in Am. Anthrop., VII, no. 3, 1905; Jackson in Metropol. Mag., XXII, no 3, 1905; Lewis and Clark, Exped. (1804–06), Coues ed., 1893; MacLean Mound Builders, 1879; Moore, various memoirs in Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1894–1905; Morgan in Cont. N. Am. Ethnol., IV, 1881; Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., IV, 1895; Niblack in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1888, 1890; Nordenskiöld, Cliff Dwellers of the Mesa Verde, 1893; Powers in Cont. N. Am., Ethnol., III, 1877; Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I–IV, 1851–57; Smith, Hist. Va., repr. 1819; Squier, Antiq. N. Y. and West, 1851; Squier and Davis in Smithson. Cont., I, 1848; Starr, First Steps in Human Progress, 1895; Swan in Smithson. Cont., XXI, 1874; Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 1900; Thurston, Antiq. of Tenn., 1897. See *Habitations*. (W. H. H.)

Ardnainiq. A mythical people believed by the Central Eskimo to live far to the N. W. of them. The women are supposed to be of ordinary stature. They hunt in kaiaks and provide for their husbands, who are covered with hair and are so tiny that they carry them about in their hoods.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 640, 1888.

Arendahronon ('rock people'). One of the four chief tribes of the Huron, having the most easterly situation and claiming to be the first allies of the French, who founded among them the missions of St. Jean Baptiste, St. Joachim, and Ste. Elisabeth. In 1639 they were said to have been residents of the Huron country for about 50 years. In 1649, on the political destruction and expulsion of the Huron tribes by the Iroquois, the inhabitants of St. Jean Baptiste submitted in a body to the Seneca. who adopted them. They constituted the Stone, or Rock, tribe of the Huron. See Jesuit Relation for 1639. 40, 1858. (J. N. B. H.)

Ahrenda.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 182, 1855. **Ahrendahronons.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 522, 1853. **Ahrendaronons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 61, 1858. **Arenda.**—Charlevoix, (1635) New France, II, 72, 1872. **Arendacronons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1641, 67, 1858. **Arendaehronons.**—Ibid., 83. **Arendaenhronons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1642, 82, 1858. **Arendarhononons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1635, 24, 1858. **Arendaronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1644, 99, 1858. **Arendaronons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 90, 1858. **Arendarrhonons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1637 109, 1858 **Arendoronnon.**—Jes. Rel. for 1636, 123, 1858. **Avendahs.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 154, 1883' **Enarhonon.**—Sagard, Gr. Voy., I, 79, 1865. **Nation d' Atironta.**—Ibid. **Nation de la Roche.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Nation du Rocher.**—Jes. Rel. for 1657, 23, 1858. **Renarhonon.**—Sagard, Hist. du Can., I, 234, 1865.

Arendaonatia. A Huron village in Ontario about 1640.—Jes. Rel. for 1637, 159, 1858. **Anendaonactia.**—Ibid., 165.

Arente. A Huron village in Ontario about 1640.—Jes. Rel. for 1637, 150, 1858.

Argillite (slate). This material, which is much diversified in character, was in very general use by the tribes N. of Mexico for the manufacture of utensils, implements, and ornaments, and for carvings in general. The typical slates, characterized by their decided foliate structure, were used to some extent for implements; but the more massive varieties, such as the greenish striped slates of the Eastern states, the argillite of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the states to the S., and the black slate of the N. W. coast were usually preferred for polished implements and carvings. Argillite was much used by the tribes of the Delaware and Susquehanna valleys, and an ancient quarry of this material, situated at Point Pleasant, Pa., has been described by Mercer. Material from this and other quarries in the Appalachian region was used mainly for flaked implements, including leaf-shaped blades, knives, and arrow and spear heads, and these are widely distributed over the Middle Atlantic states. The fine-grained greenish and striped slates of the Eastern and Middle states and Canada were extensively used in the manufacture of several varieties of objects of somewhat problematic use, including so-called banner-stones, bird-stones, and perforated tablets. It is probable that, like the green agates and jadeites of Mexico, some varieties of this stone had special significance with the

native tribes. The tribes of the N. W. coast employ a fine-grained slate in their very artistic carvings, which the Haida obtain chiefly from deposits on Slate cr., Queen Charlotte ids. This slate has the desirable qualities of being soft and easily carved when freshly quarried, and of growing harder with time. It is black and takes an excellent polish (Niblack).

References to the use of argillite and slate occur in many works relating to ethnologic and archæologic subjects, but are not sufficiently important to be given in full. Worthy of special mention are Abbott, Prim. Industry, 1881; Holmes in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 1897; Mercer in Pubs. Univ. Penn., VI, 1897; Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890; Rau in Smithson. Rep. 1872, 1873; Squier and Davis in Smithson. Cont., I, 1848. (W. H. H.)

Arlagnuk. An Iglulirmiut Eskimo village near Melville pen., on Iglulik id., Franklin, lat. 69° 11′ 33″.—Parry, Second Voy., 355, 1824.

Arliaktung. An Eskimo village of the Akudnirmiut, N. of Home bay, E. Baffin island.—Boas in Deutsch. Geog. Blätt., VIII, 34, 1885.

Armour. Shields and body armour appear to have been in more or less general use among the Indian tribes N. of Mexico. The Eskimo are said not to employ the shield, but it was in use among the tribes of the plains, the S. W., and British Columbia, and occasionally among the Iroquois and other eastern Indians. The Plains Indians made their shields of buffalo hide, covered with buckskin or elk skin; others used basketry (Pueblo), cedar rods (Navaho), osiers or bark (Virginia Indians, Iroquois). With the exception of a sort of oblong armour-shield 4 to 5 ft. long, made of elk hide by the Ntlakyapamuk (Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Anthrop., ser. I, 1900), the Indian shield is circular. The decoration of the shield, the ceremonies connected with its acquisition, its use in ritual, etc., constitute important chapters in the art and religion of the aborigines. The shield ceremony of the Hopi and the heraldry of the shield among the Kiowa have respectively been specially studied by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes and Mr. James Mooney of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Helmets and head defences are found among some of the tribes of the North Pacific coast, and are often ornamented with the crest of the owner. North of Mexico body armour presents at least five types: Rows of overlapping plates of ivory, bone, and, since contact with the whites, iron (Eskimo, Chukchi); twined wooden slats (N. W. coast, Shasta, Iroquois, Virginia Indians); twined wooden rods (Aleut, N. W. coast, Columbia r. tribes, Klamath, Hupa, Iroquois, Powhatan, etc.); bands of skin arranged in telescoping fashion (Chukchi); coats, etc., of hardened hide (Tlingit, Haida, Chinook, Hupa, Shoshoni, Navaho, Pawnee, Mohawk, etc.). The ivory plate armour is believed by Boas to be an imitation of the iron armour of the Chukchi, and the other plate armour may also be of N. E. Asiatic (Japanese) origin. The presence of the buffalo in the Mississippi region, and of the elk, moose, etc., in other parts of the country, had much to do with the nature of armour. The data concerning armour among the Indians are summarized by Hough (Primitive American Armor, Rep. Nat. Mus. 1893, 625–651). One sort of defensive armour did the early English adventurers in Virginia good service on one occasion. At the suggestion of Mosco and the friendly Indians, Capt. John Smith, when fighting a tribe on the Chesapeake, made use of the "Massawomek targets," or shields (Smith, Va., I, 185, 1819; Holmes in 13th Rep. B. A. E., 18, 1896). These the English set "about the fore-part of our Boat, like a forecastle, from whence we securely beat back the Salvages from off the plaine without any hurt." And so, protected by "these light Targets (which are made of little small sticks woven betwixt strings of their hempe, but so firmly that no arrow can possibly pierce them)," the English drove back the enemy. In general, it may be said that the shield and lance were used chiefly by the equestrian tribes of the open country, while body armour, with the knife and tomahawk, were more in favor with those of the timber and coast region. (A. F. C.)

Arontaen ('it is a lying log.'—Hewitt). A Huron village situated near Point Cockburn, on the N. shore of Nottawasaga bay, Ontario, in 1636.—Jesuit Relation for 1636, 133, 1858.

Arosaguntacook. A tribe of the Abnaki confederacy, formerly living in Androscoggin co., Me. Their village, which bore the same name, was on Androscoggin r., probably near Lewiston. The various names used indiscriminately for the tribe and the river may be resolved into the forms Ammoscoggin and Arosaguntacook, which have received different interpretations, all seeming to refer to the presence of fish in the stream. The name seems to have been used only for the part of

the river in Androscoggin co. between the falls near Jay and those near Lewiston. The present name was obtained by changing the first part of the word to Andros in compliment to Gov. Andros. The Arosaguntacook lived on the edge of the first English settlements in Maine, and consequently suffered much in the various Indian wars, in which they took a prominent part from 1675 until their removal to Canada. Their town was burned by the English in 1690. As the settlements pushed into the interior the Wawenoc, at the mouth of the river, moved up and joined the Arosaguntacook, and at a later period the combined tribes moved still farther up and joined the Rocameca. These movements led to much confusion in the statements of writers, as the united tribes were commonly known by the name of the leading one, the Arosaguntacook or Androscoggin. These tribes, together with the Pigwacket, removed to St. Francis, Quebec, soon after the defeat of the Pequawket by Lovewell in 1725. Here the Arosaguntacook were still the principal tribe and their dialect (Abnaki) was adopted by all the inhabitants of the village, who were frequently known collectively as Arosaguntacook. (J. M.)

Adgecantehook.—Doc. of 1709 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., v, 86, 1855. **Alsigantégwi.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name for the St. Francis Indians; pl. Alsigantégwiak). **Amarascoggin.**—Stoughton (1695) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., ix, 613, 1855. **Amarascogin.**—La Potherie, Hist. Am., iv, 40, 1753. **Amarescoggin.**—Trumbull, Conn., ii, 77, 1818. **Amariscoggins.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 223, 1855. **Amaroscoggen.**—Drake, Bk. Indians, bk. 3, 108, 1848. **Amasagunticook.**—True in N. Y. Hist. Mag., 238, 1864. **Amerascogen.**—Pike (1690) in Drake, Ind. Wars, 152, 1825. **Amerescogin.**—Douglass, Summary, i, 185, 1755. **Ameriscoggins.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., ii, 32, 1836. **Amerriscoggin.**—Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., iii, 357, 1853. **Amircankanne.**—Vaudreuil (1721) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., ix, 904, 1855. **Amireaneau.**—Doc. of 1693 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., ix, 571, 1855 (misprint). **Ammarascoggin.**—Georgetown treaty (1717) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., vi, 261, 1859. **Ammarescoggin.**—Same in N. H. Hist. Soc, Coll., ii, 242, 1827. **Ammascoggen.**—Church (1690) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., v, 271, 1861. **Amonoscoggan.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 3, 104, 1848. **Amonoscoggin.**—Mather, Magnalia (1702) quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 3, 150, 1848. **Amoscongen.**—Sagadahoc treaty (1690) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., i, 113, 1825. **Amresscoggin.**—Casco conference (1727) in N. H. Hist., Soc. Coll., ii, 261, 1827. **Anasaguntacooks.**—Sullivan in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., ix, 210, 1804. **Anasaguntakook.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., vi, 1848. **Anasagunticooks.**—Williamson in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., ix, 475, 1855. **Anasuguntakook.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, iii, 527, 1853. **Androscoggins.**—Sullivan in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., ix, 210, 1804. **Anmoughcawgen.**—Smith (1629), Virginia, ii, 177, repr. 1819. **Annirkakan.**—La Potherie, Hist. Am., iii, 189, 1753. **Aresaguntacooks.**—Colman (1726) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., vi, 115, 1800. **Arisaguntacooks.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 3, 152, 1848. **Arosagantakuk.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 500, 1878. **Arosaguntacook.**—Drake, Trag. Wild., 144, 1841. **Arosaguntakûk.**—Vater, Mithridates, pt. 3, sec. 3, 390, 1816. **Arouseguntecook.**—Douglass, Summary, i, 185, 1755. **Arrasaguntacook.**—Falmouth conf. (1727) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., iii, 438, 1853. **Arreaguntecooks.**—Falmouth treaty report (1726), ibid., 386. **Arreguntenocks.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., i, 129, 1824. **Arreraguntecook.**—Falmouth treaty report, op. cit. **Arreruguntenocks.**—Niles (*ca.* 1761) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., v, 365, 1861. **Arresagontacook.**—Casco conf. (1727) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., ii, 261, 1827. **Arresaguntacooks.**—Falmouth conf. report (1727) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., iii, 413, 1853. **Arresaguntecook.**—Falmouth treaty report (1726), ibid., 386–390. **Arreseguntecook.**—Ibid. **Arreseguntoocook.**—Falmouth treaty journal (1749), ibid., iv, 157, 1856. **Arresuguntoocooks.**—Ibid., 155. **Arseguntecokes.**—Document of 1764 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., vii, 641, 1856. **Arsikanteg8.**—French letter (1721) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., viii, 262, 1819. **Arunseguntekooks.**—La Tour, map, 1779. **Aruseguntekooks.**—Jefferys, French Dom., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Assaguntikook.**—Record (1755) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., vii, 186, 1876. **Ersegontegog.**—Gyles (1726), ibid., iii, 357, 1853. **Massakiga.**—Purchas (1625), ibid., v, 156, 1857.

Arrowheads. The separate tips or points of arrow-shafts. Among the Indian tribes many were made of flint and other varieties of stone, as well as bone, horn, antler, shell, wood, and copper. Copper was much used by such tribes as were able to obtain a supply from the L. Superior region and to some extent by those of British Columbia and Alaska. Iron has largely taken the place of these materials since the coming of the whites. In stone implements of this class the only line of distinction between arrowheads and spearheads is that of size. Very few flint arrowheads are as much as 2 inches long, and these are quite slender; thick or strong ones are much shorter. Solid flesh, being almost as resistant as soft rubber, could not be penetrated by a large projectile unless it were propelled by greater power than can be obtained from a bow without artificial aid which is not at the command of a savage. The shape of the stone arrowhead among the Indian tribes is usually triangular or pointed-oval, though some have very slender blades with expanding base. Many of them are notched. These were set in a slot in the end of the shaft and tied with sinew, rawhide, or cord, which passed through the notches. Those without notches were secured by the cord passing over and under the angle at the base in a figure-8 fashion. It is said that war arrows often had the head loosely attached, so

that it would remain in the wound when the shaft was withdrawn, while the hunting point was firmly secured in order that the arrow might be recovered entire. Glue, gum, and cement were used in some sections for fixing the point or for rendering the fastening more secure. A specimen which has the end rounded or squared instead of flattened is known as a "bunt." As a rule both faces are worked off equally so as to bring the edge opposite the middle plane of the blade, though it is sometimes a little on one side. For the greater part these seem to be redressed ordinary spearheads, knives, or arrowheads whose points have been broken off, though some appear to have been originally made in this form. A few are smooth or polished at the ends, as if used for knives or scrapers; but most of them have no marks of use except occasionally such as would result from being shot or struck against a hard substance. It is probable that their purpose was to stun birds or small game, in order to secure the pelt or plumage free from cuts or blood stain. They are relatively few in number, though widely distributed in area. The Eskimo employ arrowheads of stone of usual forms.

Consult Abbott (1) Prim. Indus., 1881, (2) in Surv. W. 100th Merid., VII, 1879; Beauchamp in Bull. N. Y. State Mus., no. 16, 1897, and no. 50, 1902; Fowke in 13th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Moorehead, Prehist. Impls., 1900; Morgan, League of the Iroquois, 1904; Nordenskiöld, Cliff Dwellers of Mesa Verde, 1893; Rau in Smithson. Cont., XXII, 1876; Wilson in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1897, 1899; the Reports of the Smithsonian Inst.; the Am. Anthropologist; the Am. Antiquarian; the Archæologist; the Antiquarian. (G. F. W. H. H.)

Arrows, Bows and Quivers. The bow and arrow was the most useful and universal weapon and implement of the chase possessed by the Indians N. of Mexico for striking or piercing distant objects.

ARROWS.—A complete Indian arrow is made up of six parts: Head, shaft, foreshaft, shaftment, feathering, and nock. These differ in material, form, measurement, decoration, and assemblage, according to individuals, locality, and tribe. Arrowheads have three parts: Body, tang, and barbs. There are two kinds of arrowheads, the blunt and the sharp. Blunt heads are for stunning, being top-shaped. The Ute, Paiute, and others tied short sticks crosswise on the end of the shafts of boys' arrows for killing birds. Sharp arrowheads are of two classes, the lanceolate, which can be withdrawn, and the sagittate, intended for holding game or for rankling in the wound. The former are used on hunting, the latter on war or retrieving arrows. In the S. W. a sharpened foreshaft of hard wood serves for the head. Arctic and N. W. coast arrows have heads of ivory, bone, wood, or copper, as well as of stone; elsewhere they are more generally of stone, chipped or polished. Many of the arrowheads from those two areas are either two-pronged, three-pronged, or harpoon-shaped. The head is attached to the shaft or foreshaft by lashing with sinew, by riveting, or with gum. Among the Eskimo the barbed head of bone is stuck loosely into a socket on the shaft, so that this will come out and the head rankle in the wound. The barbs of the ordinary chipped head are usually alike on both sides, but in the long examples from ivory, bone, or wood the barbing is either bilateral or unilateral, one-barbed or many-barbed, alike on the two sides or different. In addition to their use in hunting and in war, arrows are commonly used in games and ceremonies. Among certain Hopi priesthoods arrowheads are tied to bandoliers as ornaments, and among the Zuñi they are frequently attached to fetishes.

Arrowshafts of the simplest kind are reeds, canes, or stems of wood. In the Arctic region they are made of driftwood or are bits of bone lashed together, and are rather short, owing to the scarcity of material. The foreshaft is a piece of ivory, bone, or heavy wood. Among the Eskimo, foreshafts are of bone or ivory on wooden shafts; in California, of hard wood or shafts of pithy or other light wood; from California across the continent to Florida, of hard wood on cane shafts. The shaftments in most arrows are plain; but on the W. coast they are painted with stripes for identification. The Plains Indians and the Jicarillas cut shallow grooves lengthwise down their arrowshafts, called "lightning marks," or "blood grooves," and also are said by Indians to keep the shaft from warping (Fletcher) or to direct the flight. The feathering is an important feature in the Indian arrow, differing in the species of birds, the kind and number of feathers and in their form, length, and manner of setting. As to the number of feathers, arrows are either without feathering, two-feathered, or three-feathered. As to form, feathers are whole, as among most of the Eskimo and some S. W.

tribes, or halved or notched on the edges. In length they vary from the very short feathering on S. W. arrows, with long reed shafts and heavy fore-shafts, to the long feathering on Plains arrows, with their short shafts of hard wood. The feathers are set on the shaftment either flat or radiating; the ends are lashed with sinew, straight or doubled under, and the middles are either free or glued down. In some arrows there is a slight rifling, due perhaps to the twist needed to make a tight fit, though it is not said that this feature is intentional. The nocks of arrows, the part containing the notch for the string, are, in the Arctic, flat; in the S., where reed shafts were employed, cylindrical; and in localities where the shafts were cut, bulbous. Besides its use as a piercing or striking projectile, special forms of the arrow were employed as a toy, in gaming, in divining, in rain-making, in ceremony, in symbolism, and in miniature forms with prayer-sticks. The modulus in arrow-making was each man's arm. The manufacture of arrows was usually attended with much ceremony.

The utmost flight, the certainty of aim, and the piercing power of Indian arrows are not known, and stories about them are greatly exaggerated. The hunter or warrior got as near to his victim as possible. In shooting he drew his right hand to his ear. His bow register scarcely exceeded 60 pounds, yet arrows are said to have gone quite through the body of a buffalo (Wilson in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1897, 811–988.)

Bows.—The bows of the North Americans are quite as interesting as their arrows. The varied environments quickened the inventive faculty and produced several varieties. They are distinguished by the materials and the parts, which are known as back, belly, wings, grip, nocks, and strings. The varieties are as follows: (1) Self-bow, made of one piece; (2) compound bow, of several pieces of wood, bone, or horn lashed together; (3) sinew-backed bow, a bow of driftwood or other brittle wood, reinforced with cord of sinew wrapped many times about it lengthwise, from wing to wing; (4) sinew-lined bow, a self-bow, the back of which is further strengthened with sinew glued on. In some cases bows were decorated in colours.

The varieties characterizing the culture areas are distinguished as follows:

1. *Arctic.*—Compound bows in the E., very clumsy, owing to scarcity of material; the grip may be of wood, the wings of whale's ribs or bits of wood from whalers. In the W. excellent sinew-backed bows were made on bodies of driftwood. Asiatic influence is apparent in them. (See Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 399–669, 1884; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 133–617, 1887, and Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1884, 307–316.)

2. *Northern Athapascan.* — Long, straight bows of willow or birch, with wooden wrist-guards projecting from the belly.

3. *St. Lawrence and Eastern United States.*—Self-bows of ash, second-growth hickory, osage orange (bois d'arc), oak, or other hard wood.

4. *Gulf States.*—Long bows, rectangular in section, of walnut or other hard wood.

5. *Rocky mts.*—(1) Self-bow of osage orange or other hard wood; (2) a compound bow of several strips of buffalo horn lashed together and strengthened.

6. *North Pacific coast.*—Bows with rounded grip and flat wings, usually made of yew or cedar.

7. *Fraser-Columbia region.*—Similar to No. 6, but with wings much shorter and the nocks curved sharply outward.

8. *Interior basin.*—A long slender stick of rude form; many are strengthened by means of a sinew lining on the back and cross wrappings.

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The bows E. of the Rockies have little distinction of parts, but the w. Eskimo and Pacific slope varieties have flat wings, and the former shows connection with Asia. The nocks are in some tribes alike, but among the Plains Indians the lower nock is cut in at one side only. Bow-strings are of sinew cord tied at one end and looped at the other.

Wrist-guard.—When the bowman's left arm was exposed he wore a wrist-guard of hide or other suitable material to break the blow of the released string. Wrist-guards were also decorated for ceremonial purposes.

Arrow release.—Arrow release is the way of holding the nock and letting loose the arrow in shooting. Morse describes four methods among the tribes N. of Mexico, the first three being Indian: (1) Primary release, in which the nock is held between the thumb and the first joint of the forefinger; (2) secondary release, in which the middle and the ring fingers are laid inside of the string; (3) tertiary release, in which the nock is held between the ends of the forefinger and the middle finger, while the first three fingers are hooked on the string; (4) the Mediterranean method, confined to the Eskimo, whose arrows have a flat nock, in which

the string is drawn with the tips of the first, second, and third fingers, the nock being lightly held between the first and the second fingers. Morse finds that among the North American tribes, the Navaho, Chippewa, Micmac, and Penobscot used the primary release; the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Zuñi the secondary; the Omaha, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Assiniboin, Comanche, Crows, Siksika, and some Navaho, the tertiary.

QUIVERS.—The form of the quiver depended on the size of the bow and arrows; the materials, determined by the region, are skin or wood. Sealskin quivers are used in the Arctic region; beautifully decorated examples of deerskin are common in Canada, also E. of the Rockies and in the Interior basin. On the Pacific coast cedar quivers are employed by the canoe-using tribes, and others make them of skins of the otter, mountain lion, or coyote.

In addition to the works cited under the subject *Arrowheads*, consult Cushing (1) in Proc. A. A. A. S., XLIV, 1896, (2) in Am. Anthrop., VIII, 1895; Culin, Am. Indian Games, 24th Rep. B. A. E., 1905; Mason, N. Am. Bows, Arrows, and Quivers, in Rep. Smithson. Inst. 1893, 1894; Murdoch, Study of Eskimo Bows, Rep. Nat. Mus. 1884, 1885; Morse, Arrow Release, in Bull. Essex Inst., 1885; Arrows and Arrow-makers, in Am. Anthrop., 45–74, 1891; also various Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology. (O. T. M.)

Artificial Head Deformation. Deformations of the human head have been known since the writings of Herodotus. They are divisible into two main classes, those of pathological and those of mechanical or artificial origin. The latter, with which this article is alone concerned, are again divisible into unintentional and intentional deformations. One or the other of these varieties of mechanical deformation has been found among numerous primitive peoples, as the ancient Avars and Krimeans, some Turkomans, Malays, Africans, etc., as well as among some civilized peoples, as the French and Wends, in different parts of the Old World, and both varieties existed from prehistoric through historic time to the present, among a number of Indian tribes throughout the Western hemisphere. Unintentional mechanical deformations of the head present but one important, widely distributed form, that of occipital compression, which results from prolonged contact of the occiput of the infant with a resistant head support in the cradleboard. Intentional deformations, in all parts of the world and in all periods, present two important forms only. In the first of these, the flat-head form, the forehead is flattened by means of a board or a variety of cushion, while the parietes of the head undergo compensatory expansion. In the second form, known as macrocephalous, conical, Aymara, Toulousian, etc., the pressure of bandages, or of a series of small cushions, applied about the head, passing over the frontal region and under the occiput, produces a more or less conical, truncated, bag-like, or irregular deformity, characterized by low forehead, narrow parietes, often with a depression just behind the frontal bone, and a protruding occiput. All of these forms present numerous individual variations, some of which are sometimes improperly described as separate types of deformation.

Among the Indians N. of Mexico there are numerous tribes in which no head deformation exists and apparently has never existed. Among these are included many of the Athapascan and Californian peoples, all of the Algonquian, Shoshonean (except the Hopi), and Eskimo tribes, and most of the Indians of the great plains. Unintentional occipital compression is observable among nearly all the southwestern tribes, and it once extended over most of the United States (excepting Florida) s. of the range of the tribes above mentioned. It also exists in ancient skulls found in some parts of the N. W. coast.

Both forms of intentional deformation are found in North America. Their geographical distribution is well defined and limited, suggesting a comparatively late introduction from more southerly peoples. The flat-head variety existed in two widely separated foci, one among the Natchez and in a few other localities along the northeast coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and the other on the N. W. coast from s. Oregon as far N, as s. Vancouver id., but chiefly w. of the Cascades, along Columbia r. The Aymara variety existed, and still exists, only on and near the N. W. extremity of Vancouver id.

The motives of intentional deformation among the Indians, so far as known, are the same as those that lead to similar practices elsewhere; the custom has become fixed through long practice, hence is considered one of propriety and duty, and the result is regarded as a mark of distinction and superiority.

The effects of the various deformations on brain function and growth, as well as on the health of the individual, are apparently insig-

nificant. The tribes that practise it show no indication of greater mortality at any age than those among which it does not exist, nor do they show a larger percentage of imbeciles, or of insane or neuropathic individuals. The deformation, once acquired, persists throughout life, the skull and brain compensating for the compression by augmented extension in directions of least resistance. No hereditary effect is perceptible. The custom of head deformation among the Indians, on the whole, is gradually decreasing, and the indications are that in a few generations it will have ceased to exist.

Consult Morton, Crania Americana, 1839; Gosse, Essai sur les déformations artificielles du crâne, 1855; Lunier, Déformations artificielles du crâne, Dict. de Médic. et de Chirurg., x, 1869; Broca, Sur la déformation Toulousaine du crâne, 1872; Lenhossek, Die künstlichen Schädelverbildungen, 1881; Topinard, Élém. d'anthrop. génér., 739, 1885; Bräss, Beiträge z. Kenntniss d. künstlichen Schädelverbildungen, 1887; Porter, Notes on Artificial Deformation of Children, Rep. Nat. Mus., 1889; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 180, 226, et seq., 1874; Hrdlicka, Head deformation among the Klamath, Am. Anthrop, VII, no. 2, 360, 1905; Catlin, North American Indians, I-II, 1841. See *Flatheads*. (A. H.

Arts and Industries. The arts and industries of the North American aborigines, including all artificial methods of making things or of doing work, were numerous and diversified, since they were not limited in purpose to the material conditions of life; a technic was developed to gratify the æsthetic sense, and art was ancillary to social and ceremonial institutions and was employed in inscribing speech on hide, bark, or stone, in records of tribal lore, and in the service of religion. Many activities too, existed, not so much in the service of these for their own sake as for others. After the coming of the whites, arts and industries in places were greatly improved, multiplied in number, and rendered more complex by the introduction of metallurgy, domestic animals, mechanical devices, and more efficient engineering. Great difficulties embarrass the student in deciding whether some of the early crude inventions were aboriginal or introduced.

The arts and industries of the Indians were called forth and developed for utilizing the mineral, vegetal, and animal products of nature and they were modified by the environmental wants and resources of every place. Gravity, buoyancy, and elasticity were employed mechanically. and the production of fire with the drill and by percussion was also practised. The preservation of fire and its utilization in many ways were also known. Dogs were made beasts of burden and of traction, but neither beast nor wind nor water turned a wheel N. of Mexico in Pre-Columbian times. The savages were just on the borders of machinery, having the reciprocating two-hand drill, the bow and strap drills, and the continuous-motion spindle.

Industrial activities were of five kinds: (1) Going to nature for her bounty, the primary or exploiting arts and industries; (2) working up materials for use, the secondary or intermediary arts and industries, called also shaping arts or manufactures; (3) transporting or travelling devices; (4) the mechanism of exchange; (5) the using up or enjoyment of finished products, the ultimate arts and industries, or consumption. The products of one art or industry were often the material or apparatus of another, and many tools could be employed in more than one; for example, the flint arrowhead or blade could be used for both killing and skinning a buffalo. Some arts or industries were practised by men, some by women, others by both sexes. They had their seasons and their etiquette, their ceremonies and their tabus.

Stone craft.—This embraces all the operations, tools, and apparatus employed in gathering and quarrying minerals and working them into paints, tools, implements, and utensils, or into ornaments and sculptures, from the rudest to such as exhibit the best expressions in fine art. Another branch is the gathering of stone for building.

Water industry.—This includes activities and inventions concerned in finding, carrying, storing, and heating water, and in irrigation, also, far more important than any of these, the making of vessels for plying on the water, which was the mother of many arts. The absence of the larger beasts of burden and the accommodating waterways together stimulated the perfecting of various boats to suit particular regions.

Earth work.—To this belong gathering, carrying, and using the soil for construction purposes, excavating cellars, building sod and snow houses, and digging ditches. The Arctic permanent houses were made of earth and sod, the temporary ones of snow cut in blocks,

which were laid in spiral courses to form low domes. The Eskimo were especially ingenious in solving the mechanical problems presented by their environment of ice. The St. Lawrence Atlantic, and Canadian tribes undertook no earth-building that required skill; but those of the Mississippi valley, the Gulf states, and the far S. W., in their mounds and earthworks developed engineering and co-öperative ability of no mean order. In some cases millions of cubic feet of earth were built up into geometric forms, the material often having been borne long distances by men and women. The tribes of the Pacific coast lived in partly subterranean houses. The Pueblo tribes were skilful in laying out and digging irrigating ditches and in the builder's art, erecting houses and walls of stones, pisé, or adobe. Some remains of stone structures show much taste in arrangement.

Ceramic art.—This industry includes all operations in plastic materials. The Arctic tribes in the extreme W., which lack proper stone, kneaded with their fingers lumps of clay mixed with blood and hair into rude lamps and cooking vessels, but in the zone of intense cold besides the ruder form there was no pottery. The tribes of Canada and of the N. tier of states w. of l. Superior and those of the Pacific slope worked little in clay; but the Indians of the Atlantic slope, of the Mississippi valley, and especially of the S. W. knew how to gather and mix clay and form it into pottery, much of which has great artistic merit. This industry was quite generally woman's work, and each region shows separate types of form and decoration.

Metal craft.—This included mining, grinding of ores and paint, rubbing, cold-hammering, engraving, embossing, and overlaying with plates. The metals were copper, hematite and meteoric iron, lead in the form of galena, and nugget gold and mica. No smelting was done.

Wood craft.—Here belongs the felling of trees with stone axes and fire. The softest woods, such as pine, cedar, poplar, and cypress, were chosen for canoes, house frames, totem poles, and other large objects. The stems of smaller trees were used also for many purposes. Driftwood was wrought into bows by the Eskimo. As there were no saws, trunks were split and hewn into single planks on the N. Pacific coast. Immense communal dwellings of cedar were there erected, the timbers being moved by rude mechanical appliances and set in place with ropes and skids. The carving on house posts, totem poles, and household furniture was often admirable. In the S. W. underground stems were carved into objects of use and ceremony.

Root craft.—Practised for food, basketry, textiles, dyes, fish-poisoning, medicine, etc. Serving the purposes of wood, the roots of plants developed a number of special arts and industries.

Fibre craft.—Far more important than roots for textile purposes, the stems, leaves, and inner and outer bark of plants and the tissues of animals, having each its special qualities, engendered a whole series of arts. Some of these materials were used for siding and roofing houses; others yielded shredded fibre, yarn, string, and rope; and some were employed in furniture, clothing, food receptacles, and utensils. Cotton was extensively cultivated in the S. W.

Seed craft.—The harvesting of berries, acorns and other nuts, and grain and other seeds developed primitive methods of gathering, carrying, milling, storing, cooking, and serving, with innumerable observances of days and seasons, and multifarious ceremony and lore.

Not content with merely taking from the hand of nature, the Indians were primitive agriculturists. In gathering roots they first unconsciously stirred the soil and stimulated better growth. They planted gourds in favoured places, and returned in autumn to harvest the crops. Maize was regularly planted on ground cleared with the help of fire and was cultivated with sharpened sticks and hoes of bone, shell, and stone. Tobacco was cultivated by many tribes, some of which planted nothing else.

Animal industries.—Arts and industries depending on the animal kingdom include primarily hunting, fishing, trapping, and domestication. (See *Hunting.*) The secondary arts involve cooking and otherwise preparing food; the butchering and skinning of animals, skindressing in all its forms; cutting garments, tents, boats, and hundreds of smaller articles and sewing them with sinew and other thread; working claws, horn, bone, teeth, and shell into things of use, ornaments, and money; and work in feathers, quills, and hair. These industries went far beyond the daily routine and drudgery connected with dress, costume, receptacles, and apparatus of travel and transportation. Pictographs were drawn on specially prepared hides; drums and other musical instruments were made of skins and membranes; for gorgeous head-dresses and robes of ceremony the rarest and finest products of ani-

mals were requisite; embroiderers everywhere most skilfully used quills and feathers, and sometimes grass and roots.

Evolution of arts.—Much was gathered from nature for immediate use or consumption, but the North Americans were skilful in secondary arts, becoming manufacturers when nature did not supply their demands. They built a different kind of house in each environment—in one place snow domes and underground dwellings, in another houses of puncheons hewn from the giant cedar, and in other regions conical tents made of hides of animals, pole arbours covered with matting or with cane, and houses of sods or grass laid on a framework of logs. The invention of house furniture and utensils, such as cooking vessels of stone, pottery, or vegetal material, vessels of clay, basketry, worked bark or hide for serving food, and bedding, developed the tanner, the seamstress, the potter, the wood-worker, the painter, the dyer, and the stone-cutter. The need of clothing the body also offered employment to some of these and gave rise to other industries. The methods of preparing food were baking in pits, roasting, and boiling; little invention was necessary therein, but utensils and apparatus for getting and transporting food materials had to be devised. These demands developed the canoe-maker and the sled-builder, the fabricator of weapons, the stone-worker, the wood-worker, the carvers of bone and ivory, the skilful basket-maker, the weaver, the netter, and the makers of rope and babiche. These arts were not finely specialized; one person would be skilful in several. The workshop was under the open sky, and the patterns of the industrial workers were carried in their minds.

The arts and industries associated with the use and consumption of industrial products were not specially differentiated. Tools, utensils, and implements were worn out in the using. There was also some going about, traffic, and luxury, and these developed demands for higher grades of industry. The Eskimo had fur suits that they would not wear in hunting; all the deer-chasing tribes had their gala dress for festal occasions, ceremony, and worship, upon which much time and skill were expended; the southern and western tribes wove marvellously fine and elegant robes of hemp, goat's hair, rabbit skin in strips, and skins of birds. The artisans of both sexes were instinct with the æsthetic impulse; in one region they were devoted to quill-work, those of the next area to carving wood and slate; the ones living across the mountains produced whole costumes adorned with beadwork; the tribes of the central area erected elaborate earthworks; workers on the Pacific coast made matchless basketry; those of the S. W. modelled and decorated pottery in an endless variety of shapes and colored designs. The Indians N. of Mexico were generally well advanced in the simpler handicrafts, but had nowhere attempted massive stone architecture.

Consult the Annual Reports and Bulletins of the Bureau of American Ethnology, which are replete with information regarding Indian arts and industries. See also Bancroft, Native Races, I-V, 1886; Boas in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XV, 1901; Dellenbaugh, North Americans of Yesterday, 1901; Goddard, Life and Culture of the Hupa, 1903; Hoffman in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1895, 739, 1897; Holmes (1) in Smithson. Rep. 1901, 501, 1903; (2) in Am. Anthrop., III, 684, 1901; Hough (1) in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1888, 531, 1890; (2) ibid., 1889, 395, 1891; McGuire, ibid., 1894, 623, 1896; Mason, (1) ibid., 1889; 553, 1891, (2) ibid., 1890, 411, 1891; (3) ibid., 1894, 237, 1896; (4) ibid., 1897, 725, 1901; (5) ibid., 1902, 171, 1904; (6) in Am. Anthrop., I, 45, 1899; Moore, McGuire, Willoughby, Moorehead, et al., ibid., V, 27, 1903; Niblack in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1888, 1890; Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Rau (1) in Smithson. Rep. 1863; (2) in Smithson. Cont. Knowl., XXV, 1885; Willoughby in Am. Anthrop., VII, nos. 3, 4, 1905; Wilson in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1897, 1899; Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, I-VI, 1851–57; also the Memoirs and Bulletins of the American Museum of Natural History, and the Memoirs and Papers of the Peabody Museum. See also the articles on the subjects of the various individual arts and industries and the works thereunder cited. (O. T. M.)

Aseik (*Asē'ïx*). One of the three Bellacoola towns of the Talio division at the head of South Bentinck arm, British Columbia.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.
A'sēq.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes, 3, 1891.

Asenane (*Asɛ'nanē*). A former Bellacoola town on Bellacoola r. British Columbia.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes, 3, 1891.

Ashk nen ('Blackfoot lodges'). A band of the Crows.
Ash-kane'-na.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 159, 1877

Ashnola. A body of Okinagan in s. w. British Columbia; pop. 37 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1901, pt. I, 245.

Asilao. A Helatl town on lower Fraser r., above Yale, British Columbia.

Asilā'o.—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Aspenquid. An Abnaki of Agamenticus, Me., forming a curious figure in New England tradition. He is said to have been born toward the end of the 16th century and converted to Christianity, to have preached it to the Indians, travelled much, and died among his own people at the age of about 100 years. Up to 1775–76 Aspenquid's day was celebrated in Halifax, Nova Scotia, by a clam dinner. He is said to be buried on the slope of Mt. Agamenticus, where he is reported to have appeared in 1682. He is thought by some to be identical with Passaconaway. In Drake's New England Legends there is a poem, "St. Aspenquid," by John Albee. See Am. Notes and Queries, II, 1889. (A. F. C.)

Assabaoch. A band, probably of the Assiniboin or Chippewa, in the vicinity of Rainy lake, Ontario, in 1874; pop. 152.—Can. Ind. Rep., 85, 1875.

Assacumbuit. An Abnaki ("Tarratine") chief who appeared in history about 1696. He was a faithful adherent of the French and rendered important aid to Iberville and Montigny in the reduction of Ft. St. John, N.B., Nov. 30, 1696. With two other chiefs and a few French soldiers Assacumbuit attacked the fort at Casco, Me., in 1703, then defended by Capt. March, which was saved by the timely arrival of an English vessel. He assisted the French in 1704-5 in their attempt to drive out the English who had established themselves in Newfoundland, and in 1706 visited France, where he became known to Charlevoix and was received by Louis XIV, who knighted him and presented him an elegant sword, after boasting that he had slain with his own hand 140 of the King's enemies in New England (Penhallow, Ind. Wars, I, 40, 1824). Assacumbuit returned from France in 1707 and in the following year was present with the French in their attack on Haverhill, Mass. From that time until his death in 1727 nothing further in regard to him is recorded. He is sometimes mentioned under the name Nescambioüit, and in one instance as Old Escambuit. (C. T.)

Assapan. A dictionary name for the flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucella*), spelt also *assaphan*, evidently cognate with Chippewa *ă'sipŭn*, Sauk and Fox *ă'sepàn*^{a}, 'raccoon.' (A. F. C. W. J.)

Assegun (probably from Chippewa *ŭ'shigŭn* 'black bass.'—W. J.). A traditional tribe said to have occupied the region about Mackinaw and Sault Ste. Marie on the first coming of the Ottawa and Chippewa, and to have been driven by them southward through lower Michigan. They are said, and apparently correctly, to have been either connected with th Mascoutin or identical with that tribe, and to have made the bone deposits in N. Michigan. See *Mascoutin*. (J. M.)

Asseguns.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 202–4, 1857. **Assigunaick.**—Brinton, Lenape Legend, 228, 1885. **Assigunaigs.**—Schoolcraft, op. cit., I, 191, 1851. **Bone Indians.**—Ibid., 307.

Assiniboin (Chippewa *ŭ'sin*^{i} 'stone,' *ŭ'pwäw*^{a} 'he cooks by roasting': 'one who cooks by the use of stones.'—W. J.). A large Siouan tribe, originally constituting a part of the Yanktonai. Their separation from the parent stem, to judge by the slight dialectal difference in the language, could not have greatly preceded the appearance of the whites, but it must have taken place before 1640, as the Jesuit Relation for that year mentions the Assiniboin as distinct. The Relation of 1658 places them in the vicinity of L. Alimibeg, between L. Superior and Hudson bay. On Jefferys' map of 1762 this name is applied to L. Nipigon, and on De l'Isle's map of 1703 to Rainy lake. From a tradition found in the widely scattered bodies of the tribe and heard by the first Europeans who visited the Dakota, the Assiniboin appear to have separated from their ancestral stem while the latter resided somewhere in the region about the headwaters of the Mississippi, whence they moved northward and joined the Cree. It is probable that they first settled about Lake o the Woods, then drifted northwestward to the region about L. Winnipeg, where they were living as early as 1670, and were thus located on Lahontan's map of 1691. Chauvignerie (1736) places them in the same region. Dobbs (Hudson Bay, 1744) located one division of the Assiniboin some distance N. w. of L. Winnipeg and the other immediately w. of an unidentified lake placed N. of L. Winnipeg. These divisions he distinguishes as Assiniboin of the Meadows and Assiniboin of the Woods. In 1775 Henry found the tribe scattered along Saskatchewan and Assiniboine rs., from the forest limit well up to the headwaters of the former, and this region, between

the Sioux on the s. and the Siksika on the w., was the country over which they continued to range until gathered on reservations. Hayden (Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 1862) limits their range at that time as follows: "The Northern Assiniboins roam over the country from the w. banks of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine rs., in a w. direction to the Wood mt., N. and W. amongst some of the small outliers of the Rocky mts. E. of the Missouri, and on the banks of the small lakes frequently met with on the plains in that district. They consist of 250 or 300 lodges. The remainder of the tribe, now [1856] reduced to 250 lodges, occupy the district defined as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the White Earth r. on the E., extending up that river to and as far beyond its source as the Grand coulée and the head of Souris river, thence N. W. along the Missouri côteau, or divide, as far as the beginning of the Cypress mts., on the N. fork of Milk r., down that river to its junction with the Missouri, thence down the Missouri to White Earth r., the starting point. Until the year 1838 the tribe still numbered from 1,000 to 1,200 lodges, trading on the Missouri, when the smallpox reduced them to less than 400 lodges. They were also surrounded by large and hostile tribes, who continually made war upon them, and in this way their number was diminished, though at the present time they are slowly on the increase."

From the time they separated from the parent stem and joined the Cree until brought under control of the whites, they were almost constantly at war with the Dakota. As they have lived since the appearance of the whites in the N. W. almost wholly on the plains, without permanent villages, moving from place to place in search of food, their history has been one of conflict with surrounding tribes.

Physically the Assiniboin do not differ materially from the other Sioux. The men dress their hair in various forms; it is seldom cut, but as it grows is twisted into small locks or tails, and frequently false hair is added to lengthen the twist. It sometimes reaches the ground, but is generally wound in a coil on top of the head. Their dress, tents, and customs generally are similar to those of the Plains Cree, but they observe more decorum in camp and are more cleanly, and their hospitality is noted by most traders who have visited them. Polygamy is common. While the buffalo abounded their principal occupation consisted in making pemmican, which they bartered to the whites for liquor, tobacco, powder, balls, knives, etc. Dogs are said to have been sacrificed to their deities. According to Alexander Henry, if death happened in winter at a distance from the burial ground of the family, the body was carried along during their journeying and placed on a scaffold, out of reach of dogs and beasts of prey, at their stopping places. Arrived at the burial place, the corpse was deposited in a sitting posture in a circular grave about 5 feet deep, lined with bark or skins; it was then covered with bark, over which logs were placed, and these in turn were covered with earth.

The names of their bands or divisions, as given by different writers, vary considerably, owing to the loose organization and wandering habit of the tribe. Lewis and Clark mention as divisions in 1805: (1) Menatopa (Otaopabinè of Maximilian), Gens de Feuilles [for *filles*] (Itscheabinè), Big Devils (Watopachnato), Oseegah, and another the name of which is not stated. The whole people were divided into the northern and southern and into the forest and prairie bands. Maximilian (Trav., 194, 1843) names their gentes as follows: (1) Itscheabinè (gens des filles); (2) Jatonabinè (gens des roches); (3) Otopachgnato (gens du large); (4) Otaopabinè (gens des canots); (5) Tschantoga (gens des bois); (6) Watopachnato (gens de l'age); (7) Tanintauei (gens des osayes); (8) Chabin (gens des montagnes). A band mentioned by Hayden (op. cit., 387), the Minishinakato, has not been identified with any named by Maximilian. Henry (Jour., II, 522–523, 1897) enumerated 11 bands in 1808, of which the Red River, Rabbit, Eagle Hills, Saskatchewan, Foot, and Swampy Ground Assiniboin, and Those-who-have-water-for-themselves-only can not be positively identified. This last may be Hayden's Minishinakato. Other divisions mentioned, chiefly geographical, are: Assiniboin of the Meadows, Turtle Mountain Sioux, Wawaseeasson, and Assabaoch (?). The only Assiniboin village mentioned in print is Pasquayah.

Porter (1829) estimated the Assiniboin population at 8,000; Drake at 10,000 before the smallpox epidemic of 1836, during which 4,000 of them perished. Gallatin (1836) placed the number at 6,000; the U.S. Indian Report of 1843, at 7,000. In 1890 they numbered 3,008; in 1904, 2,600.

The Assiniboin now (1904) living in the United States are in Montana, 699 under Ft. Belknap agency and 535 under Ft. Peck agency;

total, 1,234. In Canada there were in 1911 the Mosquito and Bears' Head and Lean Man's bands at Battleford agency, 94; Joseph's band of 143 and Paul's of 142 at Edmonton agency; Carry-the-Kettle band under Assiniboine agency, 210; Pheasant Rump's band, originally 69, and Ocean Man's, 68 in number, were united with White Bear's band of Cree and Chippewa in 1901; and the bands on Stony res., Alberta, 665; total, 1,393. See Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 111, 1891; McGee, Siouan Indians, 15th Rep. B. A. E., 157, 1897; Dorsey, Siouan Sociology, ibid., 213; Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 1862.

(J. M. C. T.)

Apinulboines.—Lloyd in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., v, 246, 1876 (misprint). **Arsenipoitis.**—Barcia, Ensayo, 238, 1723. **Arsenipoits.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 80, 1854. **Asinbols.**—Trumbull, Ind. Wars, 185, 1851. **Asiniboels.**—Anville, Am. Sept. map, 1756. **Asiniboines.**—Morgan in N. Am. Rev., 44, Jan., 1870. **Asi'-ni-bwa^{n}.**—Am. Natur., 829, Oct., 1882 (wrongly given as Dorsey's spelling). **Asinibwanak.**—Cuoq, Lex. de la Langue Algonquine, 77, 1886. **A-si-ni-poi'-tuk.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol., 381, 1862 (Cree and Chippewa name). **Asinipovales.**—Barcia, Ensayo, 176, 1723. **As-ne-boines.**—Bonner, Life of Beckwourth, 158, 1856. **Asseenaboine.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 168, 1824. **Asseeneepoytuck.**—Ibid., 55 (Cree name). **Asselibois.**—Doc. of 1683 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 798, 1855. **Assenepoils.**—Hennepin, New Discov., map, 1698. **Asseniboines.**—Perrin, Voy. dans les Louisianes, 263, 1805. **Assenibouala k.**—Du Lhut (1678) in Margry, Déc., VI, 21, 1886. **Assenipoëls.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1055, 1855. **Assenipoils.**—Hennepin, New Discov., map, 1698. **Assenipoualacs.**—Hennepin quoted by Shea, Disc., 131 1852 (trans. 'stone warriors'). **Assenipoualak.**—Shea, ibid., note. **Assenipouals.**—Radout (1710) in Margry, Déc., VI, 14, 1886. **Assenipouel.**—Ibid., 11. **Assenipoulacs.**—Hennepin misquoted byNeill, Hist. Minn., 134, 1858. **Assenipoulaes.**—Hennepin (1680) in French, Hist. Coll. La., I, 212, 1846. **Assenipoulaks.**—Du Lhut (1678) in Margry, Déc., VI, 22, 1886. **Assenipouvals.**—Coxe, Carolana, 43, 1741. **Assenipovals.**—Alcedo, Dict. Geog., IV, 557, 1788. **Assenniboins.**—Schoolcraft, Trav., 245, 1821. **Assenpoels.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., index, 289, 1861. **Assilibouels.**—Iberville, (1702) in Margry, Déc., IV, 600,1880. **Assimpouals.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 231, 1703. **Assinaboes.**—Smith, Bouquet's Exped., 69, 1766. **Assinaboil.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 125, 1816. **Assinaboine.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 498, 1839. **Assinaboins.**—Ibid., 297, 1835. **Assinabwoines.**—Schoolcraft,, Ind. Tribes, V, 99, 1855. **Assineboes.**—Hutchins (1765), ibid., III, 556, 1853. **Assineboin.**—Brackenridge, Views of La., 79, 1815. **Assineboines.**—Richardson, Arct. Expld., I, map, 1851. **Assinebwannuk.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 178, 1861. **Assinepoel.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Assinepoils.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Valley, 380, 1862. **Assinepoins.**—Ramsey in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1849, 70, 1850. **Assinepotuc.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 55, 1826. **Assinepoualaos.**—Coxe, Carolana, 43, 1741. **Assiniboelle.**—Beauharnois and Hocquart (1731) in Margry, Déc., VI, 568, 1886. **Assiniboels.**—Frontenac (1695), ibid., v. 63, 1883. **Assiniboesi.**—Capellini, Ricordi, 185, 1867. **Assiniboile.**—Vaudreuil and Bégon (1716) in Margry, Déc., VI, 496, 1886. **Assiniboils.**—Carver, Travels. map, 1778. **Assiniboines.**—West, Jour., 86, 1824, **Assiniboins.**—Gass, Jour., 69, 1807. **Assinibois.**—Denonville (1685) in N.Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 286, 1855. **Assiniboleses.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., I, 165, 1786. **Assinibouala s.**—Perrot in Minn. Hist. Coll., II, pt. 2, 24, 1864. **Assinibouane.**—Pachot (1722) in Margry, Déc., VI, 517, 1886. **Assinibouels.**—Vaudreuil (1720), ibid., 510. **Assinibouets.**—Du Chesneau (1681) in N. Y. Doc Col. Hist., IX, 153, 1855. **Assiniboüles.**—Perrot, Mém., 91, 1864. **Assinib'wans.**—Ramsey in Ind. Aff. Rep., 1849, 77, 1850. **Assinipoals.**—Proc. verb. (1671) in Margry, Déc., I, 97, 1876. **Assinipoels.**—Du Lhut (1678), ibid., VI, 19, 1886. **Assinipoile.**—Vaudreuil and Bégon (1716), ibid., 500. **Assinipoileu.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 55, 1826. **Assinipoils.**—Le Sueur (1700) in Margry, Déc., VI, 82, 1886. **Assiniponiels.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 123, 1836. **Assinipotuc.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 501, 1878. **Assinipoual.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 207, 1703. **Assinipoüalac.**—Jes. Rel., 1667, III, 23, 1858. **Assinipoualaks.**—Ibid., 21, 1658. **Assinipoüars.**—Ibid., 1670, 92. **Assinipoulac.**—Du Lhut (1684) in Margry, Déc., VI, 51, 1886. **Assinipour.**—Le Jeune in Jes. Rel., 1640, III, 35, 1858. **Assinipovals.**—Harris, Coll. Voy. and Trav., II, map, 1705. **Assini-poytuk.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., 51, 1851. **Assinipwanak.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Chippewa name). **Assinnaboin.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., vi, 1848. **Assinnaboines.**—Ibid. **Assinneboin.**—Tanner, Nar. 50, 1830. **Assinnee-Poetuc.**—Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 270, 1859. **Assinnibains.**—Lewis and Clark, Disc., 23, 1806. **Assiniboan.**—Coues, Lewis and Clark Exped., I, 193, note, 1893 (Chippewa name). **Assinniboine.**—Hind, Labr. Pen., II, 148, 1863. **Assinniboine Sioux.**—Can. Ind. Rep., 77, 1880. **Assinniboins.**—Lewis and Clark, Disc., 30, 1806. **Assinopoils.**—La Harpe (1700) in French, Hist. Coll. La., III, 27, 1851. **Assinpouele.**—Anon. Carte de l'Am. Sépt., Paris, n. d. **Assinpoulac.**—Bowles, map of Am., after 1750. **Assinpouls.**—Lahontan, quoted by Ramsey in Ind. Aff. Rep., 72, 1849. **Ausinabwaun.**—Parker, Minn. Handb., 13, 1857. **Chiripinons.**—Perrot (1721) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, pt. 2, 24, 1864. **Essinaboin.**—Ex. Doc. 90, 22d Cong., 1st sess., 64, 1832. **E-tans-ke-pa-se-qua.**—Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, lxxxiv, 1823 (Hidatsa name, from *i-ta-ha-toki*, 'long arrows'). **Fish-eaters.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 381, 1862 (Hohe or; Dakota name). **Guerriers de la Roche.**—Perrot, Mém., 232, 1864. **Guerriers de pierre.**—Jes. Rel., 1658, III, 21, 1858. **Haha.**—Coues, Pike's Exped., I, 348, 1895. **Ho-ha.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 123, 1836 ('rebel': sometimes applied by other Sioux tribes). **Hohays.**—Snelling, Tales of N. W., 21, 1830. **Hohe.**—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 222, 1897 (Dakota name: 'rebels'). **Ho'-he.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 381, 1862 (trans. 'fish-eaters'). **Hoheh.**—Williamson in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 296, 1872. **Ho-he'-i-o.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 290, 1862 (Cheyenne name). **Hohhays.**—Ramsey in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 48, 1872. **Indiens-Pierre.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 55, 1826. **Issati.**—Henry, Travels, 286, 1809 (erroneous identification for Santee). **Left hand.**—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. ,1850, 143, 1851 (translation of the French name of their chief). **Mantopanatos.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 470, 1878. **Nacota.**—Maximilian, Trav., 193, 1843 (own name, same as Dakota: 'our people'). **Nation of the great Water.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 20

1744. **Osinipoilles.**—Henry, Trav., 273, 1809. **Ossineboine.**—Coues, Lewis and Clark Exped., I, 178, note 58, 1893. **Ossiniboine.**—Ibid., 59. **Ossnobians.**—Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 24, 1794. **Sioux of the Rocks.**—Ramsey in Ind. Aff. Rep., 77, 1850. **Stone.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 536, 1878. **Stone Indians.**—Fisher, New Trav., 172 1812. **Stone Roasters.**—Tanner, Narr., 51, 1830. **Stone Sioux.**—Lewis and Clark, Disc., 46, 1806. **Stoney.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 536, 1878. **Stoney Indians.**—Can. Ind. Rep., 80, 1880. **Stonies.**—Inf'n of Chas. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1886 (the common name used by English in Canada). **Thickwood.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 536, 1878 (applied to the Assiniboin of the Rocky mts.). **Tlū'tlämā'ɛkā.**—Chamberlain, inf'n. 1903 ('cutthroats': Kutenai name). **Ussinebwoinug.**—Tanner, Nar., 316, 1830 (Chippewa name). **Weepers.**—Henry, Trav., 286, 1809.

Assiniboin of the Plains. A division of the Assiniboin described by Dobbs (Hudson Bay, 35, 1744) as distinguished from that portion of the tribe living in the wooded country. On his map they are located w. of L. Winnipeg. De Smet (Miss. de l'Oregon, 104, 106, 1848) estimated them at 300 lodges, and in the English edition of his work (Oregon Miss., 156, 1847) the number given is 600 lodges. He says they hunt over the great plains between the Saskatchewan, Red, Missouri, and Yellowstone rs., and as compared with the Assiniboin of the woods "are more expert in thieving, greater topers, and are perpetually at war," but that in general the men are more robust and of commanding stature. They include the Itscheabine, Watopachnato, Otaopabine ,and Jatonabine.

Assiniboels of the South.—Jefferys, French Dom. in Am., pt. I, map, 1741. **Assiniboins des Plaines.**—Smet, Miss. de l'Oregon, 104, 1848. **Assinibouels of the Meadows.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 35, 1744. **Plain Assineboins.**—Hind, Red River Exped., II, 152, 1860.

Assuapmushan. A Montagnais mission founded by the Jesuits in 1661 about 300 m. up Saguenay r., Quebec, probably at the entrance of Ashuapmuchuan r. into L. St. John. A trading post of the same name was on that river in 1832.—Hind, Labrador, II, 25, 26, 38, 1863.

Astouregamigoukh. Mentioned as one of the small tribes N. of St. Lawrence r. (Jes. Rel. 1643, III, 38, 1858). Probably a Montagnais band or settlenmet about the headwaters of Saguenay or St. Maurice r.

Atana (*Atā'na*). A Haida town on House, or Atana, id., E. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte group, British Columbia. According to Skidegate legend, House id. was the second to appear above the waters of the flood. At that time there was sitting upon it a woman who became the ancestress of the Tadjilanas. The Kagialskegawai also considered her as their "grandmother," although saying that they were not descended directly from her but from some people who drifted ashore at the same place in a cockleshell. The town was occupied by the Tadjilanas. As the name does not occur in John Wark's list, it would seem to have been abandoned prior to 1836—41.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Ataronchronon. One of the minor tribes of the Huron confederation, among whom the Jesuit mission of Sainte Marie was established. Jes. Rel. for 1640, 61, 1858.

Andoouanchronon.—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 35, 1858. **Andowanchronon.**—Jes. Rel., index, 1858. **Ataconchronons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1637, 114, 1858. **Ataronch.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 154, 1883.

Atchitchiken (*Atci'tcîkɛn*, sig. doubtful, or *Nkaitu'sus*, 'reaches the top of the brow or low steep,' because the trail here passes on top of a bench and enters Spapiam valley). A village of the Spence Bridge band of the Ntlakyapamuk on the N. side of Thompson r. 3 m. back in the mountains from Spence Bridge, British Columbia.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173 1900.

Athabaska (Forest Cree: *athap* 'in succession' *askaw* 'grass,' 'reeds'; hence 'grass or reeds here and there.'—Hewitt). A northern Athapascan tribe, from which the stock name is derived, residing around Athabaska lake, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Ross (MS., B. A. E.) regards them as a part of the Chipewyan proper. They do not differ essentially from neighbouring Athapascán tribes. In 1911 (Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 52, 1911) 360 were enumerated at Ft. Chipewyan.

Arabaskaw.—Lacombe, Dict. des Cris, 1874 ("Athabasca" Cree name). **Athabaskans.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Athapascow.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., vi, 1848. **Athapuscow.**—Hearne, Journ. N. Ocean, 177, 1795. **Ayabaskau.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Cree name). **Kkρay-tρèlè-Ottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891 ('people of the willow floor,' i. e., of Ft. Chipewyan). **Kkρest'aylé-kkè ottiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876 ('people of the poplar floor'). **Yéta-Ottinè.**—Petitot, Autour, op. cit. ('people from above').

Athapascan Family. The most widely distributed of all the Indian linguistic families of North America, formerly extending over parts of the continent from the Arctic coast far into N. Mexico, from the Pacific to Hudson bay at the N., and from the Rio Colorado to the mouth of the Rio Grande at the s.—a territory

extending for more than 40° of latitude and 75° of longitude.

The languages which compose the Athapascan family are plainly related to each other and, because of certain peculiarities, stand out from the other American languages with considerable distinctness. Phonetically they are rendered harsh and difficult for European ears because of series of guttural sounds, many continuants, and frequent checks and aspirations. Morphologically they are marked by a sentence verb of considerable complexity, due largely to many decayed prefixes and to various changes of the root to indicate the number and character of the subject and object. Between the various languages much regular phonetic change, especially of vowels, appears, and while certain words are found to be common, each language, independently of the others, has formed many nouns by composition and transformed the structure of its verbs. The wide differences in physical type and culture and the differences in language point to a long separation of the family, certainly covering many centuries. Geographically it consists of three divisions: Northern, Pacific, and Southern.

The Northern division, known as the Tinneh, or Déné, the name they apply to themselves, consists of three groups: The eastern, the north-western, the south-western. The eastern group occupies a vast extent of continuous territory, bounded on the E. by the Rocky mts. and lower Mackenzie r., on the s. by the watershed between the Athabaska and lower Peace rs., Athabaska lake, and Churchill r. To the E. and N. a narrow but continuous strip of Eskimo territory bars them from Hudson bay and the Arctic ocean. Their neighbours on the s. are members of the Algonquian family. This group seems to constitute a culture area of its own, rather uniform and somewhat limited on its material side. Very little is known of the folklore and religion of the people of this region. The principal tribes are the Tatsanottine or Yellowknives, E, of Yellowknife r., the Thlingchadinne or Dogribs, between Great Slave and Great Bear lakes; on Mackenzie r., beginning at the N., the Kawchodinneh or Hares, and the Etchaottine or Slaves; the Chipewyan on Slave r., the Tsattine or Beavers on Peace r.; and some 500 m. to the s. beyond the area outlined, the Sarsi, a small tribe allied with their Algonquian neighbours, the Siksika. The northwestern group occupies the interior of Alaska and adjacent portions of British territory as far as the Rocky mts. The shore-lands to the N. and W. are held by the Eskimo, except at Cook inlet and Copper r. The people seem to have been too much occupied with the severe struggle with the elements for a bare existence to have developed much material culture. They are usually distinguished into three principal divisions: The Kutchin of Porcupine and Tanana rs., the middle course of the Yukon, and the lower Mackenzie (where they are often spoken of as Loucheux); the Ahtena of Copper r.; and the Khotana of the lower Yukon, Koyukuk r., and Cook inlet. The south-western group occupies the mountainous interior of British America from the upper Yukon to lat. 51° 30′, with the Rocky mts. for their E. barrier, and with the Skittagetan, Koluschan, Chimmesyan, and Wakashan families between them and the Pacific. Their S. neighbours are the Salish. They are said to show considerable variety of physical appearance, culture and language. The tribes composing this group are, according to Morice, beginning at the E. the Nahane; the Sekani; the Babine (Nataotin), on the shores of a lake bearing that name; the Carriers (Takulli), who occupy the territory from Stuart lake southward to Alexandria on Fraser r., and the Chilcotin (Tsilkotin), who live in the valley of the river to which they have given their name.

The Pacific division consisted formerly of a small band in Washington and of many villages in a strip of nearly continuous territory about 400 m. in length, beginning at the valley of Umpqua r. in Oregon and extending toward the s. along the coast and Coast Range mts. to the headwaters of Eel r. in California. Their territory was cut through at one point by the Yurok on Klamath r. These villages were in many cases separated by low but rugged mountains, and were surrounded by, and here and there surrounded, the small stocks characteristic of the region. The culture throughout this territory was by no means uniform, partly on account of the great differences between the conditions of life on the seacoast and those of inland mountain valleys, and partly because there was little intercourse between the river valleys of the region. For the greater part, in language there was a gradual transition through intermediate dialects from one end of the region to the other. There were probably 5 of these dialects which were mutually unintelligible. There were no tribes in this region, but groups of villages which sometimes joined in a raid against a common enemy and where the same dialect was spoken. The following dialectic

groups made up this division: The Kwalhioqua in Washington; the Umpqua and Coquille (Mishikhwutmetunne), formerly on rivers of these names; the Taltushtuntude, Chastacosta, and Tututunne on Rogue r. and its tributaries, and the Chetco on Chetco r. in Oregon; the Tolowa on Smith r. and about Crescent City; the Hupa and Tlelding on the lower portion of Trinity r.; the Hoilkut on Redwood cr.; the Mattole on the river of that name; the Sinkyone, Lassik, and Kuneste in the valley of Eel r., in California. But few of the members of this division now remain. The Oregon portion has been on the Siletz and Grande Ronde res. for many years; those of California still reside near their ancient homes.

The Southern division held sway over a vast area in the S. W., including most of Arizona and New Mexico, the s. portion of Utah and Colorado, the w. borders of Kansas and Texas, and the N. part of Mexico to lat. 25°. Their principal neighbours were the members of the Shoshonean family and the various Pueblo tribes in the region. So far as is known the language and culture of this division are quite uniform. The peoples composing it are the Navaho s. of San Juan r. in N. E. Arizona and N. W. New Mexico, the Apache (really a group of tribes) on all sides of the Navaho except the N., and the Lipan formerly in w. Texas but now living with the Mescaleros in New Mexico.

Not included in the three divisions described above are the Kiowa Apache, a small band which has maintained its own language while living on intimate terms with the Kiowa. They seem never to have been connected with the Southern division, but appear to have come from the N. many years ago.

The tendency of the members of this family to adopt the culture of neighbouring peoples is so marked that it is difficult to determine and describe any distinctive Athapascan culture or, indeed, to say whether such a culture ever existed. Thus, the tribes of the extreme N., especially in Alaska, had assimilated many of the customs and arts of the Eskimo, the Takulli had adopted the social organization and much of the mythology of the Tsimshian, the western Nahane had adopted the culture of the Tlingit, the Tsilkotin that of the Salish, while the Sarsi and Beavers possessed much in common with their Algonquian neighbours to the S. and E. Passing to the Pacific group, practically no difference is found between the culture which they presented and that of the surrounding tribes of other stocks, and it is evident that the social organization and many of the rites and ceremonies of the Navaho, and even of the Apache, were due to Pueblo influences. Although in this respect the Athapascan resembles the Salishan and Shoshonean families, its pliability and adaptability appear to have been much greater, a fact noted by missionaries among the northern Athapascans up to the present day.

If a true Athapascan culture may be said to have existed anywhere, it was among the eastern tribes of the Northern group, such as the Chipewyan, Kawchodinne, Stuichamukh, Tatsanottine, and Thlingchadinne, although differing comparatively little from that of the northernmost Algonquian tribes and the neighbouring Eskimo. Although recognizing a certain individuality, these tribes had little coherence, and were subdivided into family groups or loose bands, without clans or gentes, which recognized a kind of patriarchal government and descent. Perhaps the strongest authority was that exercised by the leader of a hunting party, the difference between success and failure on such a quest being frequently the difference between the existence or extinction of a band.

Clothing was made of deerskins in the hair, and the lodges of deer or caribou skins, sometimes replaced by bark farther s. Their food consisted of caribou, deer, moose, musk-ox, and buffalo, together with smaller animals, such as the beaver and hare, various kinds of birds, and several varieties of fish found in the numerous lakes and rivers. They killed deer by driving them into an angle formed by two converging rows of stakes, where they were shot by hunters lying in wait. The man was complete master in his own lodge, his wife being entirely subservient and assuming the most laborious duties. Infanticide, especially of female children, was common, but had its excuse in the hard life these people were obliged to undergo. In summer, transportation was effected in birch-bark canoes; in winter the dogs carried most of the household goods, except in so far as they were assisted by the women, and on the barren grounds they were provided with sledges. The bodies of the dead were placed on the ground, covered with bark and surrounded by palings, except in the case of noted men, whose bodies were placed in boxes on the branches of trees. Shamans existed, and their sayings were of much influence with some of the people, but religion does not seem to have exerted as strong an influence as in most other parts of America. At the same time they had

absolute faith in the necessity and efficacy of certain charms which they tied to their fishing hooks and nets. Nearly all have now been Christianized by Roman Catholic missionaries and seem to be devout converts. For an account of the culture of the remaining Athapascan tribes, see the special articles under the tribal names and articles dealing with other tribes in the same localities.

In 1911, the population of the Canadian Athapascans was as follows:—Yellow-Knives, 180; Dogribs, 178; Hares, Mackenzie r., approx., 3,500; Slaves, 566; Chipewyan, 1,865; Beavers, 380; Sarsi, 205; Sekani, 98; total, 6,972 (Can. Ind. Aff., 1912, MS.)

For the Northern division of Athapascans see Hearne, Travels, 1795; the numerous writings of Émile Petitot; Morice (1) in Trans, Roy. Soc. Canada, (2) Trans. Canadian Inst.. and elsewhere; Richardson, Arct. Searching Exped., 1851; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 1886; Russell, Explor. Far North, 1898; Hardisty and Jones in Smithson. Rep., 1866, 1872. For the Pacific division: Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Goddard in Pubs. Univ. Cal., I, 1903. (See *Treaties*.)

In the synonymy which follows the names are not always to be accepted as true equivalents. The Northern Athapascan or Déné are usually meant. (P. E. G. J. R. S.)

Adènè.—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xix, 1876 (Kawchodinne name). **Arabasca.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 641, 1883. **Arathapescoas.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 125, 1816. **Athabasca.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 38, 1874. **Athabascan.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 1, 1851. **Athapaccas.**—Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 401, 1853. **Athapaches.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 98, 1891. **Athapascan.**—Turner in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 84, 1856. **Athapascas.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 17, 1836. **Athapasques.**—Kingsley, Standard Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 147, 1883. **Ayabasca.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 641, 1883. **Chepewyan.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 1, 1851. **Chepeyans.**—Pritchard, Phys. Hist. Man., v, 375, 1847. **Chippewyan.**—Dall, Alaska, 428, 1870. **Danè.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xix, 1876. **Danites.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 99, 1891. **Dendjyé.**—Petitot, MS. B. A. E., 1865 (used by Kutchin). **Dènè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891 (used by Chipewyan). **Dènè-Dindjié.**—Petitot, Dict. Langue Dènè-Dindjié, passim. 1876. **Deneh-Dindschieh.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 143, 1883. **Dinais.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 374, 1831. **Dindjié.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xix, 1876 (used by Tukkuthkutchin). **Dindjitch.**—Ibid. (used by Kutchakutchin). **Dinè.**—Morice in Proc. Can. Inst., 3d s., VII, 113, 1889 (used by Etagottine). **Dinné.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 512, 1878. **Dinnee.**—Cox, Columbia, R., II, 374, 1831. **Dinneh.**—Franklin, Nar., I, 241, 1824. **Dinni.**—Rafinesque, Am. Nations, I, 146, 1836. **Dnainè.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xix, 1876 (used by Knaiakhotana). **'Dtinnè.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 1, 1851. **Dunè.**—Morice in Proc. Can. Inst., 3d, s., VII, 113, 1889 (used by Thlingchadinne). **Gunana.**—Swanton, inf'n (Tlingit name: 'strange people'). **Irkpéléït'.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xix, 1876 (Eskimo name: 'larvæ of lice'). **Itynai.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, pt. 1, 25, 1877 (misprint). **Kenaians.**—Halleck (1868) quoted by Petroff, 10th Census, Alaska, 40, 1884. **Kenaizer.**—Holmberg quoted by Dall, Alaska, 428, 1870. **Northern.**—Schouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 218, 1841 (partial synonym). **Tanai.**—Zagoskin quoted by Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 25, 1877. **Tannai.**—Corbusier in Am. Antiq., 276, 1886. **Tede.**—Dorsey, MS. Applegate Cr. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (used by Dakubetede). **Tene.**—Dorsey, MS. Smith R. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (used by Tolowa). **Tennai.**—Corbusier in Am. Antiq., 276, 1886. **Thnaina.**—Holmberg quoted by Dall, Alaska, 428, 1870. **Thynné.**—Pinart in Rev. de Philol. et d'Ethnol., no. 2, 1, 1875. **Tinaï.**—Zagoskin in Nouv. Ann. Voy., 5th s., XXI, 226, 1850. **Tinnătte.**—Wilson in Rep. on N. W. Tribes Can., 11, 1888 (used by Sarsi). **Tinnè.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 1, 1851. **Tinneh.**—Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 303, 1872. **Tinney.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 539, 1878. **Tœné.**—Morice in Proc. Can. Inst., 3d s., VII, 113, 1889 (used by Takulli). **Tœni.**—Ibid. (used by Tsilkotin). **Ttynai.**—Zagoskin, quoted by Schott in Erman, Archiv., VII, 480, 1849. **Ttynai-chotana.**—Zagoskin quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 589, 1882. **Ttynnaï.**—Zagoskin (1842) quoted by Petroff, 10th Census, Alaska, 37, 1884. **Tûde.**—Dorsey, MS. Galice Creek vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (used by Taltushtuntude). **Tumeh.**—Butler, Wild N. Land, 127, 1873. **Tûnnĕ.**—Dorsey, MS. Tutu vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (used by Tututunne). **Wabasca.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 641, 1883.

Atlalko. A Hahuamis village at the head of Wakeman sd., British Columbia.

À-tl-al-ko.—Dawson in Can. Geolog. Surv., map, 1888.

Atlklaktl (*Alqla'*XL). A Bellacoola village where the present mission is situated, on the N. side of Bellacoola r., near its mouth, British Columbia. It was one of the 8 villages called Nuhalk.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 48, 1898.

Atlkuma (*A-tl-kuma*). A Tlauitsis village on the N. side of Cracroft id., Brit. Col.—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv., map, 1887.

Atselits. An insignificant Chilliwak settlement in s. British Columbia. Pop. 4 in 1911.

Aitchelich.—Can. Ind. Aff., 357, 1895. **Aitchelitz.**—Ibid., 413, 1898. **Assyletch.**—Ibid., 78, 1878. **Assylitch.**—Ibid., 316, 1880. **Assylitlh.**—Brit. Col. Map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Atchelity.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 276, 1894. **A'tsElits.**—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1902.

*__Atsina__ (Blackfoot: *ăt-se'-na*, said to mean 'gut people.'—Grinnell. Cf. Aä'ninĕna, under

*The Atsina note has been inserted because, although not Canadian Indians, there are numerous references to them in narratives of exploration of the Canadian west

Arapaho). A detached branch of the Arapaho at one time associated with the Blackfeet, but now with the Assiniboin under Fort Belknap agency, Mont., where in 1904 they numbered 535, steadily decreasing. They called themselves Aä'ninĕna, said to mean 'white clay people,' but are known to the other Arapaho as Hitúnĕna, 'beggars,' or 'spongers,' whence the tribal sign, commonly but incorrectly rendered 'belly people,' or 'big bellies,' the Gros Ventres of the French Canadians and now their popular name The Atsina are not prominent in history, and in most respects are regarded by the Arapaho proper as inferior to them. They have been constantly confused with the Hidatsa, or Gros Ventres of the Missouri. (J. M.)

Aä'ninĕna.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 955, 1896. **Acapatos.**—Duflot de Mofras, Explor., II, 341, 1844 (a similar name is also applied to the Arapaho). **Achena.**—De Smet, Missions, 253, note, 1848. **Ahahnelins.**—Morgan, Systems of Consang., 226, 1871. **Ahnenin.**—Latham, Essays, 276, 1860. **Ahni-ninn.**—Maximilian, Travels, I, 530, 1839. **A-lân-sâr.**—Lewis and Clark, Travels, 56, 1806. **Alesar.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 470, 1878. **A-rē-tēar-o-pēn-gā.**—Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, lxxxiv, 1823 (Hidatsa name). **Ăt-sē'-nā.**—Grinnell, inf'n, 1905 (Blackfoot name, said to mean 'gut people'). **Atsina.**—Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 86, 1854. **Azäna.**—Maximilian, Travels, I, 530, 1839 (Siksika name, German form). **Bahwetegoweninnewug.**—Tanner, Narr., 63, 1830 ('fall people': Chippewa name). **Bahwetig.**—Ibid., 64. **Bot-k'iñ'-ago.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 955, 1896 ('belly men'). **Bowwetegoweninnewug.**—Tanner, op. cit., 315 (Ottawa name). **Bowwetig.**—Ibid., 83. **E-tá-ni-o.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 290, 1862 ('people:' one Cheyenne name for them, the other and more common being Histuitanio). **Fall Indians.**—Umfreville (1790) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 270, 1859. **Gros ventre of the Fort prairie.**—Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, lxxxiv, 1823. **Gros Ventres.**—See under that name. **Gros Ventres des Plaines.**—De Smet, Missions, 253, note, 1848. **Gros Ventres des Prairies.**—Schermerhorn (1812) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 36, 1814 (French name). **Gros Ventres of the Falls.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 62, 1856. **Gros Ventres of the Prairie.**—Brackenridge, Views of La., 79, 1815. **Grosventres of the Prairie.**—McCoy, Ann. Reg. Ind. Aff., 47, 1836. **Hahtz-nai koon.**—Henry, MS. vocab., 1808 (Siksika name). **His-tu-i'-ta-ni-o.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 290, 1862 (Cheyenne name: *etanio* = 'people'). **Hitu'nĕna.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 955, 1896 ('begging men': Arapaho name). **Hituněnina.**—Ibid., **Minetares of the Prairie.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, 21, 1848 (by confusion with "Gros Ventres"). **Minitares of the Prairie.**—Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 85, 1854. **Minnetarees of Fort de Prairie.**—Lewis and Clark, Trav., I, 131, 1814. **Minnetarees of the Plains.**—Ibid., **Minnetarees of the Prairie.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 344, 1862. **Minnitarees of Fort de Prairie.**—Lewis and Clark, quoted by Hayden, ibid., 422, **Pawaustic-eythin-yoowuc.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 169, 1824. **Paw-is-tick I-e-ne-wuck.**—Harmon, Jour., 78, 1820. **Pawistucienemuk.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., x, 1848. **Pawistuck-Ienewuck.**—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War, 332, 1822. **Prairie Grossventres.**—Gass, Jour., 245, 1807. **Rapid Indians.**—Harmon, Jour., 78, 1820. **Sä'pani.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 955, 1896 ('bellies': Shoshoni name). **Sku'tani.**—Ibid., (Sioux name). **To-i-nin'-a.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 326, 1862 ('people that beg': Arapaho name for Hitúnĕna).

Atsina-Algo. An adjective invented by Schoolcraft (Ind. Tribes, I, 198, 1853) to describe the confederate Atsina and Siksika.

Attignawantan (Huron: *hati* 'they,' *annioñnieⁿ* 'bear': 'bear people'). One of the largest tribes of the Huron confederacy, comprising about half the Huron population, formerly living on Nottawasaga bay, Ontario. In 1638 they were settled in 14 towns and villages (Jes. Rel. 1638, 38, 1858). The Jesuit missions of St. Joseph and La Conception were established among them. (J. N. B. H.)

Atignaoüantan.—Jes. Rel. for 1642, 61, 1858. **Atingyahointan.**—Sagard (1632), Hist. Can., IV, 1866. **Atingyahoulan.**—Coxe, Carolana, map, 1741. **Atinniaoĕnten.**—Jes. Rel. for 1649, 12, 1858. **Atinnia8enten.**—Jes. Rel. for 1644, 77, 1858. **Atinouaentans.**—Champlain (1618), Œuvres, IV, 140, 1870. **Attignaoouentan.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 154, 1883. **Attigna8antan.**—Jes. Rel. for 1639, 50, 1858. **Attignaouentan.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 61, 1858. **Attigñawantan.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 204, 1854. **Attignouaatitans.**—Champlain (1616), Œuvres, IV, 58, 1870. **Attigouantan.**—Ibid. (1632), V, pt. 1, 247, 1870. **Attigouantines.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., II, 174, 1786. **Attigouautan.**—Champlain (1615), op. cit., IV, 23, 1870. **Bear Nation.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 544, 1853. **Nation de l'Ours.**—Jes. Rel. for 1632, 14, 1858. **Nation des Ours.**—Jes. Rel. for 1636, 81, 1858.

Attigneenongnahac. One of the four tribes of the Huron confederation, living on lake Simcoe, Ontario, S. E. of the others. In 1624 they were said to have 3 villages. The Jesuit mission of St. Joseph was established among them.

Altignenonghac.—Jes. Rel. for 1636, 123, 1858. **Atigagnongueha.**—Sagard (1632), Hist. Can., IV, 234, 1866 (Huron name). **Atignenongach.**—Jes. Rel. for 1637, 127, 1858. **Atignenonghac.**—Ibid., 109. **Atingueennonnihak.**—Jes. Rel. for 1644, 87, 1858. **Attigneenongnahac.**—Jes. Rel. for 1639, 50, 1858. **Attigneenonguahac.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 204, 1854. **Attigueenongnahac.**—Jes. Rel. for 1638, 42, 1858. **Attiguenongha.**—Jes. Rel. for 1635, 28, 1858. **Attingneenongnahac.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 73, 1858. **Attingueenongnahac.**—Jes. Rel. for 1641, 67, 1858. **Attinquenongnahac.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 61, 1858. **Attiquenongnah.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 154, 1883. **Attiquenongnahai.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 544, 1853. **Nation d'Entauaque.**—Sagard, Gr. Voy., 79, 1865.

Attikamegue (Chippewa: *ŭdi'k* 'caribou,' *mäg* 'fish': 'whitefish.'—W. J.). A band of

the Montagnais residing, when first known, in Quebec province, N. of the St. Maurice basin (Jes. Rel. 1636, 37, 1858), and accustomed to ascend the St. Lawrence to trade with the French. Charlevoix says their chief residence was on a lake connected with the St. Maurice. They were so harassed by the attacks of the Iroquois that a part at least fled to the vicinity of Tadoussac. They were so nearly destroyed by smallpox in 1670 that they became extinct as a tribe. They were esteemed by the missionaries as a quiet, inoffensive people, readily disposed to receiye religious instruction. (J.M.)

Altihamaguez.—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III 81, 1854. **Altikamek.**—Hervas quoted by Vater, Mithridates, pt. 3, sec. 3, 347, 1816. **Altikameques.**—Charlevoix (1743), Voy., I, 152, 1766. **Atikamegues.**—Jes. Rel. for 1643, 8, 1858. **Attekamek.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 39, 1851. **Attibamegues.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 125, 1816. **Atticameoets.**—La Tour, map, 1779. **Atticameouecs.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Atticamiques.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 502, 1878. **Atticamoets.**—La Tour, map, 1784. **Attikamegouek.**—Jes. Rel. for 1643, 38, 1858. **Attikamegs.**—La Tour, map, 1784. **Attikameguekhi.**—Jes. Rel. 1636, 37, 1858. **Attikamegues.**—Jes. Rel. 1637, 82, 1858. **Attikamek.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 230, 1703. **Attikameques.**—Drake, Ind. Chron., 161, 1836. **Attikamigues.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., vi, 1848. **Attikouetz.**—Jefferys, French Doms., pt. I, map, 1761. **Outakouamiouek.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 12, 1858. **Outakouamiwek.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Poissons blancs.**—Jes. Rel. 1639, 19, 1858. **White Fish Indians.**—Winsor, Cartier to Frontenac, 171, 1894.

Attikiriniouetch (*ŭdi'kwinininiwŭg* 'caribou people.'—W. J.). A Montagnais tribe formerly living northward from Manikuagan lake, Quebec.

Attik Iriniouetchs.—Bellin, map, 1755. **Attikou Iriniouetz.**—La Tour, map, 1779. **Gens du Caribon.**—La Tour, map, 1784 (misprint). **Gens du Caribou.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Łes Caribou.**—Lotter, map, *ca.* 1770.

Aukardneling. A village of the Talirpingmiut division of the Okomiut Eskimo on the W. side of Cumberland sd , Baffin island.

Auqardneling.---Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Aukpatuk ('red'). A Suhinimiut Eskimo village on Ungava bay, Quebec.—Hind, Lab. Pen., II, map, 1863.

Avaudjelling. A summer settlement of Akudnirmiut Eskimo at the N. end of Home bay, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Awaitlala ('those inside the inlet'). A Kwakiutl tribe on Knight inlet, Brit. Col. Their town is called Kwatsi.

A'wa-iLala.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 332, 1897. **AEwaē'LELa.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. 1, 122, 1902. **Oughtella.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872 (given as name of town).

Awausee (*awasisi*, 'bullhead,' a fish). A Chippewa phratry or gens. According to Warren a phratry including all the fish gentes of the Chippewa. According to Morgan and Tomazin it is a gens in itself. Cf. *Ouassi.*

Ah-wah-sis'-sa.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Ah-wa-sis-se.**—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830 ('small catfish'; given by Tanner as a gens; he adds: "sometimes they call the people of this totem 'those who carry their young,' from the habits of the small catfish"). **Awassissin.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882. **A-waus-e.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885. **A-waus-e-wug.**—Ibid., 87. **A-waus-is-ee.**—Ramsey in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 91, 1850.

Awighsaghroone. A tribe, probably Algonquian, that lived about the upper Great lakes and which sent a friendly message to the Seneca in 1715. Perhaps identical with the Assisagigroone, or Missisauga.

Awighsaghroene.—Livingston (1715) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., v, 446, 1855. **Awighsaghroone.**—Ibid.

Axes. The grooved axe takes a prominent place among the stone implements used by the northern tribes. The normal form is that of a thick wedge, with rounded angles and an encircling groove near the top for securing the handle; but there is great variation from the average. Usually the implement is made of some hard, tough stone, as trap, granite, syenite, greenstone, or hematite, where such can be procured; but when these are not available softer material is utilized, as sandstone or slate. Copper axes are of rare occurrence. Among the stone specimens there is a very wide range in size, the largest weighing upward of 30 pounds and the smallest scarcely an ounce. As these extreme sizes could serve no economic purpose, they were probably for ceremonial use; the smaller may have been amulets or talismans. The majority range from 1 pound to 6 pounds, which mark close to the limits of utility. As a rule the groove is at a right angle to the longer axis, though sometimes it is oblique, and it may extend entirely or only partially around the axe. In the latter case it is always one of the narrow sides that is left without a groove, and this is frequently flattened or hollowed to accommodate the handle better. Ordinarily the complete or entire groove is pecked in a ridge encircling the axe, leaving a protuberance above and below, while the partial groove is sunken in the body of the implement. Axes with two or more grooves

are rare excepting in the Pueblo country, where multiple grooves are common. The haft was placed parallel with the blade and was usually a withe doubled around the groove and fastened securely with cords or rawhide, but heavier T-shape sticks were sometimes used, the top of the T being set against the flattened or hollow side of the implement and firmly lashed. Axes with holes drilled for the insertion of a handle are common in Europe, but this method of hafting was of very rare occurrence among the American aborigines. When not made from boulders closely approximating in shape the desired implement, the axe was roughed out by chipping and was reduced to the desired shape by pecking with a hard stone and by grinding. Axes of rude shape, made by flaking a flattish boulder along one end and breaking notches in the sides for hafting, are found in some sections. Axes are well distributed over the country wherever good material is readily available. excepting in the Pacific states, British Columbia and Alaska, where specimens are exceedingly rare. Few are found in Florida, and although plentiful in the mound region are seldom found in mounds. The shapes vary with the different regions, examples from the Atlantic slope, for example, being quite unlike those of the Pueblo country.

It is probable that the axe served various purposes in the arts, and especially in war and in the chase. Numerous badly fractured specimens are found in the soapstone quarries of E. United States, where they were used for cutting out masses of this rock. The grooved axe is said to have been used in felling trees and in cutting them up, but it is manifestly not well suited for such work; it would serve, however, to assist in cutting wood in conjunction with charring. The hafted stone axe passed immediately out of use on the introduction by Europeans of the iron axe, which was the first and most obviously useful tool that the Indians saw in the hands of the white man.

See Abbott, Prim. Indust., 1881; Fowke (1) in 13th Rep. B. A. E., 1896, (2) Arch. Hist. Ohio, 1902; Holmes in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 18 7; Jones, Antiq. So. Inds., 1873; Jones in Smithson. Cont., XXII, 1876; Moorehead, Prehist. Impls., 1900; Putnam in Surv. W. 100th Merid., VII, 1879; Squier and Davis in Smithson. Cont., I, 1848; Stevenson in 2d Rep. B. A. E., 1883; Thruston, Antiq. Tenn., 1897; Wilson in Smithson. Reps. 1887 and 1888.

(G. F. W. H. H.)

Ayabaskawininiwug. A division of the Cree (q. v.), commonly known as Wood Cree.

Babiche. A thong of skin, particularly of eel skin. The word is derived through Canadian French, in which the term is old, occurring in Hennepin (1688), from one of the eastern dialects of Algonquian. The original source is probably the old Micmac *ababich*, 'cord,' 'thread' (Lescarbot, Hist. Nouv. France, 666, 1612). A cognate word is the Chippewa *assababish*, 'thread.' (A. F. C.)

Babine ('big lips'). A branch of the Takulli comprising, according to Morice (Trans. Can. Inst., 27, 1893), the Nataotin, the Babine proper, and the Hwotsotenne tribes living about Babine lake, British Columbia, with a total population of 610 in 7 villages. The name was given to them by French Canadians from the custom of wearing labrets, copied from the Chimmesyan; and indeed their entire culture was greatly affected by that of the coast tribes.

Bagoache. Given by La Chesnaye in 1697 (Margry, Déc., VI, 6, 1886) as the name of a country about the N. shore of lake Superior, with a people of the same name numbering from 200 to 300 men.

Bags and Pouches. Many varieties of bags and pouches were made by the Indians of the United States and were used for a great number of purposes. The costume of the aborigines was universally destitute of pockets, and various pouches served in their stead. On occasion articles were tucked away in the clothing or were tied up in bits of cloth or skin. The blanket also served at times for a bag, and among the Eskimo the woman's coat was enlarged over the shoulders and at the back to form a pouch for carrying the baby. The pouch was a receptacle of flexible material for containing various objects and substances of personal use or ceremony, and was generally an adjunct of costume. The bag, larger and simpler, was used for the gathering, transportation, and storage of game and other food. The material was tawed leather of various kinds, tanned leather, rawhide, fur skins, skins of birds; the bladder, stomach or pericardium of animals; cord of babiche, buckskin or wool, hair, bark, fibre, grass, and the like; basketry, cloth, beadwork, etc. Rectangular or oval pouches were made with a flap or a gathering-string and with a thong, cord, or strap for attaching them at the shoulder or to the belt. The Eskimo had pouches with a flap that could be wrapped many times around and secured

by means of a string and an ivory fastener. The Zuñi use, among others, crescent-shaped pouches into the horns of which objects are thrust through a central opening. Bags showed less variety of form. They were square or oblong, deep or shallow, flat or cylindrical. Many of these were provided with a shoulder band, many with a carrying-strap and a forehead band. The Eskimo bag was provided with an ivory handle, which was frequently decorated with etching. Small pouches were used for holding toilet articles, paint, medicine, tobacco, pipes, ammunition, trinkets, sewing-tools, fetishes, sacred meal, etc. Large pouches or bags, such as the bandolier pouch of the Chippewa, held smaller pouches and articles for personal use.

Bags were made for containing articles to be packed on horses, frequently joined together like saddle-bags. The tribes of the far N. made use of large sleeping bags of fur. Most bags and pouches were ornamented, and in very few other belongings of the Indian were displayed such fertility of invention and such skill in the execution of the decorative and symbolic designs. Skin pouches, elaborately ornamented with beadwork, quillwork, pigments, and dyes, were made by various tribes. Decorated bags and wallets of skin are characteristic of the Aleut, Salish, Nez Percés, the northern Athapascan and Algonquian tribes, and the Plains Indians. Bags of textiles and basketry are similarly diversified. Especially noteworthy are the muskemoots of the Thlingchadinne, made of babiche, the bags of the Nez Percés, made of apocynum fibre and cornhusks, the woven hunting bags of northern woodland tribes, and the painted rawhide pouches and bags of the tribes of the Great plains.

Consult Mason (1) Aboriginal American Basketry, Rep. Nat. Mus., 1902, 1904, (2) Primitive Travel and Transportation, ibid., 1894, 1896; Boas, Holmes, Hoffman, Nelson, and Turner, in Reports of the B. A. E.; Kroeber, The Arapaho, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 1902; Boas in Jour. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., IV, no. 3, suppl., 1904; Willoughby in Am. Anthrop., VII, nos. 1, 4, 1905; Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., I, no. 4, 1900; Lumholtz, Unknown Mexico, 1902. (W. H.)

Ball play. The common designation of a man's game formerly the favorite athletic game of all the eastern tribes from Hudson bay to the Gulf. It was found also in California and perhaps elsewhere on the Pacific coast, but was generally superseded in the W. by some form of shinny. It was played with a small ball of deerskin stuffed with hair or moss, or a spherical block of wood, and with 1 or 2 netted rackets, somewhat resembling tennis rackets. Two goals were set up at a distance of several hundred yards from each other, and the object of each party was to drive the ball under the goal of the opposing party by means of the racket without touching it with the hand. After picking up the ball with the racket, however, the player might run with it in his hand until he could throw it again. In the N. the ball was manipulated with a single racket, but in the S. the player used a pair, catching the ball between them. Two settlements or two tribes generally played against each other, the players numbering from 8 or 10 up to hundreds on a side, and high stakes were wagered on the result. Preceding and accompanying the game there was much ceremonial of dancing, fasting, bleeding, anointing, and prayer under the direction of the medicine-men. The allied tribes used this game as a stratagem to obtain entrance to Ft. Mackinaw in 1764. Numerous places bearing the name of Ball Play give evidence of its old popularity among the former tribes of the Gulf states, who have carried it with them to their present homes in Oklahoma, where it is still kept up with the old ceremonial and enthusiasm. Shorn of its ceremonial accompaniments it has been adopted by the Canadians as their national game under the name of *lacrosse*, and by the Louisiana French creoles as *raquette*. The Indians of many tribes played other games of ball, noteworthy among which is the kicked ball of the Tarahumare, which, it is said, gave the name to the tribe. Consult Adair, Hist. Am. Inds., 1775; Bartram, Trav., 1792; Catlin, N. A. Inds., 1841; Mooney, Cherokee Ball Play, Am. Anthrop., III, 1890; Culin, Games of N. Am. Inds., in 24th Rep. B. A. E., 1905. Lumholtz, Unknown Mexico, 1902. (J. M.)

Bark. Among the resources of nature utilized by the tribes of North America bark was of prime importance. It was stripped from trees at the right season by hacking all around and taking it off in sheets of desired length. The inner bark of cedar, elm, and other trees was in some localities torn into strips, shredded, twisted, and spun or woven. The bark of wild flax (Apocynum) and the Asclepias were made into soft textiles. Bark had a multitude of

functions. In connection with the most important of wants, the necessity for food, it supplied many tribes with an article of diet in the spring, their period of greatest need. The name Adirondack, signifying 'they eat trees,' was applied by the Mohawk to certain Algonquian tribes of Canada in allusion to their custom of eating bark. The N. Pacific and some S. W. tribes made cakes of the soft inner bark of the hemlock and spruce; those living about the Great lakes chewed that of the slippery elm, while many Indians chewed the gum that exuded from trees. Drink was made from bark by the Arapaho, Winnebago, and Mescaleros. Willow bark and other kinds were smoked in pipes with or instead of tobacco, and the juices of barks were employed in medicine.

For gathering, carrying, garnering, preparing, and serving food, bark of birch, elm, pine, and other trees was so handy as to discourage the potter's art among non-sedentary tribes. It was wrought into yarn, twine, rope, wallets, baskets, mats, canoes, cooking pots for hot stones, dishes for serving, vessels for storing, and many textile utensils connected with the consumption of food in ordinary and in social life. Both men and women were food gatherers, and thus both sexes were refined through this material; but preparing and serving were women's arts, and here bark aided in developing their skill and intelligence.

Habitations in Canada, E. United States, and S. E. Alaska often had roofs and sides of bark, whole or prepared. The conical house, near kin of the tipi, was frequently covered with this material. Matting was made use of for floors, beds, and partitions. Trays and boxes, receptacles of myriad shapes, could be formed by merely bending large sheets and sewing or simply tying the joints. Bast could be pounded and woven into robes and blankets. The Canadian and Alaskan tribes carried their children in cradles of birch bark, while on the Pacific coast infants were borne in wooden cradles or baskets of woven bark on beds of the bast shredded, their foreheads being often flattened by means of pads of the same material. In the S. W. the baby-board had a cover of matting. Among the Iroquois the dead were buried in coffins of bark. Clothing of bark was made chiefly from the inner portion, which was stripped into ribbons, as for petticoats in the S. W., shredded and fringed; as in the cedar-bark country, where it was also woven into garments, or twisted for the warp in weaving articles of dress, with woof from other materials. Dyes were derived from bark and certain kinds also lent themselves to embroidery with quills and overlaying in basketry. Bark was also the material of slow-matches and torches, served as padding for the carrier's head and back and as his wrapping material, and furnished strings, ropes, and bags for his wooden canoes. The hunter made all sorts of apparatus from bark, even his bowstring. The fisher wrought implements out of it and poisoned fish with its juices. The beginnings of writing in some localities were favoured by bark, and cartography, winter counts, medical formulas, and tribal history were inscribed thereon. Finally it comes into the service of ceremony and religion. Such a series of masks and dance regalia as Boas and others found among the Kwakiutl illustrates how obligingly bark lends itself to co-operative activities, whether in amusement, social functions or adoration of the spirit world. There are also rites connected with gathering and working bark. See Boas in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1895, 1897; in Hoffman in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Holmes in 3d and 13th Reps. B. A. E., 1884, 1896; Jenks in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1900; Jones in Smithson. Rep. 1867, 1872; Mason (1) in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1887, 1889, (2) ibid., 1894, 1896, (3) ibid., 1902, 1904; Niblack, ibid., 1888, 1890; Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894. (O. T. M.)

Basketry. Basketry, including wattling, matting, and bagging, may be defined as the primitive textile art. Its materials include nearly the whole series of North American textile plants, and the Indian women explored the tribal habitat for the best. Constant digging in the same favourite spot for roots and the clearing away of useless plants about the chosen stems constituted a species of primitive agriculture. They knew the time and seasons for gathering, how to harvest, dry, preserve, and prepare the tough and pliable parts for use and to reject the brittle, and in what way to combine different plants with a view to the union of beauty and strength in the product. The tools and apparatus of the basket-maker, who was nearly always a woman, were most skilful fingers, aided by finger nails for gauge, teeth for a third hand or for nippers, a stone knife, a bone awl, and polishers of shell or gritty stone. She knew a multitude of dyes, and in some instances the bark was chewed and the splint drawn between the lips. In later times knives,

awls, scissors, and other utensils and tools of steel were added. In its technic basketry is divided into two species—woven and coiled. Woven basketry has warp and weft, and leads up to loom work in softer materials. Of this species there are the following varieties: Checkerwork, in which the warp and weft pass over and under one another singly and are indistinguishable; twilled work, in which each element of the weft passes over and then under two or more warp elements, producing by varying width and colour an endless variety of effects; wickerwork, in which the warp of one larger or two or more smaller elements is inflexible, and the bending is done in the weft; wrapped work, wherein the warp is not flexed, and the weft, in passing a warp element, is wrapped once around it, varied by drawing both warp and weft tight so as to form half of a square knot; twined work, in which the warp is not bent and the weft is made up of two or more elements, one of them passing behind each warp element as the weaving progresses. Of this last variety there are many styles—plain twined, twilled twined, crossed or divided warp with twined work, wrapped, or bird-cage weaving, three-strand twining after several methods, and three-strand braid. Coiled basketry is not weaving, but sewing, and leads up to point lace. The work is done by sewing or whipping together, in a flat or ascending coil, a continuous foundation of rod, splint, shredded fibre, or grass, and it receives various names from the kinds of foundation employed and the manner of applying the stitches; or the sewing may form genuine lace work of interlocking stitches without foundation. In coiled work in which a foundation is used the interlocking stitches pass either above, through, or quite under the foundation. Of coiled basketry there are the following varieties: Coiled work without foundation; simple interlocking coils with foundation; single-rod foundation; two-rod foundation; rod-and-splint foundation; two-rod-and-splint foundation; three-rod foundation; splint foundation; grass-coil foundation; and Fuegian stitches, identical with the buttonhole stitch. By using choice materials, or by adding pitch or other resinous substance, baskets were made water-tight for holding or carrying water for cooking.

The chief use of baskets is as receptacles, hence every activity of the Indians was associated with this art. Basket work was employed, moreover, in fences, game drives, weirs, houses, shields, clothing, cradles, for harvesting, and for the disposal of the dead. This art is interesting, not only on account of the technical processes employed, the great delicacy of technic, and the infinite number of purposes that it serves, but on account of the ornamentation, which is effected by dyeing, using materials of different colours, overlaying, beading, and plaiting, besides great variety in form and technic. This is always added in connection with the weaving or sewing, and is further increased with decorative beads, shells, and feathers. In forms, basketry varies from flat wattling, as in gambling and bread plaques, through trays, bowls, pots, cones, jars, and cylinders, to the exquisite California art work. The geometric forms of decussations and stitches gave a mosaic or conventional appearance to all decoration. The motives in ornamentation were various. No doubt a sense for beauty in articles of use and a desire to awaken admiration and envy in others were uppermost. Imitation of pretty objects in nature, such as snake-skins, and designs used by other tribes, were naturally suggested. Such designs pass over into the realms of symbolism and religion. This is now alive and in full vigour among the Hopi of Arizona. The Indian women have left the best witness of what they could do in handiwork and expression in their basketry. In E. United States almost all of the old-fashioned methods of basket making have passed away, but, by taking impressions of pottery, Holmes has been able to reconstruct the ancient processes, showing that they did not differ in the least from those now extant in the tribes W. of the Rocky mts. In the southern states the existence of pliable cane made possible twilled weaving, which may still be found among the Cherokee and the tribes of Louisiana. The Athapascan tribes in the interior of Alaska made coiled basketry from the roots of evergreen trees. The Eskimo about Bering str. manufactured both woven mattings and wallets and coiled basketry of pliable grass. The Aleutian islanders are now among the most refined artisans in twined work. South of them the Tlingit and the Haida also practise twined work only. From British Columbia, beginning with the Salishan tribes, southward to the borders of Mexico, the greatest variety of basket making in every style of weaving is practised.

Consult Mason, Aboriginal American Basketry, Rep. Nat. Mus. 1902, 1904, and the bibliography therein; also Barrett in Am. Anthrop., VII, no. 4, 1905; Dixon in Bull. Am.

Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. I, 1902; Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Publ., II, 1905; Goddard, ibid., Willoughby in Am. Anthrop., VII, no. 1, 1905. (O. T. M.)

Basque influence. The Basque fishermen who frequented the fishing grounds of the N. E. Atlantic in the 16th and 17th centuries influenced to some extent the Indians of New France and Acadia. But such influence was only of a temporary character, and the relations of the Indians with the Basques were only such as naturally came from the industry pursued by the latter. Lescarbot (Hist. Nouv. France, 695, 1612) states that a sort of jargon had arisen between the French and Basque fishermen and traders and the Indians, in which "a good deal of Basque was mixed," but does not give examples of it. (See Reade, The Basques in North America, in Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, 1888, sec. II, pp. 21-39.) Attempts have been made to detect pre-Columbian influences through alleged lexical and other resemblances between Basque and Indian languages, but without success. (A. F. C.)

Batons. As emblems of authority or rank, batons were in common use among the more advanced northern tribes, and probably the most conspicuous modern representatives are the carved wooden batons of the Haida and and other north-western tribes. Here they are carried in the hands of chiefs, shamans, and song leaders on state occasions, and are permitted only to such personages. Weapons of various kinds were similarly used and probably had kindred significance. In prehistoric times long knives of stone, masterpieces of the chipping art, seem to have been a favourite form of ceremonial weapon, and their use still continues among some of the Pacific Slope tribes, especially in California. Batons used in marking time are probably without particular significance as emblems. Among the Kwakiutl and other tribes the club-shaped batons, carved to represent various animals, are used by the leaders in ceremonial dances and serve for beating time. Consult Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 1897; Goddard in Publ. Univ. Cal., I, no. I, 1903; Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890; Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Rust and Kroeber in Am. Anthrop., VII, no. 4, 1905. (W. H. H.)

Beadwork. Attractive and precious objects, perforated usually through the middle and strung for various purposes, constitute a class of ornaments universally esteemed, which the Indians of North America did not fail to develop. Akin to beads, and scarcely separable from them, were objects from the same materials called pendants. They were perforated near the end or edge and hung on the person or on garments. All were made from mineral, vegetal, or animal substances, and after the discovery the introduction of beads of glass and porcelain, as well as that of metal tools for making the old varieties, greatly multiplied their employment. Mineral substances showing pretty coloured or brilliant surfaces, from which beads were made, were copper, hematite, all kinds of quartz, serpentine, magnetite, slate, soapstone, turquoise, encrinite sections, pottery, and, in later times, silver and other metals, porcelain, and glass. They were of many sizes and shapes. Among vegetal substances seeds and, especially along the southern tier of states from Florida to California, nuts were widely used for beads, and here and there stems and roots of pretty or scented plants were cut into sections for the same purpose. But far the largest share of beads were made from animal materials— shell, bone, horn, teeth, claws, and ivory. Beads of marine or fresh-water shells were made by grinding off the apex, as in the case of dentalium, or the unchanged shells of bivalves were merely perforated near the hinge. Pearls were bored through the middle, and shells were cut into discs, cylinders, spheres, spindles, etc. In places the columellæ of large conchs were removed and pierced through the long diameter for stringing. Bone beads were usually cylinders produced by cutting sections of various lengths from the thigh or other parts of vertebrate skeletons. When the wall of the bone was thick the ends were ground to give a spherical form. The milk teeth of the elk, the canine teeth of the bear, and the incisors of rodents were highly valued, and, in later times, the incisors of the horse were worn. The beaks of the puffin, the talons of rapacious birds, and bears' claws were wrought into ceremonial dress and paraphernalia. A great deal of taste and manual skill were developed in selecting the materials, and in cutting, grinding, and rolling them into shape and uniform size, as well as in polishing and perforating substances, some of them very hard, as jasper. Many of the cylinders are several inches long. The tribes of N. W. California wrap dentalia with snake skin glued on in strips, while the Pomo and their neighbours make large cylinders of a baked mineral (Kroeber).

The general uses to which beads were put are legion. They were tied in the hair, worn singly or in strings from the ears, on the neck, arms, wrist, waist, and lower limbs, or were attached to bark and wooden vessels, matting, basketry, and other textiles. They were woven into fabrics or wrought into network, their varied and bright colours not only enhancing beauty but lending themselves to heraldry. Glass beads thus woven produce effects like those of cathedral glass. Again, they were embroidered on every part of ceremonial costume, sometimes entirely covering head-dress, coat, regalia, leggings, or moccasins, and on all sorts of receptacles. The old-time technic and designs of quillwork are closely imitated. They were largely employed as gifts and as money, also as tokens and in records of hunts or of important events, such as treaties. They were conspicuous accessories in the councils of war and peace in the conventional expression of tribal symbolism, and in traditional story-telling, and were offered in worship. They were regarded as insignia of functions, and were buried, often in vast quantities, with the dead.

In each of the ethnic areas of North America nature provided tractable and attractive material to the bead-maker. In the Arctic region it was walrus ivory and the glossy teeth of mammals. They served not only for personal adornment, but were hung to all sorts of skin receptacles and inlaid upon the surfaces of those made of wood and soft stone. The Danes brought glass to the eastern Eskimo, the whalers to the central, and the Russians to the western tribes. In the St. Lawrence-Atlantic area whole shells were strung, and cylinders, discs, and spindles were cut from the valves of the clam (*Venus mercenaria*). In Virginia a cheap kind, called roanoke, were made from oyster shells. In the N. small white and purple cylinders, called wampum, served for ornament and were used in elaborate treaty belts and as a money standard, also flat discs an inch or more in width being bored through their long diameters. The Cherokee name for beads and money is the same. Subsequently imitated by the colonists, these beads received a fixed value. The mound-builders and other tribes of the Mississippi valley and the Gulf states used pearls and beads of shell, seeds, and rolled copper. Canine teeth of the elk were most highly esteemed, recently being worth 50 cents to $1 each. They were carefully saved, and a garment covered with them was valued at as much as $600 or $800. The modern tribes also used the teeth of rodents, the claws of bears and carnivores, and the dewclaws of ruminants. Nuts and berries were universally strung and worn, and the Mandan and other Missouri R. tribes pounded and melted glass and moulded it into beads. After the colonization cradles and articles of skin were profusely covered with beadwork replete with symbolism. The Yukon-Mackenzie tribes were most skilful in quillwork, but later decked their garments and other useful things with glass beads. All along the Pacific slope dentalium, abalone, and clam shells furnish the most valuable materials. The length of the wrought bead represented a certain amount of work and established the money value. The price of dentalium shells increased rapidly after a certain length was exceeded. These beads were decorated with grass, skin, and feathers, to enhance their worth. The California coast tribes and the ancient peoples of Santa Barbara ids. were rich in the little flat-shell discs as well as the stone drill, and they knew how to reduce them to uniform diameter by rolling long strings of them between slabs or through grooves in sandstone. The tribes of the N. portion of the interior basin were not well supplied with bead material, but early made the acquaintance of the trader. A series of Ute costumes made before the advent of glass shows much pretty decoration in dewclaws, bits of goat and sheep horn, and perforated seeds. The Pueblo Indians string the yellow capsules of Solanum, sections of woody stems of plants, seashells, turquoise and other varieties of bright-coloured stones, of which they have great store. The Hyde Expedition found more than 30,000 turquoise beads in a single room at Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex. The Huichol, with colored beads of glass, using wax as an adhesive, make pretty mosaic figures on gourds, carved images of wood, etc.

Consult Beauchamp in Bull. N. Y. State Mus., no. 73, 1903; Catlin, N. A. Inds., 1841; Hoffman in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Mason in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1899, 485–510, 1901; Matthews, Ethnog. and Philol. Hidatsa, 18, 1877; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Holmes, Annals, I, 271, 1829; Sumner, Hist. Am. Currency, 4, 8, 1874; Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Lumholtz, Unknown Mexico, 1902; Pepper in Am. Anthrop., VII, no. 2, 1905.

(O. T. M.)

Beaubassin. A (Micmac?) mission established by the French in the 17th century.—Shea, Discov. Miss. Val., 86, 1852.

Beauport. A village established in 1650 in Quebec co., Quebec, by fugitive Huron, who removed in the next year to the island of Orleans.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 196, 1855.

Bécancour. A village on St. Lawrence r., in Nicolet, Quebec, settled by Abnaki who removed from Maine in 1713 when the area east of the Penobscot was confirmed to England by the treaty of Utrecht. In 1736 they were estimated at about 300; in 1858 they numbered 172, with French admixture, and in 1884 they were reduced to 39, and in 1911 numbered 27. They are members of the Roman Catholic church. (J. M.)

Băcāndēē.—King, Jour. to Arctic Ocean, I, 11, 1836 (incorrectly given as an Iroquois village at Lake of Two Mountains, but distinct from "Kăněsătārkēē"). **Beauancourt.**—Vaudreuil (1710) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 849, 1855. **Beçancour.**—Vaudreuil (1724) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 240, 1859. **Becancourians.**—Rasles (1724) trans. in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 246, 1819. **Bécancourt.**—Vaudreuil (1721) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 904, 1855. **Becquancourt.**—La Tour, map, 1784. **Becquencourt.**—Ibid., 1782. **Becuncourt.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 281, 1855. **Bekancourt.**—DeLancey (1754) in Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 216, 1872. **Besançon.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 553, 1853.

Bece. An abandoned village of the Koskimo, 6 m. E. of Koprino harbour, in Quatsino sd., Vancouver id.

Bēce.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 7, 1888.

Beldom. A Missisauga village in Ontario in 1855.—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 229, 1861.

Bellabella (an Indian corruption of *Milbanke* taken back into English). The popular name of an important Kwakiutl tribe living on Milbanke sd., Brit. Col. Their septs or subtribes are Kokaitk, Oetlitk, and Oealitk. The following clans are given: Wikoktenok (Eagle), Koetenok (Raven), Halhaiktenok (Killer-whale). Pop. 321 in 1911.

The language spoken by this tribe and shared also by the Kitamat, Kitlope, China Hat, and Wikeno Indians is a peculiar dialect of Kwakiutl, called Heiltsuk from the native name of the Bellabella. These tribes resemble each other furthermore in having a system of clans with descent through the mother—derived probably from their northern neighbours—while the Bellacoola and Kwakiutl to the S. have paternal descent. Anciently the Bellabella were very warlike, a character largely attributable to the fact that they were flanked on one side by the Tsimshian of Kittizoo and on the other by the Bellacoola, while war parties of Haida from the Queen Charlotte ids. were constantly raiding their coasts. For this reason, perhaps, the peculiar secret societies of the N. W. coast, the most important of which evidently had their origin in war customs, first arose among them. When voyagers first began frequenting the N. Pacific coast, Milbanke sd., which offers one of the few good openings into the inner ship channel to Alaska, was often visited, and its inhabitants were therefore among the first to be modified by European contact. Together with the other Heiltsuk tribes they have now been Christianized by Protestant missionaries, and most of their ancient culture and ritual have been abandoned.

In 1911, the population of the Bellabella band was 321—Can. Ind. Aff., 1911, 202.

(J. R. S.)

Belbellahs.—Dunn, Oregon Ter., 183, 1845. **Bella-Bella.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 361, 1897. **Elk·la'sumh.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 9, 1889 (Bellacoola name). **Haeeltruk.**—Scouler in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., I, 224, 1841. **Haeeltsuk.**—Scouler in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Haeeltz.**—Latham, ibid., 164. **Haeeltzuk.**—Scouler in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., I, 223, 1841. **Haeetsuk.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 64, 1856. **Haeltzuk.**—Latham in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 155, 1848. **Hailtsa.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Expd., VI, 221, 1846. **Hailtzuk.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 117B, 1884. **Ha-ilt-zukh.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 145, 1877. **Hē'iltsuk.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Hē'iltsuq.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 328 (own name). **Hiletsuck.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 252, 1891. **Hiletsuk.**—Ibid., 191, 1883. **Iletsuck.**—Powell, ibid., 122, 1880. **Ilet Suck.**—Ibid., 315. **Millbank Indians.**—Dunn, Hist. Oreg., 271, 1844. **Millbank Sound Indians.**—Ibid., 358. **Witsta.**—Tolmie and Dawson, op. cit. (Chimmesyan name). **Wutsta'.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 9, 1889.

Bellacoola (*Bi'lxula*). A coast Salish tribe, or rather aggregation of tribes, on N. and S. Bentinck arm, Dean inlet, and Bellacoola r., Brit. Col. This name is that given them by the Kwakiutl, there being no native designation for the entire people. They form the northernmost division of the Salishan stock, from the remaining tribes of which they are separated by the Tsilkotin and the Kwakiutl. In the Canadian reports on Indian affairs the name is restricted by the separation of the Tallion (see *Talio*) and the Kinisquit (people of Dean inlet), the whole being called the Tallion nation. The population in 1902 was 311.* The chief divisions mentioned are the

*In 1911, the Bellacoola and Tallion band included 225 persons and the Kinisquit band, 47; total, 272.

Kinisquit, Noothlakimish, and Nuhalk. The gentes of the Bellacoola without reference to the tribal divisions are: Hamtsit, Ialostimot, Koökotlane, Smoen, Spatsatlt, Tlakaumoot, Tumkoaakyas. The following are mentioned as gentes of the Nuhalk division: Keltakkaua, Potlas, Siatlhelaak, Spukpukolemk, and Tokoaïs. The Bellacoola villages (chiefly after Boas) are: Aseik, Asenane, Atlklaktl, Koapk, Koatlna, Komkutis, Noutchaoff, Nuiku, Nukaakmats, Nukits, Nusatsem, Nuskek, Nuskelst, Nutltleik, Osmakmiketlp, Peisela, Sakta, Satsk, Selkuta, Senktl, Setlia, Slaaktl, Snutele, Snutlelatl, Sotstl, Stskeitl, Stuik, Tálio, Tkeiktskune, Tskoakkane, Tsomootl. (J. R. S.)

Belhoola.—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., **I**, 267, 1877. **Bellacoola.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 315, 1880. **Bellaghchoolas.**—Dunn, Hist. Oregon, 267, 1844. **Bellahoola.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 488, 1855. **Bell-houla.**—Mayne, Brit, Col., 146, 1862. **Belli-choola.**—Scouler in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 234, 1848. **Bilhoola.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884. **Billechoola.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., I, 224, 1841. **Billikūla.**—Gibbs quoted by Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 241, 1877. **Bilqula.**—7th Rep. N. W. Tribes of Can., 2, 1891. **Bî'lxula.**—Boas in Rep. Nat, Mus. for 1895, 320. **Ilghī'mī.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884. **Tallion Nation.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 417, 1898.

Beothukan Family (from the tribal or group name *Béothuk*, which probably signifies 'man,' or 'human being,' but was employed by Europeans to mean 'Indian,' or 'Red Indian'; in the latter case because the Beothuk coloured themselves and tinted their utensils and arms with red ochre). So far as known only a single tribe, called Beothuk, which inhabited the island of Newfoundland when first discovered, constituted this family, although existing vocabularies indicate marked dialectic differences. At first the Beothuk were classified either as Eskimauan or as Algonquian, but now, largely through the researches of Gatschet, it is deemed best to regard them as constituting a distinct linguistic stock. It is probable that in 1497 Beothukan people were met by Sebastian Cabot when he discovered Newfoundland, as he states that he met people "painted with red ochre," which is a marked characteristic of the Beothuk of later observers. Whitbourne (Chappell, Voy. to Newfoundland, 1818), who visited Newfoundland in 1622, stated that the dwelling-places of these Indians were in the N. and W. portions of the island, adding that "in war they use bows and arrows, spears, darts, clubs, and slings." The extinction of the Beothuk was due chiefly to the bitter hostility of the French and to Micmac invasion from Nova Scotia at the beginning of the 18th century, the Micmac settling in W. Newfoundland as hunters and fishermen. For a time these dwelt in amity with the Beothuk, but in 1770, quarrels having arisen, a destructive battle was fought between the two peoples at the N. end of Grand Pond. The Beothuk, however, lived on friendly terms with the Naskapi, or Quebec Montagnais, and the two peoples visited and traded with each other. Exasperated by the petty depredations of these tribes, the French, in the middle of the 18th century, offered a reward for every head of a Beothuk Indian. To gain this reward and to obtain the valuable furs they possessed, the more numerous Micmac hunted and gradually exterminated them as an independent people. The English treated the Beothuk with much less rigour; indeed, in 1810 Sir Thomas Duckworth issued a proclamation for their protection. The banks of the river of Exploits and its tributaries appear to have been their last inhabited territory.

De Laet (Novus Orbis, 34, 1633) describes these Newfoundland Indians as follows: "The height of the body is medium, the hair black, the face broad, the nose flat, and the eyes large; all the males are beardless, and both sexes tint not only their skin but also their garments with a kind of red colour. And they dwell in certain conical lodges and low huts of sticks set in a circle and joined together in the roof. Being nomadic, they frequently change their habitations. They had a kind of cake made with eggs and baked in the sun, and a sort of pudding, stuffed in gut, and composed of seal's fat, livers, eggs, and other ingredients." He describes also their peculiar crescent-shaped birch-bark canoes, which had sharp keels, requiring much ballast to keep them from overturning; these were not more than 20 feet in length and they could bear at most 5 persons. Remains of their lodges, 30 to 40 feet in circumference and constructed by forming a slender frame of poles overspread with birch bark, are still traceable. They had both summer and winter dwellings, the latter often accommodating about 20 people each. Jukes (Excursions, 1842) describes their deer fences or deer stockades of trees, which often extended for 30 miles along a river. They employed pits or caches for storing food, and used the steam bath in huts covered with skins and heated with hot stones. Some of the characteristics in which the Beothuk differed from most other Indians were a marked lightness of skin colour, the use of trenches in their lodges for sleeping berths,

the peculiar form of their canoes, the non-domestication of the dog, and the dearth of evidence of pottery making. Bonnycastle (Newfoundland in 1842) states that the Beothuk used the inner bark of *Pinus balsamifera* as food, while Lloyd (Jour. Anthrop. Inst., IV, 1875) mentions the fact that they obtained fire by igniting the down of the bluejay from sparks produced by striking together two pieces of iron pyrites. Peyton, cited by Lloyd, declares that the sun was the chief object of their worship. Cormack's expedition, conducted in behalf of the Beothic Society for the Civilization of the Native Savages, in 1827, failed to find a single individual of this once prominent tribe, although the island was crossed centrally in the search. As they were on good terms with the Naskapi of Labrador, they perhaps crossed the strait of Belleisle and became incorporated with them. (J. N. B. H. A. S. G.)

Beathook.—Leigh quoted by Lloyd in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., IV, 38, 1875. **Béhathook.**—Gatschet in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., 410, 1885 (quoting older form). **Beothics.**—Lloyd in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., IV, 33, 1875. **Beothik.**—Gatschet, op. cit. (quoting old form). **Beoths.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 47, 1866. **Beothucs.**—Lloyd in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., IV, 21, 1875. **Beothues.**—Jour. Anthrop. Inst., IV, pl. facing p. 26, 1875. **Beothugs.**—Ibid., V, pl. facing p. 223, 1876. **Beothuk.**—Gatschet in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., 408, 1885. **Bethuck.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 58, 1856. **Bœothick.**—MacDougall in Trans. Canad. Inst., II, 98, 1890-91. **Boeothuk.**—Gatschet in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., 410, 1885 (quoting older form). **Good-night Indians.**—Lloyd, following blunder of Latham, in Jour. Anthrop.Inst., v. 229, 1876. **Macquaejeet.**—Gatschet in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., 410, Oct., 1885 (Micmac name: 'red man,' evidently a transl. of the European 'Red Indian'). **Red Indians of Newfoundland.**—Cartwright (1768) quoted by Lloyd in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., IV, 22, 1875. **Shawatharott.**—King quoted by Gatschet in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., 410, 1885 (='Red Indian man'). **Shawdtharut.** — Ibid., **Ulnōbah.** — Latham quoted by Gatschet, ibid., 411 (Abnaki name). **Ulnŏ mequāegit.**—Ibid. (said to be the Micmac name, sig. 'red man,' but evidently a trader's or fisherman's rendering of the European 'Red Indians').

Bersiamite. One of the small Algonquian tribes composing the eastern group of the Montagnais, inhabiting the banks of Bersimis r., which enters St. Lawrence r. 75 miles below Tadoussac. These Indians became known to the French at an early date, and being of a peaceable and tractable disposition, were soon brought under the influence of the missionaries. They were accustomed to assemble once a year with cognate tribes at Tadoussac for the purpose of trade, but these have melted away under the influence of civilization. A trading post called Bersimis, at the mouth of Bersimis r., had in 1911 some 550 Indians attached to it, but whether any of them were Bersiamite is not stated.

(J. M.)

Baisimetes.—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Bersamis.**—Stearns, Labrador, 263, 1884. **Bersiamites.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 34, 1858. **Bersiamits.**—Hind, Labrador Penin. I, 125, 1863. **Bersiamitts.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1854. **Bertiamistes.**—Iroquois treaty (1665) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 122, 1853. **Bertiamites.**—Memoir of 1706, ibid., IX, 786, 1855. **Bethsiamits.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 38, 1880. **Betsiamites.**—Le Clercq quoted by Champlain (1632), Œuvres, IV, 105, 1870. **Betsiamits.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1884, pt. 1, 185, 1885. **Bussenmeus.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1854. **Notre Dame de Betsiamits.**—Boucher in Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. for 1884, pt. 1, 36, 1885 (mission name). **Oubestamiouek.**—Jes. Rel. for 1643, 38, 1858. **Oumamiois.**—Albanel (1670) quoted by Hind, Labrador Penin., I, 126, 1863. **Oumamioucks.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Oumamiwek.**—Hind, Labrador Penin., I, 224, 1863.

Bible translations. The Bible has been printed in part or in whole in 32 Indian languages N. of Mexico. In 18, one or more portions have been printed; in 9 others, the New Testament or more has appeared; and in 5 languages, namely, the Massachuset, Cree, Labrador Eskimo, Santee Dakota, and Tukkuthkutchin, the whole Bible is in print.

The Norwegian missionaries, Hans and Paul Egede, were the first to translate any part of the Bible into Greenland Eskimo, their version of the New Testament being printed in part in 1744, and as a whole in 1766. A revision of this translation, by Otto Fabricius, was twice printed before the close of the 18th century; and in 1822 the Moravian Brethren brought out a new translation, which ran through several editions. Nearly three-quarters of the Old Testament was printed in the same language between 1822 and 1836, when the work was discontinued. In Labrador Eskimo the earliest printed Bible text was the Harmony of the Gospels, which appeared in 1800. This was followed by the Gospel of St. John in 1810, the complete New Testament in 1840, and all of the Old Testament between 1834 and 1867. In other Eskimo languages there were printed: In Labrador Eskimo some New Testament extracts in 1878 and the Four Gospels in 1897, translated by E. J. Peck; in the Aleutian Unalaska dialect, with adaptation also to the Atka dialect, John Veniaminoff's translation of St. Matthew's Gospel in 1848; and in Kaniagmiut, Elias Tishnoff's translation of the same Gospel, also in 1848

Four languages of the Athapascan family have been provided with Bible translations. The Gospels were translated by Robert McDonald and printed in the Tukkuthkutchin language of Mackenzie r. in 1874, and the whole Bible in 1898. In the Chipewyan, Archdeacon Kirkby's translation of the Gospels appeared in 1878 and the whole New Testament in 1881; in the Etchareottine, Kirkby's translation of St. John's Gospel in 1870, and Bishop Bompas' of the New Testament between 1883 and 1891; and in the Tsattine, A. C. Garrioch's version of St. Mark's Gospel in 1886.

Translations have been made into 13 languages of the Algonquian family. In the Cree, William Mason's work comprises several editions of the Gospel of St. John made between 1851 and 1857, the complete New Testament in 1859, and the whole Bible in 1861-62. Archdeacon Hunter's version of three of the Gospels in the same language appeared in 1853-55 (reprinted in 1876-77). Bishop Horden's Four Gospels in Cree was printed in 1859, and his complete New Testament in 1876. In the Abnaki, St. Mark's Gospel, translated by Wzokhilain, was printed in 1844; in the Micmac, beginning with the printing of St. Matthew's Gospel in 1853, Mr. Rand continued at work until the whole New Testament was published in 1871-75, besides the books of Genesis, Exodus, and the Psalms; and in the Malecite, St. John's Gospel, also translated by Rand, came out in 1870. The Massachuset language, which comes next in geographical order, was the first North American Indian language into which any Bible translation was made; John Eliot began his Natick version in 1653 and finished it in 1661-63, with a revised edition in 1680-85. In 1709 Experience Mayhew published his translation, in the Wampanoag dialect of Martha's Vineyard, of the Psalms and St. John's Gospel. In the Delaware, Dencke's translation of the epistles of St. John was printed in 1818, Zeisberger's Harmony of the Gospels in 1821, and Luckenbach's Scripture Narratives in 1838. In Chippewa, the earliest translations were those of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, by Peter and John Jones, printed in 1829-31. There are three complete translations of the New Testament in this language: One by Edwin James in 1833, another by Henry Blatchford in 1844 (reprinted in 1856 and 1875), and a third by F. A. O'Meara in 1854 (reprinted in 1874). O'Meara also translated the Psalms (1856) and the Pentateuch (1861), and McDonald translated the Twelve Minor Prophets (1874). In the Shawnee language, St. Matthew's Gospel, by Johnston Lykins, was printed in 1836 and a revision in 1842, and St. John's Gospel, by Francis Barker, in 1846. In the Ottawa, Meeker's translation of St. Matthew and St. John appeared in 1841–44; in the Potawatomi, St. Matthew and the Acts, by Lykins, in 1844; in the Siksika, St. Matthew, by Tims, in 1890; in the Arapaho, St. Luke, by Roberts, in 1903; and in the Cheyenne, the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John by Petter, who has published also some other portions of the Bible.

Three languages of the Iroquoian family possess parts of the Bible. In Mohawk, extracts from the Bible were printed as early as 1715; the Gospel of St. Mark, by Brant, in 1787; and St. John, by Norton, in 1805. Between 1827 and 1836 the rest of the New Testament was translated by H. A. Hill, W. Hess, and J. A. Wilkes, and the whole was printed in successive parts. A new version of the Gospels, by Chief Onasakenrat, was printed in 1880. The only part of the Old Testament in Mohawk is Isaiah, printed in 1839. In the Seneca language, St Luke, by Harris, was printed in 1829, and the Four Gospels, by Asher Wright, in 1874. In the Cherokee language St. Matthew's Gospel was translated by S. A. Worcester and printed in 1829, the other Gospels and the Epistles following, until the complete New Testament was issued in 1860. Genesis and Exodus, also by Worcester, were printed in 1856 and 1853, respectively, besides some portions of the Psalms, Proverbs, and Isaiah.

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In the Kwakiutl language, of the Wakashan family, A. J. Hall's translation of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John came out in 1882–84 and the Acts in 1897. In the Tsimshian language, of the Chimmesyan family, the Four Gospels, translated by William Duncan, were printed in 1885–89; and in the Niska language J. B. McCullagh began work on the Gospels in 1894. In the Haida language, of the Skittagetan family, translations of three of the Gospels and of the Acts, by Charles Harrison and J. H. Keen, were printed in 1891–97.

Consult the various bibliographies of Indian languages, by J. C. Pilling, published as bulletins by the Bureau of American Ethnology.

(W. E.)

Birch River. A local name applied to the Maskegon (Swampy Cree) res., near lower Sas-

katchewan r., Manitoba, and to the Indians gathered on it.—Can. Ind. Aff., passim.

Bistchonigottine. A division of the Etchaottine on Bistcho lake, north-western Alberta.

Bes-tchonhi-Gottinè.—Petitot, Autour du Lac des Esclaves, 339, 1891.

Blackfoot, Middle, North, and South. Divisions of the Siksika proper, q. v.

Black Kettle. An Onondaga chief, called by the French *Chaudière Noire.* When in the first French war the governor in Montreal sent one of his officers with 300 men to attack the Iroquois at Niagara, Black Kettle, with 80 warriors, gave the invaders a long running fight, from which the latter were the chief sufferers, although his force was in the end wiped out. In the following season he laid waste the French settlements in w. Canada. In 1691 the Iroquois planned the destruction of the French settlements and trading posts w. of Montreal. Their plans were revealed to the French commander by captive Indian women who escaped, and after the defeat of the expeditions the French destroyed parties that were encamped in their hereditary hunting grounds between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rs. Black Kettle retaliated by killing Indians who traded with Montreal and the French escort sent to guard them. On July 15, 1692, he attacked Montreal and carried off many prisoners, who were retaken by a pursuing party; and in the same season he attacked the party of de Lusignan and killed the leader. In 1697 he arranged a peace with the French, but before it was concluded he was murdered by some Algonkin while hunting near Cattaraugus, although he had notified the French commander at the fort of the peace negotiations.

Blankets. In the popular mind the North American Indian is everywhere associated with the robe or the blanket. The former was the whole hide of a large mammal made soft and pliable by much dressing; or pelts of foxes, wolves, and such creatures were sewed together; or bird, rabbit, or other tender skins were cut into ribbons, which were twisted or woven. The latter were manufactured by basketry processes from wool, hair, fur, feathers, down, bark, cotton, etc., and had many and various functions. They were worn like a toga as protection from the weather, and, in the best examples, were conspicuous in wedding and other ceremonies; in the night they were both bed and covering; for the home they served for hangings, partitions, doors, awnings, or sunshades; the women dried fruit on them, made vehicles and cradles of them for their babies, and receptacles for a thousand things and burdens; they even then exhausted their patience and skill upon them, producing their finest art work in weaving and embroidery; finally, the blanket became a standard of value and a primitive mechanism of commerce.

In s. E. Alaska originated what is popularly called the Chilkat blanket—a marvel of spinning, weaving, fringing, and mythic designs. The apparatus for this seems inadequate. The woman hangs her warp of mountain goat's wool mixed with shredded cedar bast from a horizontal bar. The long ends are made into balls and covered with membrane to keep them clean. Weft is not even wound on a stick for shuttle, nor is there even the rudest harness or batten. The details of the great mythic design are carefully wrought in by the woman in twined weaving at the same time that a dainty lacework is produced on the selvage. The process ends with a long heavy fringe from the unused warp. Farther southward on the N. W. coast cedar bast finely shredded served for the weaving of soft blankets, which were neatly trimmed with fur.

The Nez Percés and other tribes in the Fraser-Columbia area were extremely skilful in producing a heavy and tastefully decorated blanket in twined weaving from mountain goat's hair with warp of vegetal fibre, and among the Atlantic and Pacific coast tribes generally soft barks, wild hemp, rabbit skins, the down of birds, and the plumes of feathers were put to the same use. Blankets of cords wound with feathers were produced, not only by the Pueblos and cliff-dwellers but quite extensively in the E. as well as in the N. W. These were all woven with the simplest possible apparatus and by purely aboriginal technical processes. They were the groundwork of great skill and taste and much mythology, and were decorated with strips of fur, fringes, tassels, pendants, beadwork, featherwork, and native money. After the advent of the whites the blanket leaped into sudden prominence with tribes that had no weaving and had previously worn robes, the preparation of which was most exhausting. The European was not slow in observing a widespread want and in supplying the demand. When furs became scarcer blankets were in greater demand everywhere as articles of trade and standards of value. In-

deed, in 1831 a home plant was established in Buffalo for the manufacture of what was called the Mackinaw blanket. The delegations visiting Washington during the 19th century wore this article conspicuously, and in our system of educating them, those tribes that were unwilling to adopt modern dress were called "blanket Indians." In art the drapery and colours have had a fascination for portrait painters, while in citizen's garments the red man ceases to be picturesque.

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Consult Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 1897; Hodge in Am. Anthrop., VIII, no. 3, 1895; Holmes in 13th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Matthews (1) in 3d Rep. B. A. E., 1884, (2) Navaho Legends, 1897; Pepper in Everybody's Mag., Jan. 1902; Stephen in Am. Anthrop., VI, no. 4, 1893; Voth in Am. Anthrop., II, no. 2, 1900;

(O. T. M. W. H.)

Boat Harbour. A Micmac village near Pictou, Nova Scotia.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1880, 46, 1881.

Boats. Under this general term are included various kinds of water-craft used throughout North America wherever waters favoured. The Eskimo have two forms—the man's boat (*kaiak*, Russian *baidarka*) and the woman's boat (*umiak*, Russian *baidarra*)—made by stretching a covering of seal hide over a framework of whale ribs or of driftwood. The umiak, or woman's boat, is an open scow with little modification of bow and stern, propelled with large oars and a sail made of intestines; but the man's boat is one of the most effective devices for water travel in the world. The man sits in a small hatch, and, in the lighter forms, when his water-tight jacket is lashed to the gunwale he is practically shut in, so that though the water may pass entirely over him, scarcely a drop enters the craft. He moves himself through the water by means of a paddle, in most cases a double one.

Immediately in touch with the skin-boat countries all around the Arctic, from Labrador to Kodiak in Alaska and southward to the line of the white birch, eastward of the Rocky mts., and including the country of the Great lakes, existed the birch-bark canoe. With framework of light spruce wood, the covering or sheathing of bits of tough bark sewed together and made water-tight by means of melted pitch, these boats are interesting subjects of study, as the exigencies of travel and portage, the quality of the material, and traditional ideas produce different forms in different areas. Near the mouth of the Yukon, where the water is sometimes turbulent, the canoe is pointed at both ends and partly decked over. On the E. side of Canada the bow and the stern of the canoe are greatly rounded up. A curious form has been reported by travellers among the Beothuk of Newfoundland. On the Kootenay, and all over the plateaus of British Columbia and N. Washington, the Asiatic form, monitor-shaped, pointed at either end under the water, is made from pine bark instead of birch bark.

From the N. boundary of the United States, at least from the streams emptying into the St. Lawrence southward along the Atlantic slope, dugout canoes, or pirogues, were the instruments of navigation. On the Missouri r. and elsewhere a small tub-shaped craft of willow frame covered with rawhide, with no division of bow or stern, locally known as the bull-boat, was used by Sioux, Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa women for carrying their goods down or across the rivers. It was so light that when one was emptied a woman could take it on her back and make her way across the land. On the w. coast, from mt. St. Elias southward to Eel r., Cal., excellent dugout canoes were made from giant cedar and other light woods, some of them nearly 100 ft. long. The multitude of islands off the N. coast rendered it possible for the natives to pass from one to the other, and thus they were induced to invent sea-going canoes of fine quality. Here also from tribe to tribe the forms differ somewhat as to the shape of the bow and stern and the ornamentation. On the California coast and navigable streams N. of cape Mendocino, well-made wooden dugout canoes were used; wooden canoes, made chiefly of planks lashed together and caulked, were used in the Santa Barbara Id. region; both were important elements in influencing the culture of the people of these sections. Everywhere else in California, barring the occasional use of corracles and rafts of logs, transportation by water was conducted by means of balsas, consisting of rushes tied in bundles, generally, if not always, with more or less approximation to a boat of cigar shape. In certain spots in California, as on Clear lake among the Pomo and Tulare lake among the Yokuts, these tule balsas were important factors in native life; elsewhere in the state much less so (Kroeber). On the lower Rio Colorado and in s. central California the Indians made immense corracle-like baskets, called by the Spaniards *coritas*, which were coated with

bitumen or other waterproofing and used for fording the streams, laden with both passengers and merchandise.

Consult Boas, The Central Eskimo, 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888; Coues, Garcés Diary, 1900; Hoffman, The Menomini Indians, 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Murdoch, Ethnological Results of the Point Barrow Expedition, 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson, The Eskimo about Bering Strait, 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Niblack, The Coast Indians of Southern Alaska and Northern British Columbia, Rep. Nat. Mus., 1888; Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Simms in Am. Anthrop., VI, 191, 1904; Winship in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 407, 1896.

(O. T. M.)

Bœuf, Nation du. Mentioned in the Jesuit Relation of 1662 as a tribe against which the Iroquois that year sent out an expedition. The name signifies 'Buffalo Nation,' but to what people it refers is unknown; it may have designated either the Buffalo clan or gens of some tribe or one of the buffalo-hunting tribes of the W.

(J. M.)

Bogan. A marshy cove by a stream; called also *bogan hole* (Ganong in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 209, 1896). In a letter (Apr. 8, 1903) Ganong says further: "A word very much used by guides and others who go into the New Brunswick woods is *bogan*, a still creek or bay branching from a stream. Exactly the same thing the Indians call a *pokologan*." He thinks *bogan*, like *logan*, probably the common name in Maine for the same thing, a corruption of *pokologan*. Both words, Ganong notes, are in good local use and occur in articles on sporting, etc. It is possible that "bogan hole" may be a folk etymologizing of *pokologan*. In the Chippewa language a marsh or bog is *tō'tōgŭn*.

(A. F. C.)

Bone-work. The use of bone and related materials, including antler, ivory, horn, whalebone, turtle-shell, and the teeth, hoofs, beaks, and claws of many creatures, was almost universal among Indian tribes. The hardness and toughness of these materials made them desirable for many kinds of implements and utensils, and their pleasing colour and capacity for high polish caused them to be valued for personal ornaments. Since both man and beasts of various kinds have an important place in aboriginal mythology, it is to be expected that in numerous instances their bones had a special sacred significance and use, as when, for example, the skulls and paws of small animals were used for mixing medicine.

Not uncommonly the small bones, teeth, and claws of various animals, the beaks of birds, etc., were strung as beads, were perforated or grooved to be hung as pendant ornaments or rattles, or were sewed on garments or other objects of use. These uses are illustrated in the necklaces of crab claws and the puffin beak ceremonial armlets of the Eskimo, by the bear-tooth necklaces of many of the tribes, by the elk-tooth embellishments of the buckskin costumes of the women among the Plains Indians, and by the small carved bone pendants attached to the edge of the garments of the ancient Beothuk (see *Adornment*). Teeth and small bones, such as the metacarpals of the deer, as well as worked bone discs and lozenges, were used as dice in playing games of chance and gaming sticks of many varieties were made of bone. In pre-colonial times bone had to be cut, carved, and engraved with implements of stone, such as knives, scrapers, saws, gravers, drills, and grinding stones, and with some of the tribes the primitive methods still prevail. Although indispensable to primitive tribes everywhere, this material occupies a place of exceptional importance in the far N. beyond the limits of forest growth, where the only available wood is brought oversea from distant shores by winds and currents. The Eskimo have the bones of the whale, seal, walrus, bear, wolf, moose, reindeer, musk-ox, and a wild sheep, and the antlers of the moose and deer, the horns of the sheep and ox, the teeth of the bear, wolf, and reindeer, the ivory of the walrus and narwhal, fossil ivory, the whalebone of the right-whale, and the bones of the smaller quadrupeds and various birds, and their skill in shaping them and adapting them to their needs in the rigorous Arctic environment is truly remarkable. The larger bones, as the ribs of the whale, are employed in constructing houses, caches, and shelters; for ribs of boats, runners for sleds, and plates for armour (Nelson). Bone, ivory, and antler were utilized for bows, arrows, spears, harpoons, knives, scrapers, picks, flint-flaking implements, clubs, boxes, and a great variety of appliances and tackle employed in rigging boats, in fishing, in hunting, in transportation, in preparing the product of the chase for consumption; for weaving, netting, and sewing implements, household utensils, tobacco pipes, gaming implements, toys, dolls, fetishes, amulets, and artistic carvings of many kinds. Personal ornaments and toilet articles of bone

and kindred materials are more numerous in Alaska, where beads, pendants, hair-pins, combs, labrets, belt clasps, belt ornaments of reindeer teeth. etc., are largely made and ingeniously applied. The artistic work of these northern peoples is shown in their extremely clever carvings in ivory and their engravings of various ornamental and pictorial designs upon objects of use and ornament, but there seems to be sufficient ground for the opinion that these particular phases of their art are largely of recent development and are due to association with white men and as a result of the acquisition of metal tools and perhaps also to some extent to contact with Indian tribes which in their turn have been influenced by the whites. The wide range and vast numbers of the objects of art shaped from these materials by the Arctic peoples of the present period will be more fully appreciated by reference to the works of Boas, Murdoch, Nelson, and Turner, in the annual reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and by a visit to the ethnological museums.

Bone and the allied substances have been, and are, favourite materials with the tribes of the Pacific coast. The utensils, implements, ornaments, and totemic and symbolic carvings of the N. W. coast tribes are often admirable and display æsthetic appreciation of a high order (Niblack, Boas). Their carvings in bone, ivory, and antler, often inlaid with abalone, and the graceful and elaborately carved cups, ladles, and spoons of horn, are especially noteworthy. The art of the tribes of the Fraser basin and the Pacific slope S. of Puget sd. is much more primitive, though bone was in general use for implements, utensils, musical instruments, gaming articles, and ornaments (Abbott, Goddard, Powers, Smith), great numbers being preserved in our museums. Many of the tribes of the arid region, the great divide, the Mississippi valley, and the E. still employ bone, horn, antler, and turtleshell, to a large extent, but metal has largely usurped their place, especially for implements, hence finds from village sites, cemeteries, and burial mounds must be depended on largely for knowledge of the aboriginal bone-work of these regions. The ancient Pueblos inlaid some of their implements and ornaments of bone with bits of turquoise and other bright stones (Fewkes, Pepper). Among the tribes of many sections bones of deer and the larger birds were used for flutes and whistles, and shells of turtles for rattles, and the latter were often made also of beaks of birds and hoofs and dew-claws of deer and other animals, or by attaching these articles to parts of the costume, or to bands for the wrists and ankles. Champlain illustrates a game drive in which the drivers appear to be beating with bones upon clavicles of some large animal, and among the Plains tribes and the Pueblos a sort of saw-fiddle in which sometimes a scapula is drawn over a notched stick, or over another scapula, for keeping time in ceremonial dances, is employed. The mounds of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the Southern states have yielded a wide range of objects, both useful and ornamental. Of the former class, awls, fish-hooks, pins, arrow-points, cutting tools made of beaver teeth, and scraping tools are the most important. Of the latter class, beads, pendants, gorgets, pins, wristlets, etc., are worthy of note. There are also bone whistles and flutes, engraved batons, and various carvings that would seem rather to be totemic and symbolic than simply useful or ornamental; horns of the buffalo and mountain sheep were made into dippers and cups, and were also, as were the antlers of deer, utilized in head-dresses by the ancient as well as by the present peoples. The scapulæ of large animals formed convenient hoe blades and, as such, were probably universally employed by the native agriculturists. A novel use of bones is that of plating them with copper, illustrated by the plated jawbone of a wolf obtained by Moore from a Florida mound. In the wonderful collection of objects from the Hopewell mound, near Chillicothe, Ohio, is a human femur engraved with intricate and finely executed symbolic figures (Putnam and Willoughby).

The literature of this topic is voluminous, though much scattered, and is embodied mainly in reports on field researches published by the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Reports of the Minister of Education, Ontario, the leading museums and academies, and in works of a more general nature, such as Moorehead's Prehistoric Implements and Fowke's Archæological History of Ohio. (W. H. H.)

Bonne Espérance. A Montagnais settlement on the islands and mainland at the mouth of Eskimo r., on the N. shore, gulf of St. Lawrence. Some Naskapi are probably there also.—Stearns, Labrador, 264, 293, 1884.

Books in Indian languages. In addition to dictionaries, versions of the Bible and the

Prayer Book, whole and in part, Bible stories complete and summarized, catechisms, and cognate works, the literature translated into Indian languages embraces some interesting volumes. In Greenlandic Eskimo there is an abridged version of Stoud-Platon's Geography, by E. A. Wandall (1848); a translation of Thomas à Kempis' Imitation of Christ, by Paul Egede (1787, revised 1824); a History of the World, by C. E. Janssen (1861), and another by S. P. Kleinschmidt (1859). Peter Kragh's translations of Ingemann's Voices in the Wilderness, and The High Game, Krummacher's Parables and Feast Book, the Life of Hans Egede, and other books circulated in manuscript. In the Labrador dialect a geography, by A. F. Elsner, was published in 1880. Under the title *Mahpiya ekta oicimani ya*, 'Sky to travelling he went,' Rev. S. R. Riggs published in 1857 a translation of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress into the Dakota language of the Siouan stock. This same book was translated into Cree by Archbishop Vincent (1886), and into Cheyenne by Rev, R. Petter (1904). In 1879 Rev. D. W. Hemans published a Santee version of Rev. R. Newton's The King's Highway. Into the Massachuset dialect of the Algonquian stock Rev. John Eliot translated in 1664 Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, in 1665 Bayly's Practice of Piety, about 1687 the Rev. W. Perkins' Six Principles of Religion, and in 1689 Shepard's Sincere Convert. A Geography for Beginners was published in Chippewa in 1840, and in Santee Dakota in 1876. In 1839 the Rev. C. A. Goodrich's Child's Book of the Creation was translated into Choctaw by the Rev. L. S. Williams. The civilized tribes of Oklahoma, with the aid of the Cherokee and adapted alphabets, have published many laws, text-books, etc., in the native languages.

Exclusive of occasional texts, more or less brief, in native languages, to be found in the periodical literature of anthropology, in ethnological and linguistic monographs, books of travel and description, etc., there is accumulating a considerable literature of texts by accredited men of science and other competent observers. The Chimmesyan stock is represented by Boas' Tsimshian Texts (Bull. 27, B. A. E., 1902); the Chinookan by Boas' Chinook Texts (Bull. 20, B. A. E., 1904), and Kathlamet Texts (Bull. 26, 1901); the Salishan by Teit and Boas' Traditions of the Thompson River Indians (1898); the Wakashan (Kwakiutl-Nootka) by Boas and Hunt's Kwakiutl Texts (Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1902–05); the Skittagetan by Swanton's Haida Texts (Bull. 29, B. A. E., 1905); the Athapascan by Goddard's Hupa Texts (Publ. Univ. Cal., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., I, 1904), and his Morphology of the Hupa Language (1905) perhaps belongs here also, likewise Matthew's Navaho Legends (1897) and The Night Chant (1902); the Siouan by Riggs' Dakota Grammar, Texts, and Ethnography (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., IX, 1893), Dorsey's Cegiha Language (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., VI, 1890), Omaha and Ponka Letters (Bull. 11, B. A. E., 1891), and Osage Traditions (6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888); the Iroquoian by Mooney's Sacred Formulas of the Cherokee (7th Rep. B. A. E., 1891), Hewitt's Iroquoian Cosmology (21st Rep. B. A. E., 1903), and Hale's Iroquois Book of Rites (1883)—the second records cosmologic myths, the last the great national ritual of the northern Iroquois. The Algonquian is represented by scattered texts rather than by books, although there are to be mentioned Brinton's Lenape and Their Legends (1885), which contains the text of the *Walum Olum*, and the Cree and Siksika Legends in Petitot's Traditions Indiennes du Canada Nord-ouest (1887), the scattered texts in the works of Schoolcraft, Hoffman, etc.; the Eskimo best by the texts in Boas' Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XV, 1901), and other writings on the Eskimo, Thalbitzer's Phonetical Study of the Eskimo Language (1904), and Barnum's Grammatical Fundamentals of the Innuit Language (1901), the last relating to the Tununa dialect of Alaska. The monographs of Miss Alice C. Fletcher on the ceremonies of the Pawnee (22d Rep. B. A. E., 1903), of James Mooney on the Ghost Dance Religion (14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896), the numerous monographs of Dr. Franz Boas on the Bellacoola, the Kwakiutl, etc., contain much textual material. The manuscript collection of the Bureau of American Ethnology is rich in texts of myths, legends, etc. As a whole, the body of linguistic material, here briefly noticed, is of increasing magnitude and value. The literature in the Chinook jargon also furnishes some titles, e. g., the stenographic periodical *Kamloops Wawa*, by Father Le Jeune, who is also the author of several pamphlets. Worthy of mention is Rev. Myron Eells' Hymns in the Chinook Jargon Language (1878–89), which is not merely a translation of English verse. (A. F. C.)

Boothroyd. A body of Ntlakyapamuk Indians of Salishan stock on Fraser r., Brit. Col. The name seems to have been employed to include the towns of Spaim, Kimus, Tzaumuk, Suk, and Nkattsim. Pop. 158 in 1911 (Can. Ind. Aff. for 1911, 224).

Boulder outlines. Certain outline surface figures, probably of Siouan origin, usually formed of boulders a foot or less in diameter, though a few consisted of buffalo bones. The name "boulder mosaics" was first applied to them by Todd. According to Lewis, structures of this type have been found from w. Iowa and Nebraska to Manitoba, and from w. Minnesota through North and South Dakota to Montana; but they appear to be, or rather to have been, more frequent in South Dakota than in any other section. These remains consist of animal, human, and other figures outlined upon the surface of the ground, usually on elevated sites, the human, turtle, and serpent figures being by far the most numerous. In Dakota the outlines are generally accompanied with small stone circles, known to be old tipi sites In some instances long lines of boulders or buffalo bones and small stone cairns have been found associated with them or occurring in their immediate neighbourhood. Like the boulder circles these are more or less embedded in the ground, but this does not necessarily indicate great antiquity; indeed, their frequent association with tipi circles seems to denote that they are comparatively recent. Among the Crows of Montana a boulder outline figure is made in the form of a woman to commemorate the unfaithfulness of a wife.

Consult Lewis in Am. Anthrop., II, Apr., 1889, III, July, 1890; Simms, ibid., n. s., V, 374, 1903; Thomas in 12th Rep. B. A. E., 534, 1894; Todd in Am. Naturalist, Jan., 1884.

(C. T.)

Bouscoutton. The northernmost division of the Cree, living in 1658-71 about the s. shores of Hudson bay. According to Dr. William Jones the Chippewa refer to the northernmost dwelling place of the Cree as Ininiwitōskwŭning, 'at the man's elbow,' and Antāwāt-otōskwŭning, 'they dwell at the elbow,' This *āntāwāt* is probably the term usually prefixed, in one form or another, to the name Bouscoutton.

Ataouabouscatouek.—Jes. Rel., 1658, 21, 1858. **Outaouoisbouscottous.**—Tailhan, Perrot, 293, note, 1864. **Outaouois, Bouscouttous.**—Prise de possession (1671) in Margry, Déc., I, 97, 1875 (comma evidently inserted by mistake.)

Bowls. With the Indian the bowl serves a multitude of purposes: it is associated with the supply of his simplest needs as well as with his religion. The materials employed in making bowls are stone, especially soapstone, horn, bone, shell, skin, wood, and bark. Bowls are often adapted natural forms, as shells, gourds, and concretions, either unmodified or more or less fully remodelled; and basket bowls are used by many tribes. The use of bowls in the preparation and serving of food is treated under *Dishes* (q. v.). Bowls are also used in primitive agriculture for gathering, winnowing, drying, and roasting seeds, and in connection with milling. With many tribes bowls are made from large knots, being hollowed out with fire and the knife. * * * * * * * * * * The most ancient permanent cooking utensil of the Plains tribes was a bowl made by hollowing out a stone. The Blackfeet and Cheyenne say that in very early times they boiled their meat in bowls made of some kind of soft stone. The Omaha and others had excellent wooden bowls, the standard of beauty being symmetry of outline and the grain of the gnarled roots from which they were made. Among many Indians bowls were used in games of chance and divination. In certain ceremonies of the Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux and of other tribes a game was played with plum-stone dice thrown from a wooden bowl, in the making of which great skill and care were exercised. In some cases the kind of wood was prescribed. Bowls that had been long in use for these games acquired a polish and colour unattainable by art, and were prized as tribal possessions. The Micmac accorded supernatural powers to certain of their bowls, and thought that water standing over night in gaming bowls would reveal by its appearance past, present, and future events. Some bowls were supposed to have mysterious powers which would affect the person eating or drinking from them. Bowls and trays of basketry were used by the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and other Plains tribes, though not by the Siksika, in the familiar seed game. These appear to be the only baskets made by these tribes (Grinnell).

Bows. See *Arrows*.

Boxes and Chests. The distribution of tribes using boxes and chests illustrates in a striking manner the effect of environment on arts and customs. Thus woodland tribes

made boxes of suitable timber, and the culmination of their manufacture is found among the tribes of the N. W. coast. The Eskimo had a great variety of small boxes of bone, wood, whalebone, and ivory, and displayed extraordinary skill and inventiveness in their manufacture. This was in large measure due to their damp and freezing environment, in which, though wood was scarce, boxes were better than pouches for keeping the contents dry. It appears that to the introduction of tobacco, percussion caps, and powder is due the great number of small boxes manufactured by the Eskimo, although they had previously many boxes for trinkets, lanceheads, tinder, etc. Eskimo boxes are provided with cords for fastening them to the person to prevent loss in the snow. Boxes and chests, being difficult of transportation even on water, must be looked for chiefly among sedentary tribes living in a wooded country. Tribes that moved freely about stored and transported their goods in bags, rawhide cases, and basket wallets. Boxes and chests of wood are practically unknown among the Plains tribes, which had abundant skins of large animals out of which to make receptacles for their possessions, and the horse and the dog as pack and draught animals. Some of the Plains tribes, however, made box-like cases or trunks of rawhide similar in shape to the birch-bark boxes of the eastern tribes, and the Sioux made plume boxes of wood. Objects and materials that could be injured by crushing or by dampness usually required a box, the most widespread use of which was for the storing of feathers. The Plains tribes and some others made parfleches, or cases of rawhide, almost as rigid as a wooden box, for head-dresses, arrows, etc.; the Pima, Papago, and Mohave made basket cases for feathers; and the Pueblos employed a box, usually excavated from a single piece of cottonwood, solely for holding the feathers used in ceremonies. The Yurok of California made a cylindrical wooden box in two sections for storing valuables. The eastern woodland tribes made boxes of birch bark. The N. W. coast tribes as far s. as Washington made large chests of wood for storing food, clothing, etc.; for cooking, for ripening salmon eggs, for the interment of the dead, for drums and other uses, and these were usually decorated with carving or painting, or both. These tribes also made long boxes as quivers for arrows, but smaller boxes were not so common among them as among the Eskimo

Consult Boas, Decorative Art of the Indians of the North Pacific Coast, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., IX, no. 10, 1897; Kroeber in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVIII, pt. 1, 1902; Nelson, Eskimo about Bering Strait, 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Niblack, Coast Indians, Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890; Stevenson in 2d Rep. B. A. E., 1883; Swan, Indians of Cape Flattery Smithson. Cont., XVI, 1870; Swanton in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., V, pt. 1, 1905. (W. H.)

Brant, Joseph. See *Thayendanegea.*

Bridge River Indians. A band of Upper Lillooet occupying the village of Kanlax, on Bridge r., which flows into the upper Fraser above Lillooet, Brit. Col.; pop. 94 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 18, 1911.

Buffalo. Remains of the early species of the bison are found from Alaska to Georgia, but the range of the present type (*Bison americanus*) was chiefly between the Rocky and Allegheny mts. While traces of the buffalo have been found as far E. as Cavetown, Md.—and there is documentary evidence that the animal ranged almost if not quite to the Georgia coast—the lack of remains in the shell-heaps of the Atlantic shore seems to indicate its absence generally from that region, although it was not unknown to some of the tribes living on the rivers. The first authentic knowledge of the bison or buffalo by a European was that gained about 1530 by Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, who described the animal living in freedom on the plains of Texas. At that time the herds ranged from below the Rio Grande in Mexico N. W. through what is now E. New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia; thence crossing the mountains to Great Slave lake they roamed the valleys of Saskatchewan and Red rs., keeping to the W. of l. Winnipeg and l. Superior and S. of l. Michigan and l. Erie to the vicinity of Niagara; there turning southward to W. Pennsylvania and crossing the Alleghenies they spread over the W. portion of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and N. Mississippi and Louisiana. All the tribes within this range depended largely on the buffalo for food and clothing, and this dependence, with the influence of the habits of the animal, profoundly affected tribal customs and religious rites. This is more clearly seen in the tribes W. of the Mississippi, where the people were in constant contact with the buffalo during the summer and winter migrations of the great northern and southern herds. These

great herds were composed of innumerable smaller ones of a few thousand each, for the buffalo was never solitary except by accident. This habit affected the manner of hunting and led to the organization of hunting parties under a leader and to the establishment of rules to insure an equal chance to every member of the party.

Early writers say that among the tribes E. of the Missouri the hunting party, dividing into four parts, closed the selected herd in a square, then, firing the prairie grass, pressed in upon the herd, which, being hedged by flame, was slaughtered. The accuracy of this statement is questioned by Indians, for, they say, the only time the grass would burn well was in the autumn, and at that time the animal was hunted for the pelt as much as for food, and fire would injure the fur. Fire was sometimes used in the autumn to drive the deer from the prairie into the woods.

In the N. pens were built of tree trunks lashed together and braced on the outside, into which the herds were driven and there killed. Sometimes, as on the upper Mississippi, a hunter disguised in a buffalo skin acted as a decoy, leading the herd to a precipice where many were killed by the headlong plunge. Upon the plains of Kansas and Nebraska the hunters formed a circle around the herd and then, rushing in, shot the animals with arrows.

The annual summer hunting party generally consisted of the entire tribe. As the main supply of meat and pelts was to be obtained, religious rites were observed throughout the time. "Still hunting" was forbidden under penalty of flogging, and if a man slipped away to hunt for himself, thereby scattering a herd and causing loss to the tribe, he was punished, sometimes even to death. These severe regulations were in force during the tribal or ceremonial hunt. This hunt occurred in June, July, and August, when the animals were fat and the hair thin, the flesh being then in the best condition for food and the pelts easiest to dress on both sides for the making of clothing, shields, packs, bags, ropes, snowshoes, tent and boat covers. The meat was cut into thin sheets and strips and hung upon a framework of poles to dry in the sun. When fully "jerked" it was folded up and put into parfleche packs to keep for winter use. A cow was estimated to yield about 45 pounds of dried meat and 50 pounds of pemmican, besides the marrow, which was preserved in bladder skins, and the tallow, which was poured into skin bags. The sinew of the animal furnished bowstrings, thread for sewing, and fibre for ropes. The horns were made into spoons and drinking vessels, and the tips were used for cupping purposes; the buffalo horn was also worn as insignia of office. The hair of the buffalo was woven into reatas, belts, and personal ornaments. The dried droppings of the animal, known among plainsmen as "buffalo chips," were valuable as fuel.

Tribal regulations controlled the cutting up of the animal and the distribution of the parts. The skin and certain parts of the carcass belonged to the man who had slain the buffalo; the remainder was divided according to fixed rules among the helpers, which afforded an opportunity to the poor and disabled to procure food. Butchering was generally done by men on the field, each man's portion being taken to his tent and given to the women as their property.

The buffalo was hunted in the winter by small, independent but organized parties, not subject to the ceremonial exactions of the tribal hunt. The pelts secured at this time were for bedding and for garments of extra weight and warmth. The texture of the buffalo hide did not admit of fine dressing, hence was used for coarse clothing, moccasins, tent covers, parfleche cases, and other articles. The hide of the heifer killed in the fall or early winter made the finest robe.

The buffalo was supposed to be the instructor of doctors who dealt with the treatment of wounds, teaching them in dreams where to find healing plants and the manner of their use. The multifarious benefits derived from the animal brought the buffalo into close touch with the people: It figured as a gentile totem, its appearance and movements were referred to in gentile names, its habits gave designations to the months, and it became the symbol of the leader and the type of long life and plenty; ceremonies were held in its honour, myths recounted its creation, and its folk tales delighted old and young. The practical extinction of the buffalo with the last quarter of the 19th century gave a deathblow to the ancient culture of the tribes living within its range.

Consult Allen in Mem. Geol .Survey of Kentucky, I, pt. II, 1876; Chittenden, Fur Trade, 1902; Hornaday in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1887, 1889; Relation of Alvar Nuñez Cabeca de Vaca, B. Smith trans., 1871; Winship Coronado Expedition, 14th Rep. B. A. E 1896. (A. C. F.)

Bullroarer. An instrument for producing rhythmic sound, consisting of a narrow, usually rectangular slat of wood, from about 6 in. to 2 ft. long and ½ in. to 2 in. wide, suspended by one end to a cord, the latter often being provided with a wooden handle. The bullroarer, which is often painted with symbolic designs, is whirled rapidly with a uniform motion about the head, and the pulsation of the air against the slat gives a characteristic whizzing or roaring sound. The instrument has also been called whizzer, whizzing stick, lightning stick, and rhombus, and its use was quite general. In North America it has been found among the Eskimo, Kwakiutl, Arapaho, and most western tribes, including the Navaho, Apache, Ute, the central Californian tribes (where, among the Pomo, it is nearly 2 ft. long), Pueblos, and in the ancient cliff-dwellings. * * * * * * * * * * The bullroarer is a sacred implement, associated with rain, wind, and lightning, and among the Kwakiutl, according to Boas, with ghosts. By some tribes it retains this sacred character, but among others it has degenerated into a child's toy, for which use its European antitype also survives among civilized nations.

Consult Bourke, Medicine-men of the Apache, 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Fewkes, Tusayan Snake Ceremonies, 16th Rep. B. A. E., 1897; Haddon, Study of Man, 219, 1898; Lang, Custom and Myth, 39, 1885; Mooney, Ghost Dance Religion, 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Murdock in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Schmeltz in Verh. d. Vereins f. naturw. Unterhaltung zu Hamburg, IX, 92, 1896. (W. H.)

Burrard Inlet No. 3 Reserve. The name given by the Can. Dept. of Indian Affairs to one of 6 divisions of the Squawmish, q. v.; pop. 39 in 1911.

Burrard Saw Mills Indians. The local name for a body of Squawmish of Fraser River agency, Brit. Col.; noted only in 1884, when their number was given as 232.—Can. Ind. Aff., 187, 1884.

Businausee ('echo maker,' from *bŭswawag*, 'echo,' referring to the *achichāk*, crane). A phratry of the Chippewa.

Bus-in-as-see.—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 46, 1885. **Bus-in-aus-e.**—Ibid., 44. **Bus-in-aus-e-wug.**—Ibid., 88 (plural).

Cabbasagunti. A small body of Indians dwelling in 1807 in the village of "Saint-Francais," on St. Francis r., Quebec, in which they were named Cabbassaguntiac, i. e., 'people of Cabassaguntiquoke,' signifying 'the place where sturgeon abound,' The form Cobbisseconteag has been replaced by the modern Cobbosseecontee as the name of what formerly was Winthrop pond and outlet which flows into Kennebec r., in Kennebec co., Me. These Indians it is reported, by Kendall, regarded themselves not only as inhabitants of Cabbassaguntiquoke, but also as true *cabassas*, or sturgeons, because one of their ancestors, having declared that he was a sturgeon, leaped into this stream and never returned in human form. They related a tale that below the falls of Cobbosseecontee r. the rock was hewn by the ax of a mighty manito. (J. N. B. H.)

Cabbassaguntiac.—Kendall, Travels, III, 124, 1809. **Cabbassaguntiquoke.**—Ibid., (their former place of settlement).

Cahiague. A Huron village in Ontario, where the Jesuits had the mission of St. John the Baptist in 1640.

Cahiagué.—Champlain (1615), Œuvres, IV, 29, 1870. **S. Iean Baptiste.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 90, 1858.

Calendar. Although the methods of computing time had been carried to an advanced stage among the cultured tribes of Mexico and Central America, the Indians N. of Mexi o had not brought them beyond the simplest stage. The alternation of day and night and the changes of the moon and the seasons formed the bases of their systems. The budding, blooming, leafing, and fruiting of vegetation, the springing forth, growth, and decay of annuals, and the moulting, migration, pairing, etc., of animals and birds were used to denote the progress of the seasons. The divisions of the day differed, many tribes recognizing 4 diurnal periods—the rising and setting of the sun, noon, and midnight—while full days were usually counted as so many nights or sleeps. The years were generally reckoned, especially in the far N., as so many winters or so many snows; but in the Gulf states, where snow is rare and the heat of summer the dominant feature, the term for year had some reference to this season or to the heat of the sun. As a rule the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter—were recognized and specific names applied to them, but the natural phenomena by which they were determined, and from which their names were derived, varied according to latitude and environment, and as to whether the tribe was in the agricultural or the hunter state. Some authorities

state that the Indians of Virginia divided the year into five seasons: (1) The budding of spring; (2) the earing of corn, or roasting-ear time; (3) summer, or highest sun; (4) corn-gathering, or fall of the leaf; and (5) winter (*cohonk*). According to Mooney the Cherokee and most of the southeastern tribes also divided the year into five seasons. Swanton and Boas state that some of the tribes of the N. W. coast divided the year into two equal parts, with 6 months or moons to each part, the summer period extending from April to September, the winter period from October to March. Many tribes began the year with the vernal equinox; others began it in the fall, the Kiowa about Oct. 1, the Hopi with the "new fire" in November, the Takulli in January, etc. The most important time division to the Indians N. of Mexico was the moon, or month, their count of this period beginning with the new moon. So far as can be ascertained, it was not universal in the past to correlate the moons with the year; where correlation was attempted, in order that the moons should bear a fixed relation to the seasons, 12 was the number usually reckoned; but some of the tribes, as those of New England, the Cree, and some others counted 13. The Kiowa system, although counting 12 moons to the year, presents the peculiarity of half a moon in one of the unequal four seasons, and the other half in the following season, thus beginning the year with the last half of a moon. Among the Zuñi half the months are "nameless," the other half "named.' The year is called a "passage of time," the seasons the "steps" of the year, and the months "crescents," probably because each begins with a new moon. The new year is termed "mid-journey of the sun," i. e., the middle of the solar trip between one summer solstice and another, and occurring about the 19th of December usually initiates a short season of great religious activity. The first six months have definite and appropriate names, the others, while called the "nameless" months, are designated, in ritualistic speech, Yellow, Blue, Red, White, Variegated, and Black, after the colours of the prayer-sticks sacrificed in rotation at the full of each moon to the gods of the north, west, south, east, zenith, and nadir, respectively represented by those colours (Cushing in Millstone, IX, 58, Apr. 1884). There appears to have been an attempt on the part of some tribes to compensate for the surplus days in the solar year. Carver (Trav., 160, 1796), speaking of the Sioux or the Chippewa, says that when thirty moons have waned they add a supernumerary one, which they term the lost moon. The Haida formerly intercalated what they called a "between month," because between the two periods into which they divided the year, and it is likely that this was sometimes omitted to correct the calendar (Swanton in Am. Anthrop., v, 331, 1903). The Creeks counted 12½ moons to the year, adding a moon at the end of every second year, half counted in the preceding and half in the following year, somewhat as did the Kiowa. The Indians generally calculated their ages by some remarkable event or phenomenon which had taken place within their remembrance; but few Indians of mature years could possibly tell their age before learning the white man's way of counting time. Sticks were sometimes notched by the Indians as an aid in time counts. The oldest of these among the Pima (Russell in Am. Anthrop., v, 76, 1903) dates from the meteoric shower of 1833, a notable tally date in Indian time reckoning. Some of the northern tribes kept records of events by means of symbolic figures or pictographs. One of these is an extended calendar history, called the "Lone-dog winter count," said to have been painted originally on a buffalo robe, found among the Dakota, the figures of which cover a period of 71 years from 1800 (Mallery in 10th Rep. B. A. E.). Another series is the calendar history of the Kiowa, described by Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E.

(C. T.)

Calumet. (Norman-French form of literary French *chalumet*, a parallel of *chalumeau* for *chalemeau*, Old French *chalemel*, Provençal *caramel*, a tube, pipe, reed, flute, especially a shepherd's pipe; Spanish *caramillo*, a flute; English, *shawm*; Low Latin, *calamellus*, diminutive of Latin *calamus*, reed). Either one of 2 highly symbolic shafts of reed or wood about 2 in. broad, ¼ in. thick, and 18 in. to 4 ft. long, the one representing the male, the other the female shaft, usually perforated for a pathway for the breath or spirit, painted with diverse symbolic colours and adorned with various symbolic objects, and which may, or may not, have a pipe bowl to contain tobacco for making a sacred offering of its benevolent smoke to the gods. In modern usage the term usually includes the pipe. Its colouring and degree of adornment varied somewhat from tribe to tribe and were largely governed by the occasion for which the calumet was used. From the meagre descriptions of the calumet

and its uses it would seem that it has a ceremonially symbolic history independent of that of the pipe; and that when the pipe became an altar, by its employment for burning sacrificial tobacco to the gods, convenience and convention united the already highly symbolic calumet shafts and the sacrificial tobacco altar, the pipe-bowl; hence it became one of the most profoundly sacred objects known to the Indians of northern America. As the colours and the other adornments on the shaft represent symbolically various dominant gods of the Indian polytheon, it follows that the symbolism of the calumet and pipe represented a veritable executive council of the gods. Moreover, in some of the elaborate ceremonies in which it was necessary to portray this symbolism the employment of the two shafts became necessary, because the one with its colours and accessory adornments represented the procreative male power and his aids, and was denominated the male, the fatherhood of nature; and the other with its colours and necessary adornments represented the reproductive female power and her aids, and was denominated the female, the motherhood of nature.

The calumet was employed by ambassadors and travellers as a passport; it was used in ceremonies designed to conciliate foreign and hostile nations and to conclude lasting peace; to ratify the alliance of friendly tribes; to secure favourable weather for journeys; to bring needed rain; and to attest contracts and treaties which could not be violated without incurring the wrath of the gods. The use of the calumet was inculcated by religious precept and example. A chant and a dance have become known as the chant and the dance of the calumet; together they were employed as an invocation to one or more of the gods. By naming in the chant the souls of those against whom war must be waged, such persons were doomed to die at the hands of the person so naming them. The dance and the chant were rather in honour of the calumet than with the calumet. To smoke it was prohibited to a man whose wife was with child, lest he perish and she die in childbirth. The calumet was employed also in banishing evil and for obtaining good. Some, in order to obtain favour of the gods, sacrificed some animals in spirit to them, and, as the visible food was not consumed visibly by the gods, they ate the food and chanted and danced for the calumet.

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The following description of the calumet by Hennepin may be given: "The quill, which is commonly two foot and a half long, is made of a pretty strong reed or cane, adorned with feathers of all colours, interlaced with locks of women's hair. They tie to it two wings of the most curious birds they find, which makes their calumet not much unlike Mercury's wand, or that staff ambassadors did formerly carry when they went to treat of peace. They sheath that reed into the neck of birds they call huars [loons], which are as big as our geese and spotted with black and white; or else of a sort of ducks who make their nests upon trees, though water be their natural element, and whose feathers are of many different colours. However, every nation adorns the calumet as they think fit, according to their own genius and the birds they have in their own country."

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From Charlevoix (1721) it is learned that the calumet is strictly the stem or shaft of what is commonly called the calumet pipe; that in those designed for public ceremonial purposes this shaft is very long, and "is of light wood, painted with different colours, and adorned with the heads, tails, wings, and feathers of the most beautiful birds," which he believed were "only for ornament" rather than for symbolic expression; that among those nations among which the calumet is in use it is as sacred as are the wampum belts and strands among the nations among whom these things are in use; that Pawnee tradition asserts that the calumet is a gift from the sun; that the calumet is in use more among the southern and western nations than among the eastern and northern, and it is more frequently employed for peace than for war. He says that if the calumet is offered and accepted it is the custom to smoke in the calumet, and the engagements contracted are held sacred and inviolable, in just so far as such human things are inviolable. Perrot also says that the Indians believe that the sun gave the calumet to the Pawnee. The Indians profess that the violation of such an engagement never escapes just punishment. In the heat of battle, if an adversary offer the calumet to his opponent and he accept it, the weapons on both sides are at once laid down; but to accept or to refuse the offer of the calumet is optional. There are calumets for various kinds of public engagements, and when such bargains are made an exchange of calumets is usual, in this manner rendering the contract or bargain sacred.

When war is contemplated, not only the shaft but the feathers with which it is dressed are coloured red, but the feathers only on one side may be red, and it is claimed that from the disposition of the feathers in some instances it is possible to know to what nation the calumet is to be presented. By smoking together in the calumet the contracting parties intend to invoke the sun and the other gods as witnesses to the mutual obligations assumed by the parties, and as a guarantee the one to the other that they shall be fulfilled. This is accomplished by blowing the smoke toward the sky, the four world-quarters, and the earth, with a suitable invocation. The size and ornaments of the calumets which are presented to persons of distinction on occasions of moment are suited to the requirements of the case. When the calumet is designed to be employed in a treaty of alliance against a third tribe, a serpent may be painted on the shaft, and perhaps some other device indicating the motive of the alliance.

There were calumets for commerce and trade and for other social and political purposes; but the most important were those designed for war and those for peace and brotherhood. It was vitally necessary, however, that they should be distinguishable at once, lest through ignorance and inattention one should become the victim of treachery. The Indians in general chose not or dared not to violate openly the faith attested by the calumet, and sought to deceive an intended victim by the use of a false calumet of peace in an endeavor to make the victim in some measure responsible for the consequences. On one occasion a band of Sioux, seeking to destroy some Indians and their protectors, a French officer and his men, presented, in the guise of friendship, 12 calumets, apparently of peace; but the officer, who was versed in such matters and whose suspicion was aroused by the number offered, consulted an astute Indian attached to his force, who caused him to see that among the 12 one of the calumet shafts was not matted with hair like the others, and that on the shaft was graven the figure of a viper, coiled around it. The officer was made to understand that this was the sign of covert treachery, thus frustrating the intended Sioux plot.

The use of the calumet, sometimes called "peace-pipe" and "war pipe," was widespread in the Mississippi valley generally. It has been found among the Potawatomi, Cheyenne, Shoshoni, Pawnee Loups, Piegan, Santee, Yanktonais, Sihasapa, Kansa, Siksika, Crows, Cree, Skitswish, Nez Percés, Illinois, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Chitimacha, Chippewa, Winnebago, and Natchez. In the Ohio and St. Lawrence valleys and southward its use is not so definitely shown.

For more detailed information consult Charlevoix, Journal, 1761; Dorsey in 3d Rep. B. A. E., 1885; Fletcher in 22d Rep. B. A. E., 1904; Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, Thwaites ed., I–LXXIII, 1896–1901; Lafitau, Mœurs des Sauvages, 1724; Le Page du Pratz, Hist. de la Louisiane, 1758; Lesueur, La Danse du Calumet, in Les Soirées Canadiennes, IV, 1864; McGuire in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1897, 1899; Perrot, Mémoire, 1864; Relations des Jesuites, I–III, 1858. (J. N. B. H.)

Camas. Any species of plant belonging to the genus *Quamasia* (*Camassia* of some later authors), especially *Quamasia quamash*; also the edible bulb of these plants. Camas is usually blue-flowered and in other respects also much resembles the hyacinth, to which it is botanically related. It is sometimes called wild hyacinth, and in Canadian French, but improperly, pomme blanche and pomme des prairies. The bulbs, which were a staple food of several N. W. coast tribes, and are still much used, are prepared for food by prolonged steaming. Camas is found from W. Washington and Oregon to N. California and British Columbia, and eastward to the northern Rocky mts. It was most extensively utilized in the valleys of the upper Columbia r. watershed. The word, spelled also *camass*, *quamash*, *kamass*, *quamish*, and in other ways, came into English through the Chinook jargon. Its ultimate source is *chamas*, signifying 'sweet' in the Nootka language of Vancouver id. The camas prairies of the W. slopes of the Rocky mts. were long famous. From its habit of feeding on this root the camas rat received its name. From *camas* have also been named villages in Fremont co., Idaho; Missoula co., Mont.; and Clarke co., Wash.; likewise a Camas valley in Douglas co., Oreg., and a town, Kamas, in Summit co., Utah. The Latin name of the plant also preserves the Indian appellation.

(A. F. C. F. V. C.)

Camping and Camp circles. Each North American tribe claimed a certain locality as its habitat and dwelt in communities or villages about which stretched its hunting grounds. As all the inland people depended for food largely on the gathering of acorns, seeds, and

roots, the catching of salmon when ascending the streams, or on hunting for meat and skin clothing, they camped in makeshift shelters or portable dwellings during a considerable part of the year. These dwellings were brush shelters, the mat house and birch-bark lodge of the forest tribes, and the skin tent of the plains. The rush mats of different sizes, woven by the women, were rolled into a long bundle when a party was travelling. The oblong frame was made of saplings tied together with bark fibre. The longest and widest mats were fastened outside the frame to form the walls, and smaller ones were overlapped to make a rain-proof roof, an opening being left in the middle for the escape of the smoke from the central fire. For the skin tent, 10 to 20 poles were cut and trimmed by the men and preserved from year to year. To tan, cut, fit, and sew the skin cover and to set up the tent was the special work of women. Dogs formerly transported the long tent poles by means of travois, but, in later years, they were dragged by ponies.

Hunting, visiting or war parties were more or less organized. The leader was generally the head of a family or of a kindred group, or he was appointed to his office with certain ceremonies. He decided the length of a day's journey and where the camp should be made at night. As all property, save a man's personal clothing, weapons, and riding horses, belonged to the woman, its care during a journey fell upon her. On the tribal hunt the old men, the women and children, and the laden ponies formed the body of the slowly moving procession, protected on either side by the warriors, who walked or rode, encumbered only by their weapons. The details of the camp were controlled by the women, except with war parties, when men did the work.

When a camping place was reached the mat houses were erected as most convenient for the family group, but the skin tents were set up in a circle, near of kin being neighbours. If danger from enemies was apprehended, the ponies and other valuable possessions were kept within the space inclosed by the circle of tents. Long journeys were frequently undertaken for friendly visits or for inter-tribal ceremonies. When travelling and camping the people kept well together under their leader, but when near their destination, the party halted and dispatched one or two young men in gala dress with the little packet of tobacco to apprise the leading men of the village of their approach. While the messengers were gone the prairie became a vast dressing room, and men, women and children shook off the dust of travel, painted their faces, and donned their best garments to be ready to receive the escort which was always sent to welcome the guests.

When the tribes of the buffalo country went on their annual hunt, ceremonies attended every stage, from the initial rites, when the leader was chosen, throughout the journeyings, to the thanksgiving ceremony which closed the expedition. The long procession was escorted by warriors selected by the leader and the chiefs for their trustiness and valour. They acted as a police guard to prevent any straggling that might result in personal or tribal danger, and they prevented any private hunting, as it might stampede a herd that might be in the vicinity. When on the annual hunt the tribe camped in a circle and preserved its political divisions, and the circle was often a quarter of a mile or more in diameter. Sometimes the camp was in concentric circles, each circle representing a political group of kindred. The Dakota call themselves the "seven council fires," and say that they formerly camped in two divisions or groups, one composed of 4 and the other of 3 concentric circles. The Omaha and close cognates, when on the annual buffalo hunt and during the great tribal ceremonies camped in a circle. Each of the 10 Omaha gentes had its unchangeable place in the line. The women of each gens knew where their tents belonged, and when a camping ground was reached each drove her ponies to the proper place, so that when the tents of the tribe were all up each gens was in the position to which it was entitled by the regulations that were connected with ancient beliefs and customs. For particular ceremonies, especially the great annual sun dance (q. v.), the Kiowa, Cheyenne, and others camped in a circle made up of the different political divisions in fixed and regular order.

The tribal circle, each segment composed of a clan, gens, or band, made a living picture of tribal organization and responsibilities. It impressed upon the beholder the relative position of kinship groups and their interdependence, both for the maintenance of order and government within and for defense against enemies from without, while the opening to the E. and the position of the ceremonial tents recalled the religious rites and obligations by which the many parts were held together in a compact whole.

See Dorsey in 3d and 15th Reps. B. A. E.; Fletcher in Publ. Peabody Mus.; Matthews

in 5th Rep. B. A. E.; Mooney in 14th and 17th Reps. B. A. E. (A. C. F.)

Canada. (Huron: *kanáda*, 'village,' 'settlement,'—Cartier). A term used to designate all the Indians of Canada, and also by early writers in a more restricted sense. Cartier designates the chief of Stadaconé (Quebec) as the king of Canada, and applies the nams Canada to the country immediately adjacent. His vocabularies indicate an Iroquoian (Huron) people living there. The early French writers used the term Canadiens to designate the Algonquian tribes on or near the St. Lawrence, especially the Naskapi and the Montagnais tribes below the Saguenay, as distinguished from the Algonkin and Micmac. The New England writers sometimes designated as Canada Indians those Abnaki who had removed from Maine to St. Francis and Bécancour.

(J. M.)

Canada.—Cartier, Brief Recit. title, 1545. **Canadacoa.**—Lescarbot (1609) quoted by Charlevoix, New France, II, 237, 1866. **Canadenses.**—Lescarbot quoted by Tanner, Nar., 1830 (Latin form). **Canadese.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 26, 1744. **Canadiains.**—Dutch map (1621) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 1856 (located north of Chaleur bay). **Canadiens.**—Jes. Rel. 1632, 14, 1858. **Canide Indianes.**—Gardener (1662) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 225, 1881.

Cannibalism. In one form or another cannibalism has been practised among probably all peoples at some period of their tribal life. In America there are numerous recorded references to its occurrence within historic times among the Brazilians, Carib of northern South America, the Aztec and other Mexican tribes, and among many of the Indians N. of Mexico. The word itself, now more commonly used than the older term anthropophagy, is derived from *Carib* through Spanish corruption. Restricting treatment of the subject to the tribes N. of Mexico, many evidences of cannibalism in some form are found—from the ingestion, perhaps obligatory, of small quantities of human flesh, blood, brain, or marrow, as a matter of ceremony, to the consumption of such parts for food under stress of hunger, or even as a matter of taste. Among the tribes which practised it, in one or another of these forms, may be mentioned the Montagnais, and some of the tribes of Maine; the Algonkin, Armouchiquois, Micmac, and Iroquois; farther w. the Assiniboin, Cree, Foxes, Miami, Ottawa, Chippewa, Illinois, Kickapoo, Sioux, and Winnebago; in the s. the people who built the mounds in Florida (see *Calusa*), and the Tonkawa, Attacapa, Karankawa, Kiowa, Caddo, and Comanche(?); in the N. W. and W. portions of the continent, the Thlingchadinneh and other Athapascan tribes, the Tlingit, Heiltsuk, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian, Nootka, Siksika, some of the Californian tribes, and the Ute. There is also a tradition of the practice among the Hopi, and allusions to the custom among other tribes of Arizona and New Mexico. The Mohawk, and the Attacapa, Tonkawa, and other Texas tribes were known to their neighbours as "man-eaters."

Taking all the evidence into consideration, it appears that cannibalism N. of the Mexican boundary existed in two chief forms. One of these was accidental, from necessity as a result of famine, and has been witnessed among the Huron, Micmac, Chippewa, Etchareottine, and others. In most of such instances recourse was had to the bodies of those who had recently died, but cases are recorded in which individuals were killed to satisfy hunger. The second and prevalent form of cannibalism was a part of war custom and was based principally on the belief that bravery and other desirable qualities of an enemy would pass, through actual ingestion of a part of his body, into that of the consumer. Such qualities were supposed to have their special seat in the heart, hence this organ was chiefly sought, though blood, brain, marrow, and flesh were in many instances also swallowed. The parts were eaten either raw or cooked. The heart belonged usually to the warriors, but other parts were occasionally consumed by boys or even by women and children. In some cases a small portion of the heart or of some other part of an enemy might be eaten in order to free the eater from some tabu (Grinnell). The idea of eating any other human being than a brave enemy was to most Indians repulsive. One of the means of torture among the Indians of Canada and New York was the forcing of a prisoner to swallow pieces of his own flesh.

Among the Iroquois, according to one of the Jesuit fathers, the eating of captives was considered a religious duty. Among the Heiltsuk, and recently among the Tsimshian and Kwakiutl, cannibalism formed a part of one of their ceremonies. Several instances are recorded in which cannibalism was indulged in by individuals while in a frenzied state. Finally, it seems that among a few tribes, as the Tonkawa, Iroquois, and others, man-eating, though still with captives as the victims, was practised on a larger scale, and with the acquired taste for human flesh as one, if not the chief, incentive;

yet the Tonkawa, as well as some men long associated with them, declared that the eating of human flesh by them was only ceremonial.

Indian mythology and beliefs are replete with references to man-eating giants, monsters, and deities, which point to the possibility that anthropophagy in some form was a practice with which the aborigines have long been acquainted.

Consult Bancroft, Native Races; Boas (1) in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, I, 58, 1888, (2) Rep. Nat. Mus., 1895; Gatschet, Karankawa Inds., 1891; Jesuit Relations, Thwaits ed.; Kohl, Kitchigami, 355, 1860; Letourneau in Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris, x, 777, 1887, and XI, 27, 72, 123, 1888; Megapolensis (1644), Sketch of the Mohawk Inds., 1857; Mooney, Our Last Cannibal Tribe, 1901; Pénicaut (1712) in Margry, Découvertes, v. 504, 1883; Schaafhausen, Anthrop. Stud., 515, 1885; Somers in Pop. Sci. Mo., XLII, 203, 1892; Wyman (1) Human Remains in the Shell Heaps of St. Johns r., (2) Fresh-wafer Shell Mounds, 1875.

(A. H.)

Canoe Creek. A Shuswap village and band near upper Fraser r., Brit. Col., about 300 m. from its mouth; pop. 128 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 18, 1911.

Canoe Lake Indians. The local name for a body of Shuswap of Kamloops-Okanagan agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 129 in 1902, including the Chuckchuqualk, q. v.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1879, 309.

Cape Breton. One of the seven districts of the country of the Micmac, on Cape Breton id., Nova Scotia. The chief of this district was the head chief of the tribe (Rand, First Micmac Reading Book, 1875). The name occurs in a list of 1760 as the location of a Micmac village or band. (J. M.)

Cape Magdalen. An Algonkin mission established on the St. Lawrence in 1670, 3 leagues below Three Rivers, Quebec, by Indians who removed from the latter place on account of smallpox. It was abandoned before 1760.—Jefferys, Fr. Dom. Am., pt. I, 10, 110, 1761.

Cape Sable Indians. A name applied by early New England writers to those Micmac living near cape Sable, in S. Nova Scotia. The term is used by Hubbard as early as 1680. They were especially active in the wars on the New England settlements. (J. M.)

Captives. The treatment accorded captives was governed by those limited ethical concepts which went hand in hand with clan, gentile, and other consanguineal organizations of Indian society. From the members of his own consanguineal group, or what was considered such, certain ethical duties were exacted of an Indian which could not be neglected without destroying the fabric of society or outlawing the transgressor. Toward other clans, gentes, or bands of the same tribe his actions were also governed by well recognized customs and usages which had grown up during ages of intercourse, but with remote bands or tribes good relations were assured only by some formal peace-making ceremony. A peace of this kind was very tenuous, however, especially where there had been a long-standing feud, and might be broken in an instant. Toward a person belonging to some tribe with which there was neither war nor peace, the attitude was governed largely by the interest of the moment. In such cases the virtues of the clan or gentile organizations as peace-making factors made themselves evident, for if the stranger belonged to a clan or gens represented in the tribe he was among, the members of that clan or gens usually greeted him as a brother and extended their protection over him. Another defence for the stranger was—what with civilized people is one of the best guaranties against war—the fear of disturbing or deflecting trade. If he brought among them certain much-desired commodities, the first impulse might be to take these from him by force and seize or destroy his person, but it would quickly be seen by wiser heads that the source of further supplies of this kind might thereby be imperilled, if not entirely cut off. If nothing were to be had from the stranger, he might be entirely ignored. And finally, the existence of a higher ethical feeling toward strangers, even when there was apparently no self-interest to be served in extending hospitality, is often in evidence. There are not wanting stories of great misfortune overtaking one who refused hospitality to a person in distress, and of great good fortune accruing to him who offered succour.

At the same time the attitude assumed toward a person thrown among Indians too far from his own people to be protected by any ulterior hopes or fears on the part of his captors was usually that of master to slave. This was particularly the case on the N. Pacific coast, where slavery was an institution. Thus John Jewitt, at the beginning of the 19th century, was preserved as a slave by the Nootka chief

Maquinna, because he was an ironworker and would be valuable property. Most of the other whites who fell into the hands of Indians on this coast were treated in a similar manner.

The majority of captives, however, were those taken in war. These were considered to have forfeited their lives and to have been actually dead as to their previous existence. It was often thought that the captive's supernatural helper had been destroyed or made to submit to that of the captor, though where not put to death with torture to satisfy the victor's desire for revenge and to give the captive an opportunity to show his fortitude, he might in a way be reborn by undergoing a form of adoption.

It is learned from the numerous accounts of white persons who had been taken by Indians that the principal immediate hardships they endured were due to the rapid movements of their captors in order to escape pursuers, and the continual threats to which they were subjected. These threats were not usually carried out, however, unless they attempted escape or were unable to keep up with the band, or unless the band was pursued too hotly. Each person taken was considered the property of the one who first laid hands on him, and the character of this individual had much to do in determining the extent of his hardships. When two or more claimed a prisoner he was sometimes kept by all conjointly, but sometimes they settled the controversy by torturing him to death on the spot. The rapid retreat of a war party bore particularly hard upon women and children, yet a certain amount of consideration was often shown them. Sometimes the male captives were allowed to help them along, sometimes they were drawn on an improvised sledge or travois, and, if there were horses in the party these might be placed at their disposal, while one instance is recorded in which the child of a female captive was carried by her master for several days. It is worthy of remark that the honour of a white woman was almost always respected by her captors among the tribes E. of the Mississippi; but w. of that limit, on the plains, in the Columbia r. region, and in the s. w., the contrary was often the case.

Among the eastern tribes, on arriving at the village a dance was held, at which the captives were expected to play a conspicuous part. They were often placed in the centre of a circle of dancers, were sometimes compelled to sing and dance also, and a few were usually subjected to revolting tortures and finally burned at the stake. Instances of cannibalism are recorded in connection with these dances after the return from war, and among some of the Texas and Louisiana tribes this disposition of the bodies of captives appears to have been something more than occasional. The Iroquois, some Algonquians, and several western tribes forced prisoners to run between two lines of people armed with clubs, tomahawks, and other weapons, and spared, at least temporarily, those who reached the chief's house, a certain post, or some other goal. Among many other tribes an escaped captive who reached the chief's-house was regarded as safe, while the Creek peace towns also secured immunity from pursuit to the persons who entered them. Offering food to a visitor was usually equivalent to extending the host's protection over him.

From the experiences of the Spaniard, Juan Ortiz, taken prisoner by the Florida chief Ucita, in 1528, as well as those of other whites, it would appear that captives were sometimes held in a sort of bondage elsewhere than on the N. Pacific coast, but usually where their lives were spared they were held for ransom or adopted into the tribe. J. O. Dorsey says of some Siouan tribes, however, that their captives were allowed either to go home or settle among themselves, but were neither tortured nor regularly adopted. Although the custom among the eastern Indians of holding white prisoners for ransom dates from early times, it is questionable whether it was founded on aboriginal usage. The ransoming or sale of captives, however, was common among the Plains and S. W. tribes, while the custom of ransoming slaves on the N. Pacific coast was certainly pre-Columbian. In most of North America, however, it was probably a rare procedure, especially since many tribes are said to have disowned any person who once had been taken prisoner. Doubtless it became common in dealing with white captives owing to the difficulty of reconciling adult whites to Indian life and customs, while captives taken from another tribe no doubt settled down into their new relationships and surroundings very contentedly.

The usual object in thus adopting a prisoner was that he might fill the place of someone who had died, and it is affirmed by one writer that, whatever his own character, he was treated exactly as if he possessed the character of his predecessor. John Gyles, who was captured by the Abnaki in 1689, informs us that a prisoner was brought out to be beaten and tor-

tured during the war dances unless his master paid over a certain amount of property. Women and children were generally preserved and adopted, though there are instances in which white women were tortured to death, and it is said of the Ute that female captives from other Indian tribes were given over to the women to be tortured, while male prisoners who had distinguished themselves were sometimes dismissed unhurt. Among tribes possessing clans the adoption of captured women was of special importance, as it often resulted in the formation of a new clan from their descendants. Such, no doubt, was the origin of the Zuñi and Mexican clans of the Navaho. The Ute clan of the latter was recruited by a systematic capture and purchase of Ute girls undertaken with the object of supplying the tribe with good basket makers (Culin). Among the Plains tribes captives, especially children, were sometimes taken for the express purpose of being trained to the performance of certain ceremonial duties. Besides the numbers of white persons carried away by Indians and subsequently ransomed, it is evident from all the accounts that have reached us that many of English, French, and Spanish descent were taken into the tribe of their captors and, either because carried off when very young or because they developed a taste for their new life, never returned. Some of these even rose to high positions, as in the case of a Frenchman who became chief of the Attacapa, of a Mexican who is recorded as the most prominent and successful war chief of the Comanche in 1855, and of another Mexican still a man of influence among the Zuñi. The present chief of the Comanche, Quanah Parker (q. v.), is the son of a captive American woman. The confederated tribes of Comanche, Kiowa, and Kiowa Apache still hold at least 50 adopted white captives, and it is probable that fully one-third of the whole population have a traceable percentage of captive blood. The same is probably true in nearly equal measure of the Apache of Arizona.

From Oregon to s. Alaska a different treatment of captives was brought about by the existence of a slave class. Since slaves were the most valuable property a man could have, the lives of those taken in war were always spared unless such captives had committed some great injury to the victorious tribe that prompted immediate revenge. After this they might be killed at any moment by their masters; but such a fate seldom overtook them until they grew too old to work, unless their masters became involved in a property contest, or the people of the town from which they had been taken had committed depredations. Among the Tlingit, however, slaves were killed during mortuary feasts, and bodies of slaves were thrown into the holes dug for the posts of a new house. Slave women, especially if they were known to be of noble descent, sometimes married their captors and became free. Four prominent Haida clans and one clan among the Tsimshian are said to have originated from marriages of this kind, while another prominent Haida clan was called "the Slaves," though it is impossible to say whether they were descended from slaves or whether the term is applied ironically. Whether male slaves ever rose to a high position is doubtful, owing to the strong caste system that here prevailed. Instead of receiving commendation, a slave who had escaped suffered a certain opprobrium which could be removed only by the expenditure of a great amount of property. At the same time it is related of the greatest Skidegate chief that he had been enslaved in his youth.

Consult Baker, True Stories of New England Captives, 1897; Drake, Indian Captivities, 1851; Eastman, Seven and Nine Years among the Camanches and Apaches, 1874; Gentl. of Elvas. in Hakluyt Soc. Publ., IX, 1851; Harris, Life of Horatio Jones, 1903; Herrick, Indian Narr., 1854; Hunter, Captivity among the Indians, 1823; Johnston, Incidents attending the Capture, etc., of Charles Johnston, 1827; Kelly, Narr. of Captivity among the Sioux, 1880; Larimer, Capture and Escape, or Life among the Sioux, 1870; Lee, Three Years among the Camanches, 1859; Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 1898; Relacion of Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, B. Smith transl., 1871; Severance (ed.), Captivity of Benj. Gilbert, 1904; Spears (ed.), Dangers and Sufferings of Robert Eastburn, 1904; Spencer, Indian Captivity, 1834; Stratton, Captivity of the Oatman Girls, 1857; Tanner, Narr. of Captivity, 1830.

(J. R. S.)

Carcajou. The Canadian French form of the Algonquian (Montagnais *kar-ka-joo*) name for the wolverene (*Gulo luscus*). The Chippewa *gwingwaage* (Baraga), *gwin-gwaw-ah-ga* (Tanner), the Cree *quiquakatch* (Mackenzie), *kikkwàhàkès* (Lacombe), *queequehatch* (Dobbs), the Algonkin *qwingwaage* (Cuoq), and *quickhatch*, *quiquihatch*, etc., of various authors,

are parallels. By a freak of popular etymology this animal received the name of "glutton." Its Finnish name is *fiæl-frass*, 'dweller among rocks,' corrupted by the Germans into *vielfrass*, 'glutton.' The name *carcajou* has been incorrectly applied to several animals. For instance Charlevoix, in describing one of the enemies of the deer, says the most cruel is "the carcajou or quincajou, a kind of cat, with a tail so long that it twists it several times around his body," a description taken evidently not from nature, but from the Algonquian myth of the fire-dragon. Among the Canadian French *diable des bois* is also a name of this little beast.

(J N. B. H.)

Carhagouha ('in the forest'—Hewitt). A Huron village in Tiny tp., about 2 m. N. W. of Lafontaine, Ontario, about 1640.

Carhagoua.—Champlain (1615), Œuvres, IV, 28, 1870. **Carragouha.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 166, 1855. **Cartagoua.**—Doc. of 1637 in Margry, Déc., I, 3, 1878.

Caribou. The common name of the American reindeer, of which there are two chief species, the woodland caribou (*Rangifer caribou*) and the barren-ground caribou (*R. arcticus.*) The word came into English from the French of Canada, in which it is old, Sagard-Théodat using it in 1632. Josselyn has the Quinnipiac form *maccarib* and the synonym *pohano*. The origin of the word is seen in the cognate Micmac *χalibu* and the Passamaquoddy *megal'ip*, the name of this animal in these eastern Algonquian dialects. According to Gatschet (Bull. Free Mus. Sci. and Art, Phila., II, 191, 1900) these words signify 'pawer' or 'scratcher,' the animal being so called from its habit of shovelling the snow with its forelegs to find the food covered by snow. In Micmac *χalibu' mul-χadéget* means 'the caribou is scratching or shovelling.' Formerly the word was often spelled cariboo, which gave name to the Cariboo district in British Columbia, famous for its gold mines, and to other places in Canada and the United States.

(A. F. C.)

Caribous. Wood, in 1769 (Hawkins, Missions, 361, 1845), speaks of the "Micmacs, Marashites [Malecite], and Carribous, the three tribes of New Brunswick," as all understanding the Micmac language. Probably the Abnaki or a part of them, as one of their gentes is the Magu^{n}leboo, or Caribou.

Carmanah. A Nitinat village near Bonilla pt., s. w. coast of Vancouver id.; pop. 46 in 1902.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Caucus. This word, defined by Bartlett (Dict. of Americanisms, 106, 1877) "as a private meeting of the leading politicians of a party, to agree upon the plans to be pursued in an approaching election," and by Norton (Polit. Americanisms, 28, 1890) as "a meeting of partisans, congressional or otherwise, to decide upon the action to be taken by the party," has now a legal signification. In Massachusetts it is defined as "any public meeting of the voters of a ward of a city, or of a town, or of a representative district, held for the nomination of a candidate for election, for the election of a political committee, or of delegates to a political convention." The origin of the word is not clear. Trumbull (Trans. Am. Philo. Assoc., 30, 1872) suggested a derivation from *cawcawaassough*, a word in the Virginian dialect of Algonquian, perhaps identical with *cockarouse*. It signifies 'one who advises, urges, encourages, pushes on.' Related words in other Algonquian dialects are the Abnaki *kakesoman*, 'to encourage, incite, arouse, speak to,' and the Chippewa *gagansoma*. From *caucus*, which is used both as a noun and a verb, are derived *caucuser*, *caucusing*, etc.

(A. F. C.)

Caughnawaga (*Gă-hnă-wă''-ge*, 'at the rapids)'. An Iroquois settlement on the Sault St. Louis* on St. Lawrence r., Quebec. When the hostility of the pagan Iroquois to the missions established in their territory frustrated the object of the French to attach the former to their interests, the Jesuits determined to draw their converts from the confederacy and to establish them in a new mission village near the French settlements on the St. Lawrence. In accordance with this plan these Indians were finally induced to settle, in 1668 at Laprairie, near Montreal. These converts were usually called "French Praying Indians" or "French Mohawks" by the English settlers, in contradistinction to the Iroquois, who adhered to their own customs and to the English interests. In 1676 they were removed from this place to Sault St. Louis, where Caughnawaga and the Jesuit mission of St. François-du-Sault were founded. The village has been removed several times within a limited area. The majority of the emigrants came from the Oneida and Mohawk, and the Mohawk tongue, somewhat modified, became the speech of the whole body of this village. The Iroquois made several unsuccess-

*At the head of the Lachine rapids.

ful efforts to induce the converts to return to the confederacy, and finally renounced them in 1684, from which time Caughnawaga became an important auxiliary of the French in their wars with the English and the Iroquois. After the peace of Paris, in 1763, many of them left their village on the Sault St. Louis and took up their residence in the valley of Ohio r., principally about Sandusky and Scioto rs., where they numbered 200 at the outbreak of the American Revolution. From their contact with the wilder tribes of that region, many of them relapsed into paganism, although they still retained their French allegiance and maintained connection with their brethren on the St. Lawrence. About 1755 a colony from Caughnawaga formed a new settlement at St. Regis, some distance farther up the St. Lawrence. As the fur traders pushed their way westward from the Great lakes they were accompanied by Caughnawaga hunters. As early as 1820 a considerable number of this tribe was incorporated with the Salish, while others found their way about the same period down to the mouth of Columbia r. in Oregon, and N. as far as Peace r. in Alberta. In the W. they are commonly known as Iroquois. Some of the Indians from St. Regis also undertook these distant wanderings. In 1884, Caughnawaga had a population of 1,485, while St. Regis (in Canada and New York) had about 2,075, and there were besides a considerable number from the two towns who were scattered throughout the W. In 1911 there were 2,240 on the Caughnawaga res. and 1,515 at St. Regis, Que., and about 1,200 on the St. Regis reserve, N. Y.

(J. N. B. H.)

Cagnawage.—Doc. of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 120, 1854. **Cagnawagees.**—Johnson (1750), ibid., VI, 592, 1855. **Cagnawauga.**—Hawley (1794) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., IV, 51, 1795. **Cagnawaugen.**—Stevens (1749) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 204, 1837. **Cagnawaugon.**—Stevens (1749), ibid., 200. **Cagnewage.**—Doc. of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 120, 1854. **Cagnowages.**—Schuyler (1724) quoted in Hist. Mag., 1st s., X, 115, 1866. **Cagnuagas.**—Oneida letter (1776) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VIII, 689, 1857. **Cahgnawaga.**—N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 104, 1832. **Cahnawaas.**—Colden (1727), Five Nat., 55, 1747. **Cahnawaga.**—Hoyt, Ant. Res., 194, 1824. **Cahnuaga.**—Barton, New Views, xl, 1798. **Caknawage.**—Lydius (1750) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 569, 1855. **Canawahrunas.**—French trader (1764) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 553, 1853. **Caughnawaga.**—Johnson Hall conf. (1763) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 553, 1856. **Caughnawageys.**—Doc. of 1763, ibid., 544. **Caughnawanga.**—Lloyd in Jour. Anthrop. Inst. G. B., v. 44. 1875. **Caughnewaga.**—Schuyler (1689) quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., I, 32, 1848. **Caughnewago.**—Smith (1799) quoted by Drake, Trag. Wild., 186, 1841. **Caynawagas.**—Knox (1792) in Am. St. Pap., IV, 235, 1832. **Cochenawagoes.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 509, 1878. **Cochnawagah.**—Stoddert (1750) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 582, 1855. **Cochnewagos.**—Bouquet (1764) quoted by Kauffman, W. Penn., app., 156, 1851. **Cochnewakee.**—Barton, New Views, 8, app., 1798. **Cochnowagoes.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 319, 1816. **Cocknawagas.**—Lindesay (1749) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 538, 1855. **Cocknawagees.**—Johnson (1749), ibid., 525. **Cocknewagos.**—Clarke, (1741), ibid., 207. **Coehnawaghas.**—Doc. of 1747, ibid., 620. **Coghnawagees.**—Johnson (1747), ibid., 359. **Coghnawages.**—Johnson (1755), ibid., 946. **Coghnawagoes.**—Johnson (1747), ibid., 362. **Coghnawayees.**—Johnson (1747), ibid., 359. **Coghnewagoes.**—Croghan (1765) quoted in Am. Jour. Geol., 272, 1831. **Cognahwaghah.**—Doc. of 1798 in Williams, Vt., II, 283, 1809. **Cognawagees.**—Johnson (1747) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 359, 1855. **Cognawago.**—Peters (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 270, 1871. **Cohnawaga.**—Washington (1796) in Am. St. Pap., IV, 585, 1832. **Cohnawagey.**—Johnson (1763) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 542, 1856. **Cohnawahgans.**—Carver, Trav., 173, 1778. **Cohnewago.**—Eastburn (1758) quoted by Drake, Trag. Wild., 272, 1841. **Cohunewagus.**—Imlay, W. Ter., 291, 1797. **Cohunnawgoes.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 187, 1829. **Cohunnegagoes.**—Thompson quoted by Jefferson, Notes, 282, 1825. **Cohunnewagoes.**—Bouquet (1764) quoted, ibid. 141. **Conawaghrunas.**—French trader quoted by Smith, Bouquet's Exped., 69, 1766. **Conaway Crunas.**—Buchanan, N. Am. Inds., 156, 1824. **Conwahago.**—Mercer (1759) quoted by Kauffman, W. Penn., 129, 1851. **Coughnawagas.**—Goldthwait (1766) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 121, 1809. **Cunniwagoes.**—Croghan (1757) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 285, 1856. **French Mohawks.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 57, 1824. **Iroquois du Sault.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, III, 67, 1753. **Iroquois of the Sault.**—La Barre (1684) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 241, 1855. **Jernaistes.**—Doc. of 1694, ibid., IV, 92, 1854. **Kachanuage.**—Schuyler (1700), ibid., 747. **Kachanuge.**—Livingston (1700), ibid., 695. **Kachnauage.**—Schuyler (1700), ibid., 747. **Kachnuage.**—Livingston (1700), ibid., 696. **Kagnawage.**—Freerman (1704), ibid., 1163. **Ka'hnráwage lúnuak.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name). **Kahnuages.**—Douglass, Summ., I, 186, 1755. **Kanatakwenke.**—Cuoq Lex., 163, 1882. **Kănăwārkă.**—King, Arct. Ocean, I, 9, 1836. **Kannaogau.**—Bleeker (1701) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 920, 1854. **Kannawagogh.**—Mercer (1759) quoted by Kauffman, W. Penn., 129, 1851. **Kanungé-ono.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Seneca name). **Kaughnawaugas.**—Pickering (1794) in Am. St. Pap., IV, 546, 1832. **Konuaga.**—Colden (1724) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 732, 1855. **Osault St. Louis.**—Stoddert (1750), ibid., VI, 582, 1855 (for au Sault St. Louis, 'at St. Louis fall'). **St. François Xavier du Sault.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 304, 1855. **Saint Peter's.**—Ibid., 270. **Sault Indians.**—Doc. of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 629, 1855. **Saut Indians.**—Doc. of 1698, ibid., 686.

Cayoosh Creek. A local name for two bodies of Upper Lillooet Indians of Salishan stock near the junction of Bridge and Fraser

rs., Brit. Col. Population of one of the bodies in 1911, 30; of the other, also called Pashilqua, 15.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1911, pt. II, 18.

Cayoush.—Survey map, Hydr. Office, U. S. N., 1882. **Kayuse Creek.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1878, 74. **Pashilquia.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1891, 251. **Pashilqua.**—Ibid., 1884, 190.

Cayuga (*Kwĕñio'gwĕⁿ'*, 'the place where locusts were taken out.'—Hewitt). A tribe of the Iroquoian confederation, formerly occupying the shores of Cayuga lake, N.Y. Its local council was composed of 4 clan phratries, and this form became the pattern, tradition says, of that of the confederation of the Five Nations of the Iroquois, in which the Cayuga had 10 delegates. In 1660 they were estimated to number 1,500, and in 1778, 1,100. At the beginning of the American Revolution a large part of the tribe removed to Canada and never returned, while the rest were scattered among the other tribes of the confederacy. Soon after the Revolution these latter sold their lands in New York; some went to Ohio, where they joined other Iroquois and became known as the Seneca of the Sandusky. These are now in Oklahoma; others are with the Oneida in Wisconsin; 175 are with the Iroquois still in New York, while the majority, numbering 1,063, are on the Six Nation res., near Brantford, Ont. In 1670 they had three villages—Goiogouen, Tiohero, and Onnontare. Goiogouen was the principal village; Gayagaanha, given by Morgan, was their chief village in modern times. Their other villages of the modern period, according to Morgan, were Ganogeh, Gewauga, and Neodakheat. Others were Chonodote, Gandaseteigon, Kawauka, Kente, Oneniote, and Onyadeakahyat. Their clans were those common to the Iroquois. (J. M. J. N. B. H.)

Caeŭjes.—Andros (1690) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 722, 1853. **Căhūgăs.**—Marshe (1744) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VII, 189, 1801. **Caijougas.**—Ft. Johnson conf. (1756) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 55, 1856. **Caijouges.**—Wessels (1693), ibid., IV, 60, 1854. **Caiouga.**—Greenhalgh (1677) quoted by Conover, Kanadaga and Geneva MS., B. A. E. **Caiougues.**—Livingston (1698) in N. Y., Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 342, 1854. **Caiougos.**—Greenhalgh (1677), ibid., III, 251, 1853. **Caiuges.**—Andros (1690) in R. I. Col. Rec., III, 281, 1858. **Caiyougas.**—Ft. Johnson conf. (1756) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 67, 1856. **Cajoegers.**—Dellius (1697), ibid., IV, 279, 1854. **Cajougas.**—Wessels (1698) ibid., 372. **Cajouges.**—Maryland treaty (1682), ibid., III, 323, 1853. **Cajugas.**—Weiser (1748) quoted by Kauffman, W. Penn., app., 22, 1851. **Cajuger.**—Schuyler (1699) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 563, 1854. **Cauges.**—Ibid. **Cajugu.**—Barton, New Views, app., 7, 1798. **Cajukas.**—Weiser (1748) quoted by Kauffman, W. Penn., app., 22, 1851. **Cajyougas.**—Johnson Hall conf. (1765) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 724, 1856. **Cajyugas.**—Ibid., 719. **Caujuckos.**—Weiser (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 339, 1854. **Cayagas.**—Crepy, map, ca. 1755. **Cayagoes.**—Bellomont (1698) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 370, 1854. **Cayauga.**—Ft. Johnson conf. (1756), ibid., VII, 186, 1856. **Cayauge.**—Livingston (1700), ibid., IV, 650, 1854. **Caycuges.**—Albany conf. (1737), ibid., VI, 99, 1855. **Cayeuges.**—Albany conf. (1744), ibid., 262. **Cayeugoes.**—Ingoldsby (1691), ibid., III, 797, 1853. **Cayhuga.**—Guy Park conf. (1775), ibid., VIII, 534, 1857. **Caynga.**—La Tour, map, 1779 (misprint). **Cayogas.**—Phelps deed (1788) in Am. St. Pap., IV, 210, 1832. **Cayonges.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 41, 1824. **Cayoogoes.**—Conestoga treaty (1721) in Proud, Penn., II, 132, 1798. **Cayougas.**—Hunter (1714) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 384, 1855. **Cayouges.**—Doc. of 1684, ibid., III, 347, 1853. **Cayougues.**—Doc. of 1688, ibid., 548. **Cayounges.**—Teller (1698), ibid., IV, 352, 1854. **Cayowges.**—Bellomont (1698), ibid., 369. **Cayuaga.**—Doc. of 1792 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., I, 285, 1806. **Cayugas.**—Doc. of 1676 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 500, 1881. **Cayuges.**—Albany conf. (1737), ibid., VI, 103, 1855. **Cayukers.**—Barton, New Views, app., 7, 1798. **Cayungas.**—Vetch (1719) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 531, 1855 **Chingas.**—Albany conf. (1751), ibid., VI, 719, 1855 (misprint). **Chiugas.**—Dwight and Partridge (1754) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., V, 120, 1816. **Chuijugers.**—Dongan (1688) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 532, 1853. **Chyugas.**—Vaillant (1688), ibid., 527. **Coiejues.**—Leisler (1690), ibid., 732. **Cojages.**—Maryland treaty (1682), ibid., 321. **Cojoges.**—Goldthwait (1766) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 121, 1809. **Coujougas.**—Albany conf. (1746) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 317, 1855. **Coyougers.**—Jamison (1697), ibid., IV, 294, 1854. **Coyouges.**—Doc. ca. 1700 in Hist. Mag., 2d s., I, 300, 1867. **Cuiukguos.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., V, 4, 1848. **Cuyahuga.**—Iroquois deed (1789) in Am. St. Pap., IV, 211, 1832. **Gacheos.**—Proud, Penn., II, 295, 1798. **Gachoi.**—Map of 1616 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 1856. **Gachoos.**—Map, *ca.* 1614, ibid. **Gachpas.**—Loskiel, Miss. Unit. Breth., pt. 3, 16, 1794. **Gaiuckers.**—Weiser (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 332, 1854. **Gajuka.**—Zeisberger (1750) quoted by Conover, Kanadaga, and Geneva MS., B. A. E. (German form). **Gajuquas.**—Barton, New Views, app., 7, 1798. **Gakaos.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 126, 1816. **Gä-u'-gweh.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 159, 1851. **Gayuga.**—Pyrlaeus (ca. 1750) quoted in Am. Antiq., IV, 75, 1881. **Gogouins.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 555, 1853. **Goiogoüens.**—Jes. Rel. for 1670, 75, 1858. **Goiogouironons.**—Courcelles (ca. 1670) in Margry, Déc., I, 178, 1875. **Gojogoüen.**—Jes. Rel. for 1671, 3, 1858. **Gooiogouen.**—Lotter, map, ca. 1770. **Goyagouins.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., III, 3, 1753. **Goyogans.**—La Hontan (1703) quoted by Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 313, 1816. **Goyogoans.**—La Hontan, New Voy., I, map, 1703. **Goyogoin.**—Pouchot (1758) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 694, 1858. **Goyogouans.**—La Hontan, New Voy., I, 39, 1703. **Goyogouens.**—Louis XIV (1699) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 698, 1855. **Goyogoüin.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., III, 27, 1753. **Goyoguans.**—La Hontan, New Voy., I, 231, 1703. **Goyoguen.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Goyoguin.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Goyoguoain.**—Denonville (1685) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 282, 1855. **Go-yo-gwĕⁿ''.**—Hewitt, MS. Mohawk vocab., B. A. E., 1882

(Mohawk name). **Guigouins.**—Jefferys, Fr. Dom., pt. 1, 117, 1761. **Gwaugueh.**—Morgan, League Iroq., map, 1851. **Gwe-u-gweh-o-no'.**—Ibid., 51 ('people of the mucky land': own name). **Honosuguaχtu-wáne.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., B. A. E., 1882 ('big pipes': Seneca ceremonial name). **Kanáwa.**—Gatschet, Shawnee MS., B. A. E., 1879 (Shawnee name). **Kayowgaws.**—Homann Heirs' map, 1756. **Kayúgueóno^{n}.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Seneca name). **Kei-u-gues.**—Dudley (1721) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 244, 1819. **Ko-'se-a-te'-nyo^{n}.**—Hewitt, Cayuga MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (another Cayuga name.) **Ko-yo-konk-ha-ka.**—Hewitt, Mohawk MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882 (a Mohawk name). **Kuenyúgu-háka.**—Gatschet, Tuscarora MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Tuscarora name). **Kuyúku-hága.**—Gatschet, Mohawk MS., B. A. E., 1879 (Mohawk name). **Oïogoen.**—Jes. Rel. for 1656, 20, 1858. **Oiogoenhronnons.**—Ibid., 29. **Oïogouan.**—Jes. Rel. for 1657, 15, 1858. **Oiogouanronnon.**—Ibid. **Oiogouen.**—La Salle (1679) in Margry, Déc., I, 504, 1875. **Oïogouenronnon.**—Jes. Rel. for 1657, 18, 1858. **Oiogouin.**—La Barre (1683) in Margry, Déc., II, 330, 1877. **Oiougovenes.**—Barcia, Ensayo, 225, 1723. **Ojongoveres.**—Ibid., 220. **Onionenhronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1653 (misprint). **Oniouenhronon.** Jes. Rel. for 1640, 35, 1858 (misprint). **Orongouens.**—Hennepin, Cont. of New Disc., 93, 1698. **Oüioenrhonons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1635, 34, 1858. **Ouiouenronnons.** —Jes. Rel. for 1647, 46, 1858. **Oyogouins.**—La Barre (1683) in Margry, Déc., II, 332, 1877. **Petuneurs.**—Greenhalgh (1677) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 252, 1853 (French name). **Queyugwe.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 176, 1829. **Queyugwehaughga.**—Ibid., 185. **Quingoes.** —Coursey (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 558, 1881 (misprint). **Quiquogas.**—Stone, Life of Brant, I, 401 1864. **Quiuquuhs.**—Edwards (1751) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 146, 1809. **Sanonawantowane.**—Gatschet in Am. Antiq., IV, 75, 1881. **Shoneanawetowah.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Shononowendos.**—Ibid. **S'ho-ti-noñ-nă-wä--tŏ'-nă.**—Hewitt, from Tuscarora informant, 1886 ('they are great pipes': council name.) **So-nus'-ho-gwä-to-war.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 423, 1851 ('great pipe': council name). **Soon-noo-daugh-we-no-wenda.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829.

Cayuse. An Indian pony; from the name of a Waiilatpuan tribe. The horses, after the Indians had come into contact with the whites, were bred by the Cayuse, and from a merely local use the word has attained an extended currency in W. Canada and the N. W. Pacific states. (A. F. C.)

Cements. The Indians used cements of animal, vegetal, and mineral origin, and sometimes combined two of these or added mineral substances for colouring. Animal cement was obtained by the Yokuts of California by boiling the joints of various animals and combining the product with pitch (Powers, Tribes of Cal., 373, 1877). The Hupa boiled the gland of the lower jaw and nose of the sturgeon and dried the products in balls (Ray in Smithson. Rep., 229, 1886). Capt. John Smith states that with sinew of deer and the tops of deer horns boiled to a jelly the Virginia Indians made glue that would not dissolve in cold water. The Plains tribes boiled the skin of the head of animals until it was softened into glue, which they dried in masses on sticks. Such glue-sticks formed a part of the equipment of the bow-and-arrow maker, and the horn arrow-straighteners of the S. W. tribes are often filled with resin. Sometimes one end of the hearth of the fire-drill bears a mass of resin, as a convenient way to carry this substance, which may readily be melted at the fire and applied to various uses. Wax and albumen from eggs had a limited use, and the Eskimo used blood mixed with soot. The chief use of animal cement was in the manufacture of bows and arrows, and, among the Plains tribes, in joining the stems of certain kinds of pipes. The only mineral cement known to the tribes was bitumen, which was used by the Indians of s. Arizona and California. Vegetal cements were numerous, and chief among these was the exudation from coniferous trees, employed by northern tribes for pitching the seams of bark canoes, baskets etc. (W. H.)

Ceremony. A ceremony is the performance in a prescribed order of a series of formal acts often constituting a drama which has an ultimate object. Ceremonies spring from many diverse tendencies, which are the expression of some phase of religious emotion. Many features of the culture of the North American Indians are regarded as ceremonies, such as the rites which pertain to birth, puberty, marriage, death, war, etc., but in the arbitrarily restricted sense in which the term is here used a ceremony is understood to be a religious performance of at least one day's duration. These ceremonies generally refer to one or the other of the solstices, to the germination or ripening of a crop, or to the most important food supply. There are ceremonies of less importance that are connected with the practices of medicine-men or are the property of cult societies. Ceremonies may be divided into those in which the whole tribe participates and those which are the exclusive property of a society, generally a secret one, or of a group of men of special rank, such as chiefs or medicine-men, or of an individual. Practically all ceremonies of extended duration contain many rites in common. An examination of these rites, as they are successively performed, reveals the fact

that they follow one another in prescribed order, as do the events or episodes of the ritual.

The ritual, or that part of the ceremony which is spoken or sung, predominates among some tribes, as the Pawnee; among others, as the Hopi, it is greatly subordinated to the drama.

In enumerating the rites of the ceremonies it may be noted, first, that they may be divided into secret and public, the secret rites being proprietary, and, as a rule, occupying the major part of the ceremony. The rites of the public performance may be considered as the actual play or drama. The secret rites are almost invariably performed in a specially constructed lodge, room, or chamber, into which none but the priests or initiated may enter, and which is generally indicated in such a manner that the public may not mistake it. Early in point of time in the secret rites is the procession of the priests for objects or raw material to be used in the preparation of an altar, which may be either secret or public, or to be used for paraphernalia or otherwise in the public performance. This procession of priests is generally symbolic, and the uninitiated may not accompany them. The remaining secret performances include such rites as smoking, which may be either fraternal or direct offerings in the nature of a sacrifice to the gods; thurification, similar in origin to the rite of smoking, in which the smoke of some sweet-smelling herb is offered direct to the deity, or the priest bathes his body, or some object of a special ceremonial nature, in the smoke of the incense; sweat-lodge purification; a ceremonial feast, preceded or followed by a sacrifice of food; the offering of prayers, which may be in the form of a direct appeal to the gods or through the instrumentality of material prayer offerings, upon which, or into which, the prayer has been breathed; and the manufacture or redecoration of ceremonial masks and garments to be worn during the public performance, either by the priests exclusively or by all those taking part in the ceremony.

Occupying in point of time a period between the exclusively secret performances and the public presentation of the drama may be certain semi-public performances, which take place in the open but which are undertaken by priests exclusively. Such is the preparation of the site of the public performance, or the erection of a bower or lodge within which it is to take place. Either within this enclosure, or lodge, or within the secret lodge of preparation, an altar may be erected. This is especially the case with the ceremonies of the Pueblos and of the Plains tribes (see *Altars*), among which it is always symbolic, and its explanation must generally be sought in the ritual. It often symbolizes, as a whole, the earth or the heavens, or some god or the home of a god or the gods. The most prominent feature of the altar is a palladium, which may consist of a buffalo skull, an ear of corn, a flint knife, or some other object of supposed efficacious nature, within which it is supposed to reside or which is typical or symbolic of the spirit or deity. On the altar, also, is generally found a recognition in one form or another of the gods of the four or six world-quarters, of the rainbow, of the lightning, of vegetation, etc. Falling within this semi-public period is often a contest, generally a foot race, the winner being favoured by the gods or receiving some tangible object which possesses magic potency.

The public performance is usually ushered in by a stately procession of priests, the singing of traditional songs, rites of smoking, sacrifice of food, and offerings of prayer. The most prominent feature is the dance, which, as a rule, is of a dignified and stately nature, the dancers being appropriately costumed and otherwise adorned. The costume worn in public is often supplemented with paint upon the body, or by masks over the face. The dancer, thus arrayed, generally represents a minor deity, or he places himself, by virtue of the character of his costume, in an attitude of defiance to the deity and thus opposes his magic power to that of the supernatural. Following the dance, which may vary in duration from a few minutes to several days, is generally a ceremonial removal of the costume, whereupon the dancers undergo a purification rite, often in the form of a powerful emetic. This may be followed by an act of self-inflicted torture, which, however, often forms an intrinsic part of the public performance. During the entire ceremony, as a rule, certain tabus are enforced, the most common being a prohibition of the presence of women during menstruation.

The time of the performance of ceremonies varies. Some are held annually, or biennially, at stated periods; such are the solstitial or seasonal ceremonies, for which no special provision is necessarily made. Some are held during certain seasons of the year, but

are dependent on the will of an individual who may have pledged or taken a vow to perform the ceremony. Others are held at any season, whenever occasion may demand; such are the ceremonies of the medicine-men.

Inasmuch as ceremonies form intrinsic features and may be regarded as only phases of culture, their special character depends on the state of culture of the people by which they are performed; hence there are at least as many kinds of ceremonies as there are phases of culture in North America. A few characteristic ceremonies may be considered for some of the better-defined areas.

Among the Plains tribes the most spectacular ceremony is the Sun dance. This varied from an annual performance, as among the Ponca and some other Siouan tribes, to a presentation only as the direct result of a vow, as among the Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Siksika. In the Sun dance of all tribes are found certain common features, such as the secret tipi or tipis of preparation; the manufacture of objects to be used on the public altar; the procession of priests in search of an object generally symbolic of spying out the world; the ceremonial erection of the great lodge, of which the centre pole is the most prominent feature; the erection of the altar; and the characteristic dance lasting from 1 to 4 days. During the public performance the dancers are symbolically painted and otherwise so adorned that their evolutions are supposed to lead to a distinct result—the production of rain. While the Sun dance varies from tribe to tribe, not only in its symbolism but also in many important details, it seems primarily to have been a rain ceremony, and its ritual generally recounts the origin or the rebirth of mankind. The second group of ceremonies are those performed by cult societies, generally four or more in number. Each society has its special esoteric songs, its own paraphernalia, and often distinct gradations in rank. The membership is generally exclusively male, although a limited number of maidens are admitted into the societies of the Cheyenne, while the Arapaho have a society which belongs exclusively to the women, of which there are several gradations of rank. The third group comprises the performances of cult societies in which the warrior element does not predominate; these are often spoken of as dances, although they are, strictly speaking, ceremonies. Among the best known of these are the Buffalo, the Bear and the Elk. The basis is usually the acquisition and perpetuation of magic power, which, primarily, was derived from the animal after which the society takes its name and from which it is supposed to have originated. A fourth group comprises those of the medicine-men, and are either ceremonies in which one or more medicine-men perform for the benefit of the sick, or, more often, in which all the medicine-men of the tribe join in a performance to make public demonstration of magic power through sleight-of-hand. The last group of Plains ceremonies includes those connected with the planting and reaping of the maize, or the first killing of game in the hunting season, or the first coming of the fish—all, it may be noted, connected with the gift of food for the sustenance of life.

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On the N. Pacific coast, extending from Columbia r. to s. Alaska, ceremonies of from 1 to 4 days' duration abound. These are performances of cult societies, generally secret, or of chiefs or lesser individuals who make it an opportunity to display personal wealth. In the ceremonies of the cult societies masks are worn. Those of the Kwakiutl of this region are held in winter, at which time the cult societies replace the gentile organization which prevails in summer. Membership into the society is acquired by marriage or through war. The object of the winter ceremony is "to bring back the youth who is supposed to stay with the supernatural being who is the protector of his society, and then, when he has returned in a state of ecstasy, to exorcise the spirit which possesses him and to restore him from his holy madness. These objects are attained by songs and dances." During the performance of these ceremonies special paraphernalia are worn in which the mask, substantially made of wood, predominates, the remainder consisting largely of rings of cedar bark (see *Bark*) which constitute the badges of the ceremony. The tribes to the N. have societies and winter ceremonies similar to those of the Kwakiutl, from whom they are probably mainly derived.

Among the Eskimo extended ceremonies, such as prevail over a large portion of North America, are not found. They are rather to be characterized as dances or festivals. These are generally held in winter and are of short duration. The most important of these are the Feasts to the Dead; others among the

Alaskan Eskimo are the Asking festival, the Bladder feast, and the performances of the medicine-men. In some of the festivals wooden masks, representing supernatural or superhuman beings, are worn.

As stated at the outset, the root of ceremonies may be discovered only by taking into consideration universal human tendencies which develop along certain lines according to historical or geographical environment. It may therefore be noted that the need for them among the Indians of North America varied in accordance with the character of their life. Thus it is found that in those tribes or in those areas extended forms abound where there exists a sessile population or a strong form of tribal government. Hence the greatest number of extended and complicated ceremonies are formed among the Pueblo people of the S. W. and in the village communities of the N. Pacific coast. Second only in importance to the ceremonies of these two areas are those which are found among the tribes of the Plains among which ceremonies abound, in which the strongest system of government is found. As a ceremony of any extended duration makes great demands upon the tribe, and pre-supposes law and order, highly developed and extended ones are not possible among the Eskimo or the tribes of California.

(G. A. D.)

Cexeninuth. A tribe or division about Queen Charlotte sd., Brit. Col.; possibly a Gyeksem gens of the Kwakiutl.

Cex-e-ni-nuth.—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Ex e ni nuth.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 488, 1855 (misspelt).

Chaahl (*Tc!ā'al*). A former Haida town on the N. W. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. This seems to have been the Kow-welth of John Wark, who assigned to it 35 houses with 561 inhabitants in 1836-41. Old people recall the names of 28 houses, but many more are said to have existed before a great fire which destroyed a large part of the town. In later times the people moved to New Gold Harbour, on the E. end of Maude id., and thence into Skidegate.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Cha-atl.—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., Geol. Surv., Can., 168B, 1880. **Kaw-welth.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859 (probably the same; misprint from Wark, 1836–41). **Kow-welth.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 489, 1855 (probably the same; from Wark's table).

Chaahl (*Tc!ā'al*). A former Haida town on the E. coast of North id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied by a family of the same name who afterward moved to Alaska and settled at Howkan.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Chabin (from *qe*, 'mountain'). A division of the Assiniboin.—Maximilian, Trav., 194, 1843.

Gens des Montagnes.—Ibid.

Chahthulelpil. A body of Salish of the old Victoria superintendency, Brit. Col.; pop. 104 in 1881.—Can. Ind. Aff., 258, 1882.

Chaicclesaht (*To'ē'k'tlisath*, 'large-cut-in-bay people'). A Nootka tribe on Ououkinsh and Nasparti inlets, w. coast of Vancouver id., numbering 61 in 1911. Acous is their principal town.

Chaic-cles-aht.—Can. Ind. Aff., 357, 1897. **Chaykisaht.**—Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1868. **Checklesit.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 158, 1901. **Naspatl.**—Jacob in Jour. Anthrop. Soc. Lond., xi, Feb., 1864. **Naspatle.**—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man., 301, 1850. **Naspatte.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 234, 1848. **Nespods.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **To'ē'k'tlisath.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Can., 1890.

Chak ('eagle'). A name given by the northern Tlingit to one of the two phratries into which they are divided.

Chethl'.—Dall, Alaska, 414, 1870. **Tcāk!.**—Swanton, field notes, B. A. E., 1904.

Chakkai. A Squawmish village community on the E. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.

Tcākqai.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Chala. A tribe mentioned by Hutchins in 1764 as living on the St. Lawrence in connection with the Abnaki, Micmac, and Malecite, and having 130 warriors.

Chalas.—Hutchins (1764) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 553, 1853. **Chatas.**—Smith (1785), ibid.

Chalkunts. A Squawmish village community on Gambier id., Brit. Col.

Tcā'lkunts.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Chants A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.

Tcānts.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Chatelech ('outside water'). The present town of the Seechelt Indians on Trail bay, at the neck of Seechelt penin., Brit. Col. As a permanent settlement it dates only from Bishop Durien's time (*ca.* 1890), not having been occupied before for fear of the Lekwiltok.

TcatElētc.—Hill-Tout in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., 21, 1904.

Chats-hadai (*Tcāts xā'da-i*, 'Tcats river people'). A subdivision of the Koetas, a Haida family belonging to the Kaigani group. They were probably so named from a camping place.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Chawagis-stustae (*Tcawā'gîs stAstā'-i*, 'the Stustas from Low-tide r.'). A subdivision of the Stustas, a great Haida family of the Eagle clan. The creek where they camped and which gave them the name is on the coast a short distance s. of Naikun or Rose spit, Graham id., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Tsiquā'gis stastaai'.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Can., 23, 1898.

Cheam. A town said to belong to the Pilalt, a Cowichan tribe of lower Chilliwak r., Brit. Col., but evidently containing representatives of other tribes as well; pop. 100 in 1902.

Che-ahm.—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Cheam.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 158, 1901. **Tcē'iām.**—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Chechelmen. A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.

Tcetcē'lmen.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Chechilkok. A Squawmish village community at Seymour cr., Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.; pop. 18 in 1911.

Seymour Creek.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 160, 1900. **Tcētcilqōk.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Cheerno. A body of Songish at Becher bay, S. E. end of Vancouver id. It perhaps includes the Kekayaken gens. Pop. 32 in 1911.

Cheerno.—Can. Ind. Aff., 66, 1902. **Tche-a-nook.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879 (probably the same).

Cheewack. A body of Salish under Williams Lake agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 9 in 1891, when the name last appears.

Chawack.—Can. Ind. Aff. 78, 1878. **Cheewack.**—Ibid., 251, 1891.

Chegwalis ('spotted frog'). A gens of the Abnaki.

Chehalis (*StsEē'lis*). A Cowichan tribe living along the middle course of Harrison r., Brit. Col. Chehalis and Kǫalekt were their villages. Pop. (of tribe or village) 1,171 in 1911.

Chehales.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1880, 317. **Chehalis.**—Ibid., 1901, pt. II, 158. **Saelis.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **StsEē'lis.**—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1899 (the village).

Chekoalch. A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.

Tcekō'altc.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Chemainus. A Cowichan settlement on the E. coast of Vancouver id., presumably on the bay and river of the same name.

Chemainis.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1891, map. **Chemanis.**—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872.

Chenachaath (*Tc'ē'natc'aath*). A division of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Chentsithala. A Naskotin village on Fraser r., Brit. Col., at the mouth of Quesnel r.

Chichula.—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Quesnel.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 24, 1893. **Quesnelle Mouth.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., map, 1884. **Tcentsithal'a.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, sec. 2, 109, 1892.

Cheshish. The principal village of the Muchalat, situated back of Bligh id., Nootka sd., Vancouver id.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Chetawe. A village of the Ntlakyapamuk, on the E. side of Fraser r., about 16½ m. above Yale, Brit. Col. Pop. 16 in 1897, the last time it was separately enumerated.

Chataway.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1884, 230. **Chatowe.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Tca'tūā.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. on Ethnol. Surv. Can. for Brit. A. A. S., 5, 1899. **Tcê'tawe.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900.

Chets (*Tcēts*). A Haida town, formerly occupied by the Chets-gitunai and Djushade, on an island at the mouth of Tsooskahli, Masset inlet, Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Chetsgitunai (*Tcēts-gîtAnā'-i*, 'Gituns of Chets id.'). A Haida family of the Eagle clan, so named from an island in the upper expansion of Masset inlet, Brit. Col., at the mouth of Tsooskahli, where they once lived. Afterward they moved to the mouth of Masset inlet. They formed one group with the Widjagitunai, Tohlka-gitunai, and Djushade.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905.

Chīchkitone.—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 124, 1895. **Tsēts gyit'inai'.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898.

Cheuek. A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., above Lytton, Brit. Col.

TcEue'q.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can. for Brit. A. A. A. S., 4, 1899.

Chewas. A Squawmish village on the W. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.

Tcē'was.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Chiakamish. A Squawmish village community on a creek of the same name, a tributary of Skwamish r., B. C.

Tcīā'kamic.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900. **Tciā'qamic.**—Boas MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Chiaktel. A Chilliwak village in s. Brit. Col.; pop. 43 in 1904.

Tcīa'kte'l.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1902. **Tyeachten.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 160, 1901. **Tzeachten.**—Ibid., 224, 1902.

Chibaouinani (*Shībā.u.naning*, 'passage-way.—W. J.). A former Missisauga village, also known as La Cloche, on Cloche id., in lake Huron, N. of Manitoulin id.

Chibaouinani.—La Galissonière (1748) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 183, 1858. **La Cloche.**—Ibid.

Chichigoue (seemingly cognate with Chippewa *shishikwe*, 'rattlesnake.'—W. J.). A tribe mentioned by La Chesnaye as living N. of lake Superior in 1697, and generally trading with the English on Hudson bay. They cannot be identified with any known tribe, but they were evidently Algonquian.

(J. M.)

Chichigoue.—La Chesnaye (1697) in Margry, Déc., VI, 7, 1886. **Chichigoueks.**—La Potherie, Hist. de l'Amér., II, 49, 1753.

Chichilek. A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.

Tcitcilē'ek.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A.A.S., 475, 1900.

Chicoutimi. The name of a locality, the head of ship navigation of Saguenay r., Quebec, by which the Lake St. John band of Montagnais was sometimes referred to (Jes. Rel. 1661, 13, 1858). The French formerly had a mission of the same name on the right bank of the Saguenay. In 1911 the Montagnais of L. St. John numbered 583 and most of them resided on a reservation at Pointe Bleue. (J. M.)

Checoutimi.—Jefferys, French Dom. Am., I, 18, 1761. **Checoutimiens.**—Ibid. **Chegoutimis.**—Jes. Rel. 1661, 14, 1858. **Chekoutimiens.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Chekoutimis.**—La Tour, map, 1784. **Chicontami.**—Johnson (1764) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 658, 1856 (misprint). **Chicoutime.**—Lords of Trade (1764), ibid., 635. **Chicoutimi.**—Jes. Rel. 1661, 13, 1858. **Chixoutimi.**—Johnson (1764) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 664, 1856. **Montagnais of Lake St. John.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1884, pt. I, 185, 1885.

Chiefs. Among the North American Indians a chief may be generally defined as a political officer whose distinctive functions are to execute the ascertained will of a definite group of persons united by the possession of a common territory or range and of certain exclusive rights, immunities, and obligations, and to conserve their customs, traditions, and religion. He exercises legislative, judicative, and executive powers delegated to him in accordance with custom for the conservation and promotion of the common weal.

The wandering band of men with their women and children contains the simplest type of chieftaincy found among the American Indians, for such a group has no permanently fixed territorial limits, and no definite social and political relations exist between it and any other body of persons. The clan or gens, the tribe, and the confederation present more complex forms of social and political organization. The clan or gens embraces several such chieftaincies, and has a more highly developed internal political structure with definite land boundaries. The tribe is constituted of several clans or gentes and the confederation of several tribes. Among the different Indian communities the social and political structure varied greatly. Many stages of social progress lay between the small band under a single chief and the intricate permanent confederation of highly organized tribes, with several kinds of officers and varying grades of councils of diverse but interrelated jurisdictions. With the advance in political organization political powers and functions were multiplied and diversified, and the multiplicity and diversity of duties and functions required different grades of officers to perform them; hence various kinds and grades of chiefs are found. There were in certain communities, as the Iroquois and Creeks, civil chiefs and subchiefs, chosen for personal merit, and permanent and temporary war chiefs. These several grades of chiefs bear distinctive titles, indicative of their diverse jurisdiction. The title to the dignity belongs to the community, usually to its women, not to the chief, who usually owes his nomination to the suffrages of his female constituents, but in most communities he is installed by some authority higher than that of his chieftaincy. Both in the lowest and the highest form of government the chiefs are the creatures of law, expressed in well-defined customs, rites, and traditions. Only where agriculture is wholly absent may the simplest type of chieftaincy be found.

Where the civil structure is permanent there exist permanent military chieftainships, as among the Iroquois. To reward personal merit and statesmanship the Iroquois instituted a class of chiefs whose office, upon

the death of the holder, remained vacant. This latter provision was made to obviate a large representation and avoid a change in the established roll of chiefs. They were called "the solitary pine trees,"and were installed in the same manner as the others. They could not be deposed, but merely ostracized, if they committed crimes rendering them unworthy of giving counsel.

Where the civil organization was of the simplest character the authority of the chiefs was most nearly despotic; even in some instances where the civil structure was complex as among the Natchez, the rule of the chiefs at times became in a measure tyrannical, but this was due largely to the recognition of social castes and the domination of certain religious beliefs and considerations.

The chieftainship was usually hereditary in certain families of the community, although in some communities any person by virtue of the acquisition of wealth could proclaim himself a chief. Descent of blood, property, and official titles were generally traced through the mother. Early writers usually called the chief who acted as the chairman of the federal council the "head chief" and sometimes, when the tribe or confederation was powerful and important, "king" or "emperor," as in the case of Powhatan. In the Creek confederation and in that of the Iroquois, the most complex aboriginal government N. of Mexico, there was, in fact, no head chief. The first chief of the Onondaga federal roll acted as the chairman of the federal council, and by virtue of his office he called the federal council together. With this, all pre-eminence over the other chiefs ended, for the governing power of the confederation was lodged in the federal council. The federal council was composed of the federal chiefs of the several component tribes; the tribal council consisted of the federal chiefs and subchiefs of the tribe.

Communities are formed on the basis of a union of interests and obligations. By the union of several rudimentary communities for mutual aid and protection, in which each retained part of its original freedom and delegated certain social and political powers and jurisdiction to the united community, was evolved an assembly of representatives of the united bands in a tribal council having a definite jurisdiction. To these chiefs were sometimes added subchiefs, whose jurisdiction though subordinate, was concurrent with that of the chiefs. The enlarged community constitutes a tribe. From tribes were organized confederations. There were therefore several grades of councils constituted. In the council of the Iroquois confederation the subchiefs had no voice or recognition.

Among the Plains tribes the chieftaincy seems to have been chiefly non-hereditary. Any ambitious and courageous warrior could apparently, in strict accordance with custom, make himself a chief by the acquisition of suitable property and through his own force of character. (J. N. B. H.)

Note.—*By the terms of the Indian Act, Cap. 81, R.S. of Canada, Sec. 94, Life Chiefs and Councillors and head men now living may continue to hold rank until death or resignation or until their removal by the Governor-in-Council for dishonesty,. immorality, intemperance or incompetency. The Act also provides for the election of Chiefs and Councillors for a term of three years. No Band is allowed more than one Chief and 15 Councillors and the latter may be in the proportion of two for every two hundred Indians. Elections may be set aside by the Governor-in-Council for cause and Chiefs and Councillors may be deposed by the same authority on the ground of dishonesty, immorality, intemperance or incompetency. Chief and Councillors may make rules and regulations under the 98th clause of the Act for the government of the Band. A Municipal system may also be adopted by the bands whenever the Governor-in-Council deems it advisable. (D. C. Scott, MS., 1912.)

Chignecto (from *sigunikt*, 'foot cloth'). A Micmac village in Nova Scotia in 1760.—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 115, 1809.

Chikauach. A Songish band at McNeill bay, s. end of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.

Tcik.au'atc.—Boas in 6th Rep. on N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Child life. The subject of Indian child life has been but very lightly treated by ethnologists, although the child is in fact the strongest bond of family life under a system which allowed polygamy and easy separation. Both parents alike were entirely devoted to their children, and bestowed upon them the fullest expression of affection and solicitude. The relation of parent to child brings out all the highest traits of Indian character.

Among some tribes, notably those of the plains, in anticipation of the new arrival the

*Memorandum from Dept. of Indian Affairs, Canada.

father prepares the wooden frame of the cradle which is to be its portable bed until it is able to walk. The body of the cradle, with its ornamentation of bead or quill design, fringes and bangles, is made either by the grandmother or by some woman noted in the tribe for her superior expertness. There were many well-marked varieties of cradle, differing with the tribe. Among the Choctaw, Catawba, and other former tribes of the Southern states, and among the Chinookan and Salishan tribes of the Columbia, there was used a special attachment which, by continued pressure upon the forehead while the bones were still soft, produced the so-called "flat-head," esteemed with these tribes a point of beauty. One cradle was used for successive infants in the same family.

The newborn infant is commonly treated at once to a cold bath, and turned over to another matron to nurse until the mother's health is restored. Among the Hopi, ashes or sacred meal are rubbed on the newborn babe. Lactation is long continued, even for 2 years or more, and in rare cases much longer. With all the affection of the mother, the women are almost completely ignorant of ordinary sanitary rules as to feeding, exposure, etc., with the result that infant mortality is exceedingly high in almost every tribe, many children being born, but only a small proportion coming to maturity, so that even in former times the tribal population remained almost stationary. The child's sisters or cousins of the baby are its attendants, while the mother is occupied with other duties, and perform their work with the instinct of little mothers. The child is kept in its cradle usually only during a journey or while being carried about, and not, as is commonly supposed, during most of the time. At home it rolls about upon the grass or on the bed without restraint. Formerly, except in extreme weather, no clothing was worn during waking hours up to the age of from 5 to 10 years, according to the tribe and climate, and in some tribes this practice still prevails. The child may be named soon after birth, or not for a year or more after, this child name, like the first teeth, being discarded as the boy or girl grows up for another of more important significance. The child name is often bestowed by the grandparent.

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Twins are usually regarded as uncanny, and are rather feared, as possessing occult power. With some Oregon and other coast tribes they were formerly regarded as abnormal and one or both were killed. There are well authenticated instances of deformed children being put to death at birth. On the other hand, children crippled by accident are treated by parents and companions with the greatest tenderness.

Among the Plains tribes the ceremonial boring of the ears for the insertion of pendants is often made the occasion of a more or less public celebration, while the investment of the boy with the breechcloth at the age of 9 or 10 years is observed with a quiet family rejoicing. The first tatooing and the first insertion of the labret are also celebrated among the tribes practising such customs. In many or most tribes the boys passed through an initiation ordeal at an early age, sometimes as with the Zuñi, as young as 5 years (see *Ordeals*). With the Hopi and Zuñi the child is lightly whipped with yucca switches when initiated into the Kachina priesthood. With the Powhatan of Virginia, if we can believe the old chroniclers, the boys, who may have been about 10 years of age at the time, were actually rendered unconscious, the declared purpose being to take away the memory of childish things so that they should wake up as men. On the plains the boys at about the same age were formally enrolled into the first degree of the warrior society and put under regular instruction for their later responsibilities.

Children of both sexes have toys and games, the girls inclining to dolls and "playing house," while the boys turn to bows, riding, and marksmanship. Tops, skates of rib-bones, darts, hummers, balls, shinny, and hunt-the-button games are all favourites, and wherever it is possible nearly half the time in warm weather is spent in the water. They are very fond of pets, particularly puppies, which the little girls frequently dress and carry, upon their backs like babies, in imitation of their mothers. Among the Zuñi and Hopi wooden figurines of the principal mythologic characters are distributed as dolls to the children at ceremonial performances, thus impressing the sacred traditions in tangible form.

Girls are their mothers' companions and are initiated at an early period into all the arts of home life—sewing, cooking, weaving, and whatever else may pertain to their later duties. The boys as naturally pattern from their fathers in hunting, riding, or boating

Boys and girls alike are carefully instructed by their elders, not only in household arts and hunting methods, but also in the code of ethics, the traditions, and the religious ideas pertaining to the tribe. The special ceremonial observances are in the keeping of the various societies. The prevalent idea that the Indian child grows up without instruction is entirely wrong, although it may be said that he grows up practically without restraint, as instruction and obedience are enforced by moral suasion alone, physical punishment very rarely going beyond a mere slap in a moment of anger. As aggressiveness and the idea of individual ownership are less strong with the Indian than with his white brother, so quarrels are less frequent among the children, and fighting is almost unknown. Everything is shared alike in the circle of playmates. The Indian child has to learn his language as other children learn theirs, lisping his words and confusing the grammatical distinctions at first; but with the precocity incident to a wild, free life, he usually acquires correct expression at an earlier age than the average white child.

At about 15 years of age in the old days, throughout the eastern and central region, the boy made solitary fast and vigil to obtain communication with the medicine spirit which was to be his protector through life; then, after the initiatory ordeal to which, in some tribes, he was subjected, the youth was competent to take his place as a man among the warriors. For a year or more before his admission to full manhood responsibilities the young man cultivated a degree of reserve amounting even to bashfulness in the presence of strangers. At about the same time, or perhaps a year or two earlier, his sister's friends gathered to celebrate her puberty dance, and thenceforth child life for both was at an end.

Consult Chamberlain, Child and Childhood in Folk Thought, 1896; Dorsey in 3rd Rep. B. A. E., 1884; Eastman, Indian Boyhood (autobiographic), 1902; Fewkes (1) in Am. Anthrop., IV, 1902. (2) in 21st Rep. B. A. E., 1903; Fletcher in Jour. Am. Folklore, 1888; Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 1884; La Flesche, The Middle Five, 1901 (autobiographic); Mason in Rep. Nat. Mus., 1887; Owens, Natal Ceremonies of the Hopi, 1892; Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Spencer, Education of the Pueblo Child, 1899; Stevenson in 5th Rep. B. A. E., 1887; and especially Jenks, Childhood of Jishib, the Ojibwa, 1900, a sympathetic sketch of the career of an Indian boy from birth to manhood. (J. M.)

Chilkat (said to be from *tcĭl-xāt*, 'storehouses for salmon'). A Tlingit tribe about the head of Lynn canal, Alaska;* noted for the manufacture of the famous blankets to which they have given their name; pop. 988 in 1880, and 812 in 1890. Winter towns: Chilkoot, Katkwaahltu, Klukwan, Yendestake. Smaller towns: Deshu, Dyea, Skagway. Social divisions: Daktlawedi, Ganahadi, Hlukahadi, Kagwantan, Nushekaayi, Takestina.

Cheelcat.—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., VII, 75, 1862. **Cheelhaats.**—Scouler in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 242, 1848. **Cheelkaats.**—Ibid., 232. **Chelkatskie.**—Elliott, Cond. Aff. Alaska, 227, 1875. **Chilcahs.**—Scott in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 314, 1868. **Chilcaks.**—Ibid., 309. **Chilcales.**—Halleck in Rep. Sec. War, pt. 1, 38, 1868. **Chilcat.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Chilcates.**—Halleck in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 562, 1870. **Chilkāht-Kwān.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 37, 1877. **Chilkahts.**—Halleck in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 562, 1870. **Chilkasts.**—Dunn, Hist. Oreg. 288, 1844. **Chilkat-qwan.**—Emmonsin Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., III, 232, 1903. **Chilkats.**—Halleck in Rep. Sec. War, pt. 1, 38, 1868. **Chilkatskoe.**—Veniaminoff, Zapiski, II, pt. 3, 30, 1840. **Chilkhat.**—Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, 31, 1884. **Chitl-kawt.**—Jackson, Alaska, 242, 1880 (native pronunciation of name of Chilcat r.). **Tchilcat.**—Beardslee in Sen. Ex. Doc. 105, 46th Cong., 2d sess., 31, 1880. **Tschilkat.**—Wrangell, Ethnol. Nachr., 102, 1839. **Tschĭlkāt-kŏn.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 116, 1885. **Tschischlkhathkhoan.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 132, 1883. **Tschishlkhāth.**—Holmberg, Ethnol. Skizz., map, 142, 1855. **Tschishlkháthkhóan.**—Ibid., 11–12.

Chilkoot. A Tlingit town on the N. E. arm of Lynn canal, Alaska.* Pop. at Chilkoot mission in 1890, 106. These people are often regarded as a separate division of Koluschan, but are practically the same as the Chilkat.
Chilcoot.—Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, 31, 1884. **Chilkoot.**—11th Census, Alaska, 3, 1893. **Tschilkut.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 100, 1885.

Chilliwak. A Salish tribe on a river of the same name in British Columbia, now speaking the Cowichan dialect, though anciently Nooksak according to Boas. Pop. 330 in 1911. Their villages, mainly on the authority of Hill-Tout, are Atselits, Chiaktei, Kokaia, Shlalki, Skaialo, Skaukel, Skway, Skwealets, Stlep, Thaltelich, Tsoowahlie, and Yukweakwioose. The Can. Ind. Aff. Reports give Koquapilt and Skwah (distinct from Skway), and Boas gives Keles, which are not identifiable with any of the above.
Chillwayhook.—Mayne, Bri. Col., 295, 1861. **Chiloweyuk.**—Gibbs, MS. vocab. 281, B. A. E. **Chilukweyuk.**—Wilson in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 278,

*Trade with the Indians of Yukon ter.

1866. **Squahalitch.**—Ibid. **Tc'ileqūē'uk..**—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., LXIV, 454, 1894. **Tcil'qē'uk.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 3, 1902. **Tshithwyook.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 120B, 1884.

Chimai. A Squawmish village community on the left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col. **Tcimai'.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Chimmesyan Family (from *Tsimshian*, 'people of Skeena r.'). A small linguistic family on Nass and Skeena rs., N. Brit. Col. and the neighbouring coast as far s. as Milbanke sd. The 3 main divisions are the Tsimshian of lower Skeena r., the Gitksan of upper Skeena r., and the Niska of Nass r. The closest cultural affinities of these people are with the Haida of Queen Charlotte ids. and the Tlingit of the Alaskan coast, though their language is strikingly different and must be placed in a class by itself among the tongues of the N. W. According to their own traditions and those of neighbouring tribes, they have descended Nass and Skeena rs. in comparatively recent times to the coast, displacing the Tlingit.

In physical characters and social organization the Chimmesyan resemble the Haida and Tlingit, but the Kitksan, living farther inland, seem to have mixed with the Athapascan tribes, and more nearly approach their type. The Chimmesyan language is characterized by a very extensive use of adverbial prefixes principally signifying local relations, by an extreme use of reduplication, a great abundance of plural forms, and numerous temporal and modal particles (Boas). Like other coast tribes, they obtain the largest part of their food from the sea and the rivers. The annual runs of salmon on the Skeena and of eulachon into the Nass furnish them with an abundance of provisions at certain seasons. Eulachon are a great source of revenue to the Niska, the oil being in great demand all along the coast, and indispensable for the great winter potlatches. Bear, mountain goats, and other wild animals are hunted, particularly by the interior tribes. The horns of mountain goats are carved into handles for spoons used at feasts and potlatches, and are sold to other tribes for the same purpose. Although good carvers and canoe builders, the Chimmesyan are surpassed by the Haida, from whom they still purchase canoes. Their houses were often huge structures made of immense cedar beams and planks, and accommodating from 20 to 30 people. Each was presided over by a house chief, while every family and every town had a superior chief; under him were the members of his household, his more distant clan relations, and the servants and slaves.

There were four clans or phratries: Kanhada or Raven, Lakyebo ('On the Wolf'), Lakskiyek ('On the Eagle'), and Gyispawaduweda or Grizzly Bear. Each clan comprised a great number of subdivisions, concerning which the information is conflicting, some regarding them simply as names for the people of certain towns, while others treat them as family groups, not necessarily confined to one place. If their organization was anything like that of the Haida, the subdivisions were at one time local groups; but it is probable that many of them have been displaced from their ancient seats or have settled in more than one place. This view is corroborated by the account of the Niska tribes given by Boas (10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 48, 49). Their names, as far as obtainable, will be found under the separate divisional headings. Descent is reckoned in the female line. While the present culture of the Chimmesyan tribes is similar to that of the neighbouring coast peoples, there is some evidence of their recent assimilation. In most of the Tsimshian myths they appear primarily as an inland tribe that lived by hunting, and their ancestral home is described as on a prairie at the headwaters of Skeena r. This suggests an inland origin of the tribe, and the historical value of the traditional evidence is increased by the peculiar divergence of their mythological tales from those of neighbouring tribes; the most characteristic tales of the Tsimshian being more like the animal tales of the w. plateaus and of the plains than like the tales of the N. W. Coast tribes, in which the human element plays an important part. The Chimmesyan tribes have also adopted customs of their s. neighbours on the coast, more particularly the winter ceremonial with its cannibal ceremonies, which they obtained from the Bellabella. In 1902 there were reported 3,389 Chimmesyan in British Columbia; and with the 952 enumerated as forming Mr. Duncan's colony in Alaska in 1890, the total is about 4,341. (J. R. S.)

=**Chemmesyan.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. =**Chimmesyan.**—Scouler in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., I, 219, 1841. =**Chimsyans.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 487, 1855. =**Chymseyans.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. ×**Haidah.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 220, 1841.

>**Hydahs.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 473, 1878 (includes other tribes). >**Naas.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, c. 1848 (includes other tribes). >**Naass.**—Ibid., 77. >**Nass.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 564, 1882 (includes other tribes). =**Nasse.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 36, 1877. =**Northern.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 220, 1841. (includes many other tribes). =**Tshimsian.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. B. C., 114B, 1884. =**Tsimpsi-an'.**—Dall in Proc. A. A. A. S., 379, 1885.

China Hat (seemingly a corruption of *Xā'exaes*, their own name). A Kwakiutl tribe speaking the Heiltsuk dialect and residing on Tolmie channel and Mussel inlet, Brit. Col.; pop. 114 in 1901, 109 in 1911.

Haihaish.—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. B. C., 117B, 1884. **Qē'qaes.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 52, 1890. **Xā'exaes.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328 (own name). **Kitasoo.**—Can. Ind. Aff., Pt. II., 8, 1911.

Chinlak. A former village of the Tanotenne at the confluence of Nechako and Stuart rs., Brit. Col., which had a flourishing population that the Tsilkotin practically annihilated in one night.

Tcinlak.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 25, 1893.

Chinook jargon. The Indian trade language of the Columbia River region and the adjacent Pacific coast from California far up into Alaska. It was first brought to public notice in the early days of the Oregon fur trade, about 1810. In addition to the Indian elements it has now incorporated numerous words from various European languages, but there can be no doubt that the jargon existed as an inter-tribal medium of communication long before the advent of the whites, having its parallel in the so-called "Mobilian language" of the Gulf tribes and the sign language of the plains, all three being the outgrowth of an extensive aboriginal system of inter-tribal trade and travel. The Indian foundation of the jargon is the Chinook proper, with Nootka, Salish and other languages, to which were added, after contact with the fur companies, corrupted English, French, and possibly Russian terms. Hale, in 1841, estimated the number of words in the jargon at 250; Gibbs, in 1863, recorded about 500; Eells, in 1894, counted 740 words actually in use, although his dictionary cites 1,402, 662 being obsolete, and 1,552 phrases, combinations of *mamook* ('do'), yielding 209. The following table shows the share of certain languages in the jargon as recorded at various periods of its existence, although there are great differences in the constituent elements of the jargon as spoken in different parts of the country:

Words contributed	1841	1863	1894
Nootka	18	24	23
Chinook	111	221	198
English	41	67	570
French	34	94	153
Other languages	48	79	138

There is much local variation in the way Chinook is spoken on the Pacific coast. While it tends to disappear in the country of its origin, it is taking on new life farther N., where it is evidently destined to live for many years; but in S. E. Alaska it is little used, being displaced by English or Tlingit. This jargon has been of great service to both the Indian and the white man, and its role in the development of inter-tribal and inter-racial relations on the N. Pacific coast has been important. For works bearing on the subject see Pilling, Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages, Bull. B. A. E., 1893.

(A. F. C.)

Chee-Chinook.—Bulmer, MS., cited by Pilling, op. cit. **Chinook Jargon.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 134, 1831. **Oregon jargon.**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 169, 1853. **Oregon Trade Language.**—Hale, Manual of Oregon Trade Lang., 1890.

Chinook salmon. A name of the Columbia r. salmon (*Oncorhynchus chouicha*), more commonly known as the quinnat, and also called the tyee salmon. (A. F. C.)

Chinook wind. A name applied to certain winds of N. W. United States and British Columbia. According to Burrows (Yearbook Dept. Agric., 555, 1901) there are three different winds, each essentially a warm wind whose effect is most noticeable in winter, that are called chinooks. There is a wet chinook, a dry chinook, and a third wind of an intermediate sort. The term was first applied to a warm S. W. wind which blew from over the Chinook camp to the trading post established by the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort George, [Astoria], Oreg. Under the influence of these chinook winds snow is melted with astonishing rapidity, and the weather soon becomes balmy and springlike. The name is derived from Chinook, the appellation of one of the Indian tribes of this region.

(A. F. C.)

Chintagottine (people 'of the woods'). A division of the Kawchodinneh, dwelling on

Mackenzie r., Northwest Territories, Canada, N. of Ft. Good Hope and between the river and Great Bear lake. Petitot often uses the term synonymously with Kawchodinneh.

Gāh-tau′-go ten′-ni.—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Gāh-tŏw-gō tīn′-nī.**—Kennicott, Hare Ind. MS. vocab., B. A. E. **Gens du Poil.**—Petitot, Expl. du grand lac des Ours, 349, 1893. **Ta-laottine.**—Petitot, MS., B. A. E., 1865 ('dwellers at the end of the pine trees'). **Tchin-t'a-gottinè.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Tchin-tρa-gottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891. **Tcĭn-tat′ tĕne′.**—Everette, MS. Tutu vocab., B. A. E., 1883.

Chipewyan (pointed skins,' Cree *Chibwayanawok*, from *chipwa* 'pointed,' *weyanaw* 'skin,' *ok* plural sign: Cree name for the parkas, or shirts of many northern Athapascan tribes, pointed and ornamented with tails before and behind; hence, the people who wear them). An Athapascan linguistic group, embracing the Desnedekenade and Athabaska, called the Chipewyan proper, the Thilanottine, Etheneldeli, and Tatsanottine. The term was originally applied to the Chipewyan who assailed the Cree about lake Athabaska; subsequently the Cree and, following their example, the whites, extended it to include all Athapascan tribes known to them, the whites using it as a synonym of Tinneh, but it is now confined to the linguistic group above referred to, although the Tatsanottine, or Yellow-knives, are generally separated in popular usage. The deerskin shirts worn by these people sometimes had the queue behind only, like a poncho, and the tales told by the early travellers of a race of people living in the far N., having a tail and being in a transition stage between animal and man, had their foundation in the misrepresentation of the descriptions given by other Indians of these people with the pointed shirts. Petitot (La Mer Glaciale, 303, 1887) characterized these people as innocent and natural in their lives and manners, imbued with a sense of justice, endowed with sound sense and judgment, and not devoid of originality. Ross (Notes on the Tinné, MS., B. A. E.) gave the habitat of the Chipewyan as Churchill r., and Athabaska and Great Slave lakes. Kennicott (MS., B. A. E.) said their territory extended as far N. as Ft. Resolution on the s. shore of Great Slave lake, N. W. T., and Drake (Bk. Inds., vii, 1848) noted that they claimed from lat. 60° to 65° and from long. 100° to 110°, and numbered 7,500 in 1812. In 1718, according to Petitot, the Chipewyan were living on Peace r., which they called Tsades, the river of beavers, the shores of lake Athabaska and the forest between it and Great Slave lake being then the domain of the Etchareottine. The Cree, after they had obtained guns from the French, attacked these latter and drove them from their hunting grounds, but were forced back again by the Chipewyan tribes. As a result of this contest the Thilanottine obtained for themselves the upper waters of Churchill r. about Ile-a-la-Crosse lake, the Chipewyan proper the former domain of the Etchareottine, while a part went to live in the neighbourhood of the English post of Fort Churchill, newly established on Hudson bay at the mouth of Churchill r. for trade with the Eskimo, Maskegon, and Cree. These last became known as the Etheneldeli, 'eaters of reindeer meat,' or Theyeottine, 'stone-house people,' the latter being the name that they gave their protectors, the English. In 1779 the French Canadians brought smallpox to the shores of Ile-a-la-Crosse and Athabaska lakes. Cree and Chipewyan were decimated by the malady, and the former, already driven back to the s. shore of lake Athabaska by the martial attitude of the Chipewyan, were now willing to conclude a lasting peace (Petitot, La Mer Glaciale, 297, 1887). There were 230 Cree at La-Crosse lake in 1873, and 600 Thilanottine Chipewyan, many of whom were half-breeds bearing French names. The Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for 1911 enumerates 1,885 Chipewyans in the Northwest Territories, Alberta, and Saskatchewan.

Athabasca.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 114, 1874. **Athapasca.**—Gallatin in Drake, Tecumseh, 20, 1852. **Che-pa-wy-an.**—Macauley, Hist. N. Y., II, 244, 1829. **Chepayan.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 58, 1826. **Chepéouyan.**—Ibid. **Chepewayan.**—Ross, MS. Notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Chepewyan.**—Lewis, Travels, 143, 1809. **Chepeyan.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., vii, 1848. **Cheppewyan.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 58, 1826. **Cheppeyans.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, 18, 1836. **Chipeouaïan.**—Duflot de Mofras, Oregon, II, 337, 1844. **Chipewan.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 508, 1878. **Chipeway.**—Harmon, Journal, 264, 1820. **Chipewayan.**—Kennicott, MS. vocab., B. A. E. **Chipewyan.**—Morse, System of Mod. Geog., I, 55, 1814. **Chipewyan Tinneys.**—Petitot in Can. Rec. Sci., I, 47, 1884. **Chipiouan.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 58, 1826. **Chippewayan.**—Howe, Hist. Coll., 380, 1851. **Chippewayanawok.**—Ibid. (Cree name). **Chippewayeen.**—Kane, Wanderings in N. A., 130, 1859. **Chippeweyan.**—McLean, Hudson's Bay, I, 224, 1849. **Chip-pe-wi-yan.**—Tanner, Nar., 390, 1830. **Chippewyan.**—Schermerhorn (1812) in Mass. Hist. Coll., 2d s., II, 42, 1814. **Chippowyen.**—Mackenzie misquoted by Brackenridge, Mexican Letters, 85, 1850. **Chipwayan.**—Can. Ind. Rep., 171, 1877. **Chipwayanawok.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 143, 1883. **Chipweyan.**—Latham,

Essays, 275, 1860. **Chip-wyan.**—Anderson, MS., B. A. E. **Chyppewan.**—Snelling, Tales of N. W., 195, 1830. **Dènè Tchippewayans.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 289, 1891. **Gens des Montagnes.**—McLean, Hudson's Bay, II, 243, 1849. **Highlander.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 649, 1883. **Montagnais.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Montagnees.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 193, 1847. **Montagnes.**—Belcourt in Minn. Hist. Coll., I, 227, 1872. **Montagnez.**—Henry, Trav. in Can., 173, note, 1809. **Mountains.**—Hooper, Tents of Tuski, 403, 1853. **Mountaineers.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Mountain Indians.**—Franklin, 2d Exped. Polar Sea, 152, 1828. **Oochepayyan.**—McKeevor, Hudson's Bay, 73, 1819. **Ouachipuanes.**—Jefferys, French Dom. Am., Can. map, 1741. **Shepeweyan.**—Engl. writer (1786) in Mass. Hist. Coll., 1st s., III, 24, 1794. **Tckippewayan.**—Petitot, Expl. Grand lac des Ours, 363, 1893. **Tchipwayanawok.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xix, 1876. **Wachipuanes.**—Jefferys, Am. Atlas, map 2, 1776. **Wetshipweyanah.**—Belcourt in Minn. Hist. Coll., I, 226, 1872. **Yatcheé-thinyoowuc.**—Franklin, Jour. Polar Sea, I, 169, 1824 ('strangers': Cree name).

Chipmunk. The common name of the striped ground squirrel (*Tamias striatus*), of which the variants chipmonk, chipmuck, chitmunk, and others occur. The word has been usually derived from the "chipping" of the animal, but (Chamberlain in Am. Notes and Queries, III, 155, 1889) it is clearly of Algonquian origin. The word *chipmunk* is really identical with the *adjidaumo* ('tail-in-air') of Longfellow's Hiawatha, the Chippewa *atchitamo*^{n}, the name of the ordinary red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*). The Chippewa vocabulary of Long (1791) gives for squirrel *chetamon*, and Mrs. Traill, in her Canadian Crusoes, 1854, writes the English word as *chitmunk*. By folk etymology, therefore, the Algonquian word represented by the Chippewa *atchitamo*^{n} has become, by way of *chitmunk*, our familiar *chipmunk*. The Chippewa word signifies 'head first,' from *atchit* 'headlong,' *am* 'mouth,' from the animal's habit of descending trees. The Indian word applied originally to the common red squirrel and not to the chipmunk.

(A. F. C.)

Chippewa (popular adaptation of *Ojibway*, 'to roast till puckered up,' referring to the puckered seam on their moccasins; from *ojib* 'to pucker-up,' *ub-way* 'to roast'). One of the largest tribes N. of Mexico, whose range was formerly along both shores of lake Huron and lake Superior, extending across Minnesota to Turtle mt., Manitoba. Although strong in numbers and occupying an extensive territory, the Chippewa were never prominent in history, owing to their remoteness from the frontier during the period of the colonial wars. According to tradition they are part of an Algonquian body, including the Ottawa and Potawatomi, which separated into divisions when it reached Mackinaw in its westward movement, having come from some point N. or N. E. of Mackinaw. Warren (Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 1885) asserts that they were settled in a large village at La Pointe, Wis., about the time of the discovery of America, and Verwyst (Missionary Labours, 1886) says that about 1612, they suddenly abandoned this locality, many of them going back to the Sault, while others settled at the W. end of lake Superior, where Father Allouez found them in 1665-67. There is nothing found to sustain the statement of Warren and Verwyst in regard to the early residence of the tribe at La Pointe. They were first noticed in the Jesuit Relation of 1640 under the name Baouichtigouin (probably Bāwa'tigōwininiwŭg, 'people of the Sault'), as residing at the Sault, and it is possible that Nicollet met them in 1634 or 1639. In 1642 they were visited by Raymbaut and Jogues, who found them at the Sault and at war with a people to the W., doubtless the Sioux. A remnant or offshoot of the tribe resided N. of lake Superior after the main body moved S. to Sault Ste. Marie, or when it had reached the vicinity of the Sault. The Marameg, a tribe closely related to, if not an actual division of the Chippewa, who dwelt along the north shore of the lake, were apparently incorporated with the latter while they were at the Sault, or at any rate prior to 1670 (Jesuit Rel., 1670). On the N. the Chippewa are so closely connected with the Cree and Maskegon that the three can be distinguished only by those intimately acquainted with their dialects and customs, while on the S. the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi have always formed a sort of loose confederacy, frequently designated in the last century the Three Fires. It seems to be well established that some of the Chippewa have resided N. of lake Superior from time immemorial, These and the Marameg claimed the N. side of the lake as their country. According to Perrot some of the Chippewa living S. of lake Superior in 1670-99, although relying chiefly on the chase, cultivated some maize, and were then at peace with the neighbouring Sioux. It is singular that this author omits to mention wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) among their food supplies, since the possession of wild-rice fields was one of the chief causes of their wars with the Dakota, Foxes, and other nations, and according to Jenks (19th

Rep. B. A. E., 1900) 10,000 Chippewa in the United States use it at the present time. About this time they first came into possession of firearms, and were pushing their way westward, alternately at peace and at war with the Sioux and in almost constant conflict with the Foxes. The French, in 1692, reëstablished a trading post at Shaugawaumikong, now La Pointe, Ashland co., Wis., which became an important Chippewa settlement. In the beginning of the 18th century the Chippewa succeeded in driving the Foxes, already reduced by a war with the French, from N. Wisconsin, compelling them to take refuge with the Sauk. They then turned against the Sioux, driving them across the Mississippi, and s. to Minnesota r., and continued their westward march across Minnesota and North Dakota until they occupied the headwaters of Red r., and established their westernmost band in Turtle Mt. dist. It was not until after 1736 that they obtained a foothold w. of lake Superior. While the main divisions of the tribe were thus extending their possessions in the w., others overran the peninsula between lake Huron and lake Erie, which had long been claimed by the Iroquois through conquest. The Iroquois were forced to withdraw, and the whole region was occupied by the Chippewa bands, most of whom are now known as Missisauga, although they still call themselves Ojibwa. The Chippewa took part with the other tribes of the N. W. in all the wars against the frontier settlements to the close of the war of 1812. Those living within the United States made a treaty with the Government in 1815, and have since remained peaceful, all residing on reservations or allotted lands within their original territory in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, with the exception of the small band of Swan Creek and Black River Chippewa, who sold their lands in s. Michigan in 1836 and are now with the Munsee in Franklin co., Kans.

Schoolcraft, who was personally acquainted with the Chippewa and married a woman of the tribe, describes the Chippewa warriors as equalling in physical appearance the best formed of the N. W. Indians, with the possible exception of the Foxes. Their long and successful contest with the Sioux and Foxes exhibited their bravery and determination, yet they were uniformly friendly in their relations with the French. The Chippewa are a timber people. Although they have long been in friendly relations with the whites, Christianity has had but little effect on them, owing largely to the conservatism of the native medicine-men. It is affirmed by Warren, who is not disposed to accept any statement that tends to disparage the character of his people, that, according to tradition, the division of the tribe residing at La Pointe practised cannibalism, while Father Belcourt affirms that, although the Chippewa of Canada treated the vanquished with most horrible barbarity and at these times ate human flesh, they looked upon cannibalism, except under such conditions, with horror. According to Dr. William Jones (inf'n, 1905), the Pillagers of Bear id. assert that cannibalism was occasionally practised ceremonially by the Chippewa of Leech lake, and that since 1902 the eating of human flesh occurred on Rainy r. during stress of hunger. It was the custom of the Pillager band to allow a warrior who scalped an enemy to wear on his head two eagle feathers, and the act of capturing a wounded prisoner on the battlefield earned the distinction of wearing five. Like the Ottawa, they were expert in the use of the canoe, and in their early history depended largely on fish for food. There is abundant evidence that polygamy was common, and indeed it still occurs among the more wandering bands (Jones). Their wigwams were made of birch bark or of grass mats; poles were first planted in the ground in a circle, the tops bent together and tied, and the bark or mats thrown over them, leaving a smoke hole at the top. They imagined that the shade, after the death of the body, followed a wide beaten path, leading toward the w., finally arriving in a country abounding in everything the Indian desires. It is a general belief among the northern Chippewa that the spirit often returns to visit the grave, so long as the body is not reduced to dust. Their creation myth is that common among the northern Algonquians. Like most other tribes they believe that a mysterious power dwells in all objects, animate and inanimate. Such objects are *manitus*, which are ever wakeful and quick to hear everything in the summer, but in winter after snow falls, are in a torpid state. The Chippewa regard dreams as revelations, and some object which appears therein is often chosen as a tutelary deity. The Medewiwin, or grand medicine society (see Hoffman, 7th Rep. B. A. E., 1891), was formerly a powerful organization of the Chippewa, which con-

trolled the movements of the tribe and was a formidable obstacle to the introduction of Christianity. When a Chippewa died it was customary to place the body in a grave facing W., often in a sitting posture, or to scoop a shallow cavity in the earth and deposit the body therein on its back or side, covering it with earth so as to form a small mound, over which boards, poles or birch bark were placed. According to McKenney (Tour to the Lakes, 1827), the Chippewa of Fond du Lac, Wis., practised scaffold burial, the corpse in winter being wrapped in birch bark. Mourning for a lost relative continued for a year, unless shortened by the *meda* or by certain exploits in war.

Authors differ as to the names and number of the Chippewa gentes, which range all the way from 11 to 23. Warren gives 21 gentes, of which the following are not included among those named by Morgan: Manumaig (Catfish), Nebaunaubay (Merman), Besheu (Lynx), Mous (Moose), Nekah (Goose), Udẹkumaig (Whitefish), Gyaushk (Gull). Some of them, Warren says, have but few members and are not known to the tribe at large. The Maskegon sprang from the Reindeer, Lynx, and Pike (Pickerel) gentes, which went to the N. of lake Superior when the tribe moved W. from Sault Ste. Marie. Among some of the Chippewa these gentes are associated in 5 phratries: the Awausee, Businausee, Ahahweh, Noka, and Mousonee. The Awausee phratry includes the Catfish, Merman, Sturgeon, Pike (Pickerel), Whitefish and Sucker gentes—all the Fish gentes. The Businausee phratry includes the Crane and Eagle gentes, businausee, 'echo-maker,' being a name for the crane. The Ahahweh phratry includes the Loon, Goose, and Cormorant gentes, ahahweh being a name for the loon, though the Loon gens is called Mong. Morgan makes Ahahweh distinct and called them the 'Duck' gens. The Noka (No-'ke, Bear) phratry included the Bear gentes, of which there were formerly several named from different parts of the bear's body; but these are now consolidated and no differences are recognized excepting between the common and the grizzly bears. The Mousonee phratry includes the Marten, Moose and Reindeer gentes. Mousonee seems to be the proper name of the phratry, though it is also called Waubishashe, from the important Marten gens which is said to have sprung from the incorporated remnant of the Mundua. Morgan (Anc. Soc., 166, 1877) names the following 23 gentes: Myeengun (Wolf), Makwa (Bear), Ahmik (Beaver), Mesheka (Mud turtle), Mikonoh (Snapping turtle), Meskwadare (Little turtle), Ahdik (Reindeer), Chueskweskewa (Snipe), Ojeejok (Crane), Kakake (Pigeon hawk), [=Kagagi, Raven], Omegeeze (Bald Eagle), Mong (Loon), Ahahweh (Duck), [=Wäᵉwäᵉ, Swan], Sheshebe (Duck), Kenabig (Snake), Wazhush (Muskrat) Wabezhaze (Marten), Mooshkaooze (Heron), Ahwahsissa (Bullhead), Namabin (Carp [Catfish]), Nama (Sturgeon), Kenozhe (Pike) [=Kinozha, Pickerel]. Tanner gives also the Pepegewizzains (Sparrow-hawk), Mussundummo (Water Snake), and the forked tree as totems among the Ottawa and Chippewa.

It is impossible to determine the past or present numbers of the Chippewa, as in former times only a small part of the tribe came in contact with the whites at any period, and they are now so mixed with other tribes in many quarters that no separate returns are given. The principal estimates are as follow: In 1764, about 25,000; 1783 and 1794, about 15,000; 1843, about 30,000; 1851, about 28,000. It is probable that most of these estimates take no account of more remote bands. In 1884 there were in Dakota 914; in Minnesota, 5,885; in Wisconsin, 3,656; in Michigan, 3,500 returned separately, and 6,000 Chippewa and Ottawa, of whom perhaps one-third are Chippewa; in Kansas, 76 Chippewa and Munsee. The entire number in the United States at this time was therefore about 16,000. In Canada those of Ontario including the Nipissing, numbered in 1911 about 13,000, while in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories there were about 8,000 under the same agencies. The Chippewa now (1912) probably number 35,000-38,000—21,000 in Canada and 14,000 in the United States, exclusive of about 3,000 in Michigan.

As the Chippewa were scattered over a region extending 1,000 m. from E. to W., they had a large number of villages, bands, and local divisions. Some of the bands bore the name of the village, lake, or river near which they resided, but these were grouped under larger divisions or sub-tribes which occupied certain fixed limits and were distinguished by marked differences. According to Warren there were 10 of these principal divisions: Kechegummewininewug, on the S. shore of lake Superior; Betonukeengainubejig, in N. Wisconsin; Munominikasheenhug, on the headwaters of St

Croix r. in Wisconsin and Minnesota; Wahsuahgunewininewug, at the head of Wisconsin r.; Ottawa Lake Men, on Lac Courte Oreilles, Wis.; Kitchisibiwininiwug, on the upper Mississippi in Minnesota; Mukmeduawininewug, or Pillagers, on Leech lake, Minn.; Sugwaundugahwininewug, N. of lake Superior; Kojejewininewug, on Rainy lake and r. about the N. boundary of Minnesota; and Omushkasug, on the N. W. side of lake Superior at the Canadian border. Besides these general divisions the following collective or local names are recognized as belonging to various settlements, bands, or divisions of the tribe in Canada: Nawash, Caradoc, Mississagi River, Spanish River, Beausoleil, Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, West Bay, Maganetawan, Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek, Tahgaiwinini, Wikwemikong, Parry Island, Fort William, Lake Nipigon, Long Lake, Pays Plat, Pic River, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, Batchawana, Garden River, Mattawan, Dokis, Nipissing, Timagami, Manitou Rapids, Lac la Croix, Assabaska, Eagle Lake, Islington, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabigoon, Oueschekgagamioulimy, Walpole Island, Obidgewong, Michipicoten, Bagoache, Epinette (1744), Ouasouarini, Mishtawayawininiwak, Nopeming, and Nameulini, in Ontario; Portage de Prairie in Manitoba; and Nibowisibiwininiwak in Saskatchewan.

(J. M. C. T.)

Achipoés.—Prise de Possession (1671) in Perrot, Mém., 293, 1864. **Achipoué.**—Neill in Min. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 398, 1885. **Anchipawah.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 126, 1816. **An-ish-in-aub-ag.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 45, 1885 ('spontaneous men'). **A-wish-in-aub-ay.**—Ibid., 37. **Aχshissayé-rúnu.**—Gatschet, Wyandot MS, B. A. E, 1881 (Wyandot name). **Baouichtigouin.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Bawichtigouek.**—Ibid., index. **Bawichtigouin.**—Ibid. **Bedzaqetcha.**—Petitot, Montagnais MS. vocab., B. A E., 1869 ('long ears': Tsattine name). **Bedzietcho.**—Petitot, Hare MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1869 (Kawchodinne name). **Bungees.**—Henry, MS. vocab. (Bell copy, B. A. E.), 1812 (so called by Hudson's Bay traders). **Cabellos realzados.**—Duro, Don Diego de Peñalosa, 43, 1882 (the Raised-hair tribe of Shea's Peñalosa; Cheveux-relevés of the French). **Chebois.**—Gass, Jour., 47, note 1807. **Chepawas.**—Croghan (1759) quoted by Kauffman, West. Penn., 132, app., 1851. **Chepeways.**—Croghan (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 287, 1871. **Chepowas.**—Croghan (1759) quoted by Proud, Penn., II, 296, 1798. **Cheppewes.**—Shirley (1755) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 1027, 1855. **Chiappawaws.**—Loudon, Coll. Int. Nar., I, 34, 1808. **Chibois.**—Bouquet (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 295. 1871. **Chipawawas.**—Goldthwait (1766) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 122, 1809. **Chipaways.**—Croghan (1760) ibid,. 4th s., IX, 250, 1871. **Chipaweighs**—German Flats conf. (1770) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VIII, 229, 1857. **Chipewas.**—Lattré, map U. S., 1784. **Chipéways.**—Carver (1766) Trav., 19, 1778. **Chipeweghs.**—Johnson (1763) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 526, 1856. **Chipeweighs.**—Johnson (1763), ibid., 583, 1856. **Chipiwa.**—Treaty of 1820, U. S. Ind. Treat., 369, 1873. **Chipoës.**—Prise de Possession (1671) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 803, 1855. **Chippawas.**—Croghan (1759) quoted by Jefferson, Notes, 143, 1825. **Chippawees.**—Writer of 1756 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll, 1st s., VII, 123, 1801. **Chippeouays.**—Toussaint, map of Am., 1839. **Chippewaes.**—Johnson (1763) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 525, 1856. **Chippewais.**—Perrot (*ca.* 1721) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, pt. 2, 24, 1864. **Chippewas.**—Washington (1754) quoted by Kauffman, West, Penn., 67, 1851. **Chippewaus.**—Edwards (1788) in Mass. Hist, Soc. Coll., 1st s., IX, 92, 1804. **Chippeways.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Chippeweighs.**—Johnson (1767) in N.Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 969, 1856. **Chippewyse.**—Ft. Johnson conf. (1755), ibid., VI, 975, 1855. **Chippoways.**—Washington (1754) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 140, 1800. **Chippuwas.**—Heckewelder quoted by Barton, New Views, app. 1, 1798. **Chipwaes.**—Croghan (1765) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 782, 1856. **Chipwas.**—Bouquet (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 321, 1871. **Chipways.**—Croghan (1765), op. cit. **Cypoways.**—Beltrami quoted by Neill, Minn., 350, 1858. **De-wă-kă-nhă.**—'Hewitt, Mohawk MS. vocab., B.A.E. (Mohawk name.) **Dewoganna's.**—Bellomont (1698) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV., 407, 1854. **Douaganhas.**—Cortland (1687), ibid., III, 434, 1853. **Douwaganhas.**—Ibid. **Dovaganhaes.**—Livingston (1691), ibid., 778. **Dowaganahs.**—Doc. of 1700, ibid., IV, 701, 1854. **Dowaganhas.**—Cortland (1687), ibid., III, 434, 1855. **Dowanganhaes.**—Doc. of 1691, ibid., 776. **Dshipowēhága.**—Gatschet, Caughnawaga MS., B.A.E., 1882 (Caughnawaga name). **Dwă-kă-nĕⁿ.**—Hewitt, Onondaga MS. vocab., B. A. E. (Onondaga name). **Dwă-kă-nhă'.**—Hewitt, Seneca and Onondaga vocab., B. A. E., 1880 (Seneca and Onondaga name). **Eskiaeronnon.**—Jes. Rel. 1649, 27, 1858 (Huron name; Hewitt says it signifies 'people of the falls'). **Estiaghes.**—Albany conf. (1726) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 791, 1855. **Estiaghicks.**—Colden (1727), ibid., IV, 737, note, 1854. **Estjage.**—Livingston (1701), ibid., 899, 1854. **Etchipoës.**—Prise de possession (1671), ibid., IX, 808. 1855. **Gibbaways.**—Imlay, West Ter., 363, 1797. **Hāhatona.**—Featherstonhaugh, Canoe Voy., I, 300, 1847. **Ḣaḣatonwan.**—Iapi Oaye, XIII, No. 2, 6, Feb., 1884 (Sioux name). **Haḣátoŋwaŋ.**—Riggs, Dakota Dict., 72, 1852 (Sioux name). **Ḣaḣatonway.**—Matthews, Hidatsa Inds., 150, 1877 (Sioux name). **Ha⁴-ho³t-ta⁴ng.**—Long, Exped. Rocky mts., II, lxxxiv, 1823 (Hidatsa name, incorrectly rendered 'leapers'). **Ḣa-ḣá-tu-a.**—Matthews, Hidatsa Inds., 150, 1877 (Hidatsa name; ḣ guttural). **Ha-ha-twawns.**—Neill, Minn., 113, 1858. **Hah-hah-ton-wah**—Gale, Upper Miss., 265, 1867. **Hrah-hrah-twauns.**—Ramsey (*ca.* 1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 50, 1872. **Icbewas.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 126, 1816 (misprint). **Jibewas.**—Smith (1799) quoted by Drake, Trag. Wild., 213, 1841. **Jumpers.**—Neill, Minn., 36, 1858 (incorrect translation of Saulteurs). **Khahkhahtons.**—Snelling, Tales of the Northwest, 137, 1830 (Sioux name). **Khakhatons.**—Ibid,. 144. **Khakhatonwan.**—Williamson, Minn. Geol. Rep. for 1884, 107. **Kútaki.**—Gatschet, Fox MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Fox name). **Leapers.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 86, 1698 (incorrect rendering of Saulteurs). **Nation du Sault.**—Jogues and Raymbaut in Jes. Rel. 1642, II, 95, 1858. **Né-a-ya-og'.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 235, 1862 ('those speaking the same language': Cree name).

Ne-gá-tcĕ.—St. Cyr, oral inf'n, 1886 (Winnebago name: plural, Ne-gátc-hi-já[n]). **Ninniwas.**—Rafinesque, Am. Nations, I, 123, 1836. **Nwă-kă.**—Hewitt, Tuscarora MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1880 (Tuscarora name. **Objibways.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 143, 1883. **O'chepe'wag.**—Long, Exped. St. Peter's R., II, 151, 1824. **Ochipawa.**—Umfreville (1790) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 270, 1859. **Ochipewa** —Richardson, Arct. Exped., 71, 1851. **Ochipoy.**—York (1700) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 749, 1854. **Ochippewais.**—Foster in Sen. Misc. Doc. 39, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 6, 1873. **Odchipewa.**—Hutchins (1770), quoted by Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 38, 1851. **Odgiboweke.**—Perrot, Mém., 193, 1864. **Odjibewais.**—Ibid. **Od-jib-wäg.**—Schoolcraft quoted in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 35, 1885. **Ôdjibwas.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 307, 1851. **Odjibwe.**—Kelton, Ft. Mackinac, 153, 1884. **Odjibwek.**—Belcourt (1850?) in Minn, Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 227, 1872. **Ogibois.**—M'Lean Hudson Bay, II, 323, 1849. **O-jebway.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 164, 1861. **Ojeebois.**—Henry, MS. vocab. (Bell copy, B. A. E.), 1812. **Ojibaway.**—Lewis and Clark, Trav., 53, 1806. **Ojibbewaig.**—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830 (Ottawa name). **Ojibbeways.**—Ibid., 36. **Ojibboai.**—Hoffman, Winter in the Far West, II. 15, 1821. **Ojibeways**—Perkins and Peck, Annals of the West, 1850. **Ojibois.**—Gunn in Smithson. Rep. 400, 1868. **Ojibua.**—Maximilian, Trav., 135, note, 1843. **O-jib-wage.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 287, 1871. **Ojibwaig.**—Hale, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 224, 1846. **Ojibwas.**—U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 454, 1838. **O-jib-wa-uk'.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 287, 1871. **Ojibways.**—Am. Pioneer, II, 190, 1843. **Ojibway-ugs.**—Foster in Sen. Misc. Doc. 39, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 6, 1873. **Ojibwe.**—Burton, City of the Saints, 117, 1861. **Ontehibouse.**—Raymbaut (1641) quoted in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1849, 70, 1850 (probably a misprint). **Oshibwek**—Belcourt (1850?) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 227, 1872. **Ostiagaghroones.**—Canajoharie conf. (1759) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 384, 1856. **Ostiagahoroones.**—Neill in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 397, 1885 (Iroquois name). **Otchepóse.**—Proces verbal (1682) in French, Hist. Coll. La., II., 19, 1875. **Otchipoeses.**—La Salle (1682) in Margry, Déc., II, 187, 1877. **Otchipois.**—La Salle (1682) in French, Hist. Coll. La., I, 46, 1846. **Otchipoises.**—Hildreth, Pioneer Hist., 9, 1848. **Otchipwe.**—Baraga, Otchipwe Gram., title, 1878. **Otjibwek.**—Perrot, Mém., 193, 1864. **Ottapoas.**—Buchanan, N. Am. Inds., 156, 1824. **Oucahipoues.**—La Hontan (1703), New Voy., II, 87, 1735. **Ouchibois.**—Writer of 1761 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 428, 1871. **Ouchipawah.**—Pike (1806) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 563, 1853. **Ouchipöe.**—La Chesnaye (1697) in Margry, Déc., VI, 6, 1886. **Ouchipoves.**—Coxe, Carolana map, 1741. **Outachepas.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Outchibouec.**—Jes. Rel. 1667, 24, 1858. **Outchibous**.—Ibid. 1670, 79, 1858.—**Outchipoue.**—Gallinée (1669) in Margry, Déc., I, 163, 1875. **Outchipwais.**—Bell in Can. Med. and Surg. Jour., Mar, and Apr., 1886. **Outehipoues.**—La Hontan, New Voy., I, 230, 1703. **Paouichtigouin.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Paouitagoung.**—Ibid. **Paouitigoueieuhak.**—Ibid. **Paouitingouach-irini.**—Ibid. **Qa-qá-to[n]-wa[n].**—Dorsey, oral inf'n, 1886 (Sioux name). **Ra-ra-to-oans.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v. 96, 1885. **Ra-ra-t'wans.**—Ramsey in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1849, 72, 1850 (Sioux name). **Salteur.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, II, 48, 1753. **Santeaux.**—Brown, West. Gaz., 265, 1817 (misprint). **Santena.**—Gunn in Smithson. Rep. 1867, 400, 1868 (misprint). **Santeurs.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 26, 1744 (misprint). **Saulteaux.**—Beauharnois (1745) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 432, 1885. **Saulteurs.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 79, 1858. **Saulteuse.**—Belcourt (*ca.* 1850) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 228, 1872. **Saulteux.**—Gallinée (1669) in Margry, Déc., I, 163, 1875. **Sault Indians.**—Vaudreuil (1710) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 843, 1855. **Sauteaux.**—Gamelin (1790) in Am. St. Papers, IV, 94, 1832. **Sauters.**—Schermerhorn (1812) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 6, 1814. **Sauteurs.**—Jes. Rel. 1667, 24, 1858. **Sauteus.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 270, 1831. **Sauteux.**—Vaudreuil (1719) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 893, 1855. **Sautor.**—Carver (1766), Trav., 97, 1778. **Sautous.**—King, Journ, to Arct. Ocean, I, 32, 1836. **Sautoux.**—Ibid. **Schipuwe** —Heckewelder quoted by Barton, New Views, app., 1, 1798 (German form). **Shepawees.**—Lindesay (1749) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 538, 1855. **Shepewas.**—Bradstreet (*ca.* 1765), ibid., VII, 694, 1856. **Shepuway.**—Heckewelder quoted by Barton, New Views, app., 1, 1798. **Sothuze.**—Dalton (1783) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 123, 1890. **Sotoes.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 270, 1831. **Sotoos.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 96, 1824. **Sotto.**—Kane, Wanderings in N. A., 438, 1859. **Soulteaux.**—Henry, MS. vocab. (Bell copy, B. A. E.), 1812. **Souteus.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Souties.**—Am. Pioneer, II, 192, 1843. **Stiaggeghroano.**—Post (1758) quoted by Proud, Penn., II, app., 113, 1798. **Stiagigroone.**—Livingston (1700) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 737, 1854. **Tcipu'.**—Dorsey, Kansas MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882 (Kansa name). **Tschipeway.**—Wrangell, Ethnol. Nachr., 100, 1839. **Tschippiweer.**—Walch, map, 1805 (German form). **Tsipu'.**—Dorsey, Osage MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1883 (Osage name). **Twă-'kă-nhă'.**—Smith, Cayuga and Oneida MS. vocabs., B. A. E., 1884 (Cayuga and Oneida name). **Uchipweys.**—Dalton (1783) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 123, 1809. **Wah-kah-towah.**—Tanner, Narr., 150, 1830 (Assiniboin name).

Chippewa of Lake Nipigon. A Chippewa band officially known by this name hunting in the vicinity of lake Nipigon, N. of lake Superior in Ontario. They occupy reserves at Jackfish island, 286 acres, Grand bay, 585 acres and Gull bay, 7,500 acres; all in lake Nipegon The aggregate number in 1884 was 426, in 1901, 518, in1911, 406. They are connected with the band at Red Rock on Nipigon bay. (J. M.)
Allenemipigons.—Denonville (1687), in Margry, Déc., VI, 52, 1886.

Chisedec. A Montagnais tribe, band, or settlement about the bay of Seven Islands on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence. The name appears to have been applied to a locality and the people of that locality, as it is stated in the Jesuit Relation of 1645 that certain savages boasted of their warlike actions "at Chichedek, country of the Bersiamites, where they had killed 7 savages," probably Eskimo. In the Relation of 1640 it is stated that in ascending the St. Lawrence, after passing the Eskimo, "we meet with the people of Chisedech and the

Bersiamites, two small nations of which we have but slight knowledge." Lescarbot says that in his time (1609) the name of the river which enters into or near the bay of Seven Islands was changed to Chi-sche-dec, an Indian appellation (Hind). A Dutch map of 1621 names the bay or locality Chichedec. It is possible, therefore, that the name applied to the Indians, who seem to have been closely connected with and possibly were a part of the Bersiamite tribe, was that of the river and referred only to a settlement. The name Ouakouiechidek, used in 1660 as that of a tribe in connection with the Outabitibek (Abitibi), if intended for the Chisedec would indicate a locality in the distant N. As the designation of a people the name dropped from history at an early date. (C. T.)

Chichedec.—Dutch map (1621) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 1856. **Chichedek.**—Jes. Rel. 1645, 37, 1858. **Chisedech.**—Ibid., 1640, 34, 1858. **Ouak8iechidek.**—Ibid., 1660, 12, 1858 (same?). **Wakouiechiwek.**—Ibid., III, index, 1858.

Chiserhonon. A former Canadian tribe subordinate to the Ottawa.—Sagard (1632), Canada, IV, 1866.

Chkungen. A Songish band at McNeill bay, s. end of Vancouver id.

Tck'uñgē'n.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Chomaath (*Tcō'māath*). A sept of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Chomonchouaniste. A name given on several maps as that of a tribe formerly living N. W. of lake St. John, Quebec. Probably a Montagnais band or settlement.

Chemonchovanistes.—Esnauts and Rapilly map, 1777. **Chomonchouanistes.**—Bellin map, 1755. **Chomoncouanistes.**—Lotter map, *ca.* 1755. **Chomonehouanistes.**—Lattré map, 1784.

Chuchunayha. A body of Okinagan, of the Similkameen group, in s. w. British Columbia; pop. 52 in 1901.

Cheh-chewe-hem.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1883, 191. **Chuchunayha.**—Ibid., 1901, pt. II, 166. **Chuchuwayha.**—Ibid., 1894, 278.

Chuckchuqualk ('red place'). A Shuswap village on North Thompson r., Brit. Col.; pop. 128 in 1911.

Chakchuqualk.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1894, 277, 1895. **Chuchuqualk.**—Ibid., 244, 1902. **Chukchukualk.**—Ibid., 1892, 312, 1893. **Chuk-chu-quaeh-u.**—Ibid., 1885, 196, 1886. **Chukchuqualk.**—Ibid., 1886, 230, 1887. **North River.**—Ibid., 78, 1878. **North Thompson.**—Ibid., 74, 1878. **Tsuk-tsuk-kwālk'.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891.

Chueskweskewa ('snipe.') A gens of the Chippewa. (J. M.)

Chuga (*Tc!ū'uga*, 'to go for cedar planks'). A Haida town of the Gunghetgitunai, near Houston Stewart channel and the abandoned town of Ninstints, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Chukchukts. A Squawmish village community on the left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.

Tcuk'tcuk'ts.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Chukeu (*Tcuq!e-ū'*, 'mouth of the tide'). A Haida town on the s. w. coast of Moresby id., N. W. Brit. Col., said to have been so named from an inlet in and out of which the tide rushes with great force. It was occupied by the Sakikegawai, a family of Ninstints.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Chutil (named from a slough on which it was situated). A former village or camp of the Pilalt, a Cowichan tribe of lower Chilliwak r., Brit. Col.

Tcūtī'l.—Hill-Tout. in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 48, 1902.

Cisco. A name applied to various species of fish found in the region of the great lakes, particularly the lake herring (*Coregonus artedi*) and the lake noon-eye (*C. hoyi*). The word is said to be taken from one of the Algonquian dialects of the region, but its origin is not clear. Perhaps it is a reduction of *ciscoette* or *siskowit*. (A. F. C.)

Cisco (*Si'ska*, 'uncle'). A village of the Lytton band of Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., 8 m. below Lytton, Brit. Col.; pop. 32 in 1902.

Si'ska.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 171, 1900. **Siska Flat.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1880, 317.

Civilization. To the aboriginal inhabitant of this continent, civilization entailed the overturning of his ancient form of government, the abolition of many of his social usages, the readjustment of his ideas of property and personal rights, and change of occupation. No community of natives was devoid of a social organization and a form of government. These varied, some tribes being much more highly organized than others (see *Clan and Gens*), but all possessed rules of conduct which must be obeyed, else punishment would follow. Native organization was based on kinship, which carried with it the obligation of mutual protection. The tribe, wherever it chanced to be, whether resting at home in the village, wandering on the plains in pursuit of game, or

scattered in quest of fish on the rivers or sea, always preserved its organization and authority intact, whereas the organization which civilization imposes on the native is based on locality, those living within certain limits being, regardless of relationship, subject to common laws and having equal responsibilities; mere kinship warrants no claim, and the family is differently constituted. In the tribal family husband and wife very often must belong to different units. According to the custom of the particular tribe the children trace descent through their father and belong to his gens, or through their mother and are members of her clan. Modern civilization demands the abrogation of the clan or gens, and children must inherit from both parents and be subject to their authority, not that of a clan or gens.

Most of the common occupations of tribal life are wiped out by civilization. Inter-tribal wars have ceased, and war honours are no longer possible; the herds of buffalo and other animals are gone, and with them the hunter, and the makers of bows, arrows, spears, and other implements of the chase. The results of generations of training are of little avail to the civilized male Indian.

Under tribal conditions woman held, in many cases, a place in the management of tribal affairs. Upon her devolved partly the cultivation of the fields, the dressing of skins, the making of clothing, the production of pottery and baskets, the preparing of food, and all that went to conserve the home. Civilization puts an end to her outdoor work and consigns her to the kitchen and the wash-tub, while the white man's factories supply cloth, clothing, pots, pans, and baskets, for none of the native industries can survive in competition with machinery. Woman, moreover, loses her importance in public affairs and the independent ownership of property that was her right by tribal law. No group of peoples on the continent were destitute of religious beliefs or of rites and ceremonies expressive of them. These beliefs were based on the idea that man, in common with all created things, was endowed with life by some power that pervaded the universe. The methods of appealing to this power varied with the environment of the peoples, but the incentive was the desire for food, health, and long life, while the rites and ceremonies inculcated certain ethical relations between man and man. As among all races, priestcraft overlaid many of the higher thoughts and teachings of native religion and led to unworthy practices. Nevertheless the breaking down of the ancient forms of worship through the many changes and restrictions incident to the settlement of the country has caused the natives much distress and mental confusion. It is not surprising that it has been a slow and difficult process for the aborigines to accept and conform to such radical changes of organization, customs, and beliefs as are required by civilization. Yet many have done so, showing a grasp of mind, a power to apprehend the value of new ideals, and a willingness to accept the inevitable, and evincing a degree of courage, self-restraint, and strength of character that can not fail to win the admiration of thinking men. The younger generation, born under the new conditions, are spared the abrupt change through which their fathers had to struggle. Wherever the environment permits, the employments of the white race are now those of the Indian. In one branch of the Eskimo change has come through the introduction of the reindeer. Already the Indian is to be found tilling his farm, plying the trades, employed on the railroads, working in mines and logging camps, and holding positions of trust in banks and mercantile houses. Indians, of pure race or of mixed blood, are practising as lawyers, physicians, and clergymen; they have made their way in literature and art, and are serving the public in national and state offices, from that of road master to that of legislator. The school, the missionary, and the altered conditions of life are slowly but surely changing the Indian's mode of thought as well as his mode of living, and the old life of his tribe and race is becoming more and more a memory and a tradition. (A. C. F.)

Clahoose. A Salish tribe on Toba inlet, Brit. Col., speaking the Comox dialect; pop. 68 in 1911.

Clahoose.—Mayne, Brit. Col., 243, 1862. **Clayhoosh.**—Whymper, Alaska, 49, 1869. **Cle-Hure.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Cle-Huse.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 488, 1855. **Klahoose.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1874, 142. **Klahose.**—Ibid., 1891, map. **Klahous.**—Downie in Mayne, Brit. Col., app., 449, 1862 (name of inlet). **Klashoose.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1874, 144. **Tlahoos.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs, Brit. Col., 119B, 1884. **Tlahū's.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Clan and Gens. An American Indian clan or gens is an intra-tribal exogamic group of persons either actually or theoretically consanguine, organized to promote their social and political welfare, the members being usually denoted by a common class name derived

generally from some fact relating to the habitat of the group or to its usual tutelary being. In the clan lineal descent, inheritance of personal and common property, and the hereditary right to public office and trust are traced through the female line, while in the gens they devolve through the male line. Clan and gentile organizations are by no means universal among the North American tribes; and totemism, the possession or even the worship of personal or communal totems by individuals or groups of persons, is not an essential feature of clan and gentile organizations. The terms clan and gens as defined and employed by Powell denote useful discriminations in social and political organization, and, no better names having been proposed, they are used here practically as defined by Powell.

Consanguine kinship among the Iroquoian and Muskhogean tribes is traced through the blood of the woman only, and membership in a clan constitutes citizenship in the tribe, conferring certain social, political, and religious privileges, duties, and rights that are denied to aliens. By the legal fiction of adoption the blood of the alien might be changed into one of the strains of Iroquoian blood, and thus citizenship in the tribe could be conferred on a person of alien lineage. The primary unit of the social and political organization of Iroquoian and Muskhogean tribes is the *ohwachira*, a Mohawk term signifying the family, comprising all the male and female progeny of a woman and of all her female descendants in the female line and of such other persons as may be adopted into the *ohwachira*. An *ohwachira* never bears the name of a tutelary or other deity. Its head is usually the eldest woman in it. It may be composed of one or more firesides, and one or more *ohwachiras* may constitute a clan. The members of an *ohwachira* have (1) the right to the name of the clan of which their *ohwachira* is a member; (2) the right of inheriting property from deceased members; and (3) the right to take part in councils of the *ohwachira*. The titles of chief and sub-chief were the heritage of particular *ohwachiras*. In the development of a clan by the coalescence of two or more actually or theoretically related *ohwachiras*, only certain *ohwachiras* obtained the inheritance and custody of the titles of and consequently the right to choose chief and subchief. Very rarely were the offspring of an adopted alien constituted an *ohwachira* having chiefship or subchiefship titles. The married women of childbearing age of such an *ohwachira* had the right to hold a council for the purpose of choosing candidates for chief and subchief of the clan, the chief matron of one of the *ohwachiras* being the trustee of the titles, and the initial step in the deposition of a chief or sub-chief was taken by the women's council of the *ohwachira* to whom the title belongs. There were clans in which several *ohwachiras* possessed titles to chiefships. The Mohawk and Oneida tribes have only 3 clans, each of which, however, has 3 chiefships and 3 subchiefships. Every *ohwachira* of the Iroquois possessed and worshiped, in addition to those owned by individuals, one or more tutelary deities, called *oiaron* or *ochinagenda*, which were customarily the charge of wise women. An alien could be taken into the clan and into the tribe only through adoption into one of the *ohwachiras*. All the land of an *ohwachira* was the exclusive property of its women. The *ohwachira* was bound to purchase the life of a member who had forfeited it by the killing of a member of the tribe or of an allied tribe, and it possessed the right to spare or to take the life of prisoners made in its behalf or offered to it for adoption.

The clan among the Iroquoian and the Muskhogean peoples is generally constituted of one or more *ohwachiras*. It was developed apparently through the coalescence of two or more *ohwachiras* having a common abode. Amalgamation naturally resulted in a higher organization and an enlargement and multiplication of rights, privileges, and obligations. Where a single *ohwachira* represents a clan it was almost always due to the extinction of sister *ohwachiras*. In the event of the extinction of an *ohwachira* through death, one of the fundamental rules of the constitution of the League of the Iroquois provides for the preservation of the titles of chief and sub-chief of the *ohwachira*, by placing these titles in trust with a sister *ohwachira* of the same clan, if there be such, during the pleasure of the League council. The following are some of the characteristic rights and privileges of the approximately identical Iroquoian and Muskhogean clans: (1) The right to a common clan name, which is usually that of an animal, bird, reptile, or natural object that may formerly have been regarded as a guardian deity. (2) Representation in the council of the tribe. (3) Its share in the communal property of the tribe. (4) The right to have its elected chief and sub-chief of the clan confirmed and installed by the tribal council, among the Iroquois in later times by the League

council. (5) The right to the protection of the tribe. (6) The right to the titles of the chiefships and sub-chiefships hereditary in its *ohwachiras*. (7) The right to certain songs, chants, and religious observances. (8) The right of its men or women, or both together, to hold councils. (9) The right to certain personal names, to be bestowed upon its members. (10) The right to adopt aliens through the action of a constituent *ohwachira*. (11) The right to a common burial ground. (12) The right of the child-bearing women of the *ohwachiras* in which such titles are hereditary to elect the chief and sub-chief. (13) The right of such women to impeach and thus institute proceedings for the deposition of chiefs and sub-chiefs. (14) The right to share in the religious rites, ceremonies, and public festivals of the tribe. The duties incident to clan membership were the following: (1) The obligation not to marry within the clan, formerly not even within the phratry to which the clan belonged; the phratry being a brotherhood of clans, the male members of it mutually regarded themselves as brothers and the female members as sisters. (2) The joint obligation to purchase the life of a member of the clan which has been forfeited by the homicide of a member of the tribe or of an allied tribe. (3) The obligation to aid and defend fellow-members by supplying their needs, redressing their wrongs and injuries, and avenging their death. (4) The joint obligation to obtain prisoners or other persons to replace members lost or killed of any *ohwachira* of a clan to which they are related as father's clansmen, the matron of such *ohwachira* having the right to ask that this obligation be fulfilled. All these rights and obligations, however, are not always found together.

The clan or gentile name is not usually the common name of the animal or object after which the clan may be called, but denotes some salient feature or characteristic or the favourite haunt of it, or may be an archaic name of it. One of the Seneca clans is named from the deer, commonly called *neogĕχ*, 'cloven foot', while the clan name is *hadinioñgwaiiu'*, 'those whose nostrils are large and finelooking.' Another Seneca clan is named from the sandpiper, which has the onomatopœtic name *dowisdowi'*, but the clan name is *hodi'nesiio'*, 'those who come from the clean sand,' referring to the sandpiper's habit of running along the water's edge where the sand is washed by the waves. Still another clan is called after the turtle, commonly named *ha'nowa* from its carapace, but the clan designation is *hadiniadéñ'*, 'they have upright necks.' The number of clans in the different Iroquois tribes varies. The smallest number is 3, found in the Mohawk and Oneida, while the Seneca have 9, the Onondaga 8, and the Wyandot 12.

Clans and gentes are generally organized into phratries and phratries into tribes. Usually only 2 phratries are found in the modern organization of tribes. The Huron and the Cayuga appear formerly to have had 4, but the Cayuga to-day assemble in 2 phratries. One or more clans may compose a phratry. The clans of the phratries are regarded as brothers one to another and cousins to the members of the other phratry, and are so addressed. The phratry has a certain allotted space in every assembly, usually the side of the fire opposite to that held by the other phratry. A clansman in speaking of a person of the opposite phratry may also say "He is my father's clansman," or "He is a child whom I have made," hence the obligation resting on members of a phratry to "find the word" of the dream of a child of the other phratry. The phratry is the unit of organization of the people for ceremonial and other assemblages and festivals, but as a phratry it has no officers; the chiefs and elders of the clans composing it serve as its directors.

The government of a clan or gens, when analytically studied, is seemingly a development from that of the *ohwachira*. The government of a tribe is developed from that of the clan or gens, and a confederation, such as the League of the Iroquois, is governed on the same principle.

The simpler unit of organization surrendered some of its autonomy to the higher unit so that the whole was closely interdependent and cohesive. The establishment of each higher unit necessarily produced new duties, rights, and privileges.

According to Boas the tribes of the N. W. coast, as the Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Heiltsuk, and Kitimat, have animal totems, and a "maternal organization" in which the totem groups are exogamic. The Kwakiutl, however, although belonging to the same stock as the last two, do not have animal totems, because they are in "a peculiar transitional stage." The Kwakiutl is exogamic. In the N. portion of this coast area a woman's rank and privileges always descend to her children. As the crest, or totemic emblem, descends in the female line through marriage among the Kwakiutl, a

somewhat similar result has been brought about among them. Among the Haida and the Tlingit there are respectively 2 phratries; the Tsimshian have 4, the Heiltsuk 3, and the Kitimat 6. The tribes of the s. portion of the coast, according to the same authority, are "purely paternally organized." Natives do not always consider themselves descendants of the totem, but rather of some ancestor of the clan who obtained the totem. An adopted remnant of a tribe may sometimes constitute a clan. (J. N. B. H.)

Clayoquot. A Nootka tribe living on Meares id. and Torfino inlet, Clayoquot sd., Vancouver id., pop. 209 in 1911; having become reduced from about 1,100 in 67 years.

Claiakwat.—Swan, MS., B. A. E. **Clao-qu-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 357, 1897. **Claucuad.**—Galiano, Relacion, 19, 1802. **Clayoquot.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862, **Clayoquotoch.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 211, 1861. **Clyoquot.**—Bulfinch in H. R. Doc. 43, 26th Cong., 1st sess., 1, 1840. **Clyquots.**—Eells in Am. Antiq., 146, 1883. **Ilaoquatsh.**—Jacob in Jour. Anthrop. Soc. Lond., II, Feb., 1864. **Klah-oh-quaht.**—Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1868. **Klahoquaht.**—Ibid., 189. **Kla-oo-qua-ahts.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 52, 1875. **Kla-oo-quates.**—Jewitt, Narr., 37, 76, 1849. **Klay quoit.**—Findlay quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Tlaō'kwiath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Tlaoquatch.**—Scouler in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., I, 224, 1841. **Tlaoquatsh.**—Latham, Elem. Comp. Philol., 403, 1862.

Clecksclocutsee. A former village 12 m. inland from Clayoquot town, on the w. coast of Vancouver id.—Bulfinch in H. R. Doc. 43, 26th Cong., 1st sess., 2, 1840.

Clelikitte. An unidentified (Wakashan) tribe about Queen Charlotte sd., Brit. Col.

Cle-li-kit-te.—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859.

Clemclemalats. A Salish tribe speaking the Cowichan dialect and residing in Cowichan valley, Vancouver id.; pop. 112 in 1911.

Clem-clem-a-lats.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1898, 417, 1899. **Clem-clemalets.**—Ibid., 1901, pt. II, 164. **Clem-clem-a-lits.**—Ibid., 308, 1879. **Clymclymalats.**—Brit. Col. Map. Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Tlemtle'melets.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Clocktoot. A body of Shuswap of Kamloops agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 194 in 1884.

Clock-toot.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. I, 188, 1884.

Clo-oose. A Nitinat village at the mouth of Suwany r., s. w coast of Vancouver id.; pop. 80 in 1902.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Clothing. The tribes of northern America belong in general to the wholly clothed peoples, the exceptions being those inhabiting the warmer regions of s. United States and the Pacific coast, who were semi-clothed. Tanned skin of the deer family was generally the material for clothing throughout the greater portion of the country, and dressed fur skins and pelts of birds sewed together were invariably used by the Eskimo. The hide of the buffalo was worn for robes by tribes of the plains, and even for dresses and leggings by older people, but the leather was too harsh for clothing generally, while elk or moose skin, although soft, was too thick. Fabrics of bark, hair, fur, mountain-sheep wool, and feathers were made in the N. Pacific, Pueblo, and southern regions, and cotton has been woven by the Hopi from ancient times. Climate, environment, elevation, and oceanic currents determined the materials used for clothing as well as the demand for clothing. Sinew from the tendons of the larger animals was the usual sewing material, but fibres of plants, especially the agave, were also employed. Bone awls were used in sewing; bone needles were rarely employed and were too large for fine work. The older needlework is of exceptionally good character and shows great skill with the awl. Unlike many other arts, sewing was practised by both sexes, and each sex usually made its own clothing. The typical and more familiar costume of the Indian man was of tanned buckskin and consisted of a shirt, a breechcloth, leggings tied to a belt or waist-strap, and low moccasins. The shirt, which hung free over the hips, was provided with sleeves and was designed to be drawn over the head. The woman's costume differed from that of the man in the length of the shirt, which had short sleeves hanging loosely over the upper arm, and in the absence of the breechcloth. Women also wore the belt to confine the garment at the waist. Robes of skin, woven fabrics, or of feathers were also worn, but blankets (q.v.) were substituted for these later. The costume presented tribal differences in cut, colour, and ornamentation, The free edges were generally fringed, and quill embroidery and beadwork, painting, scalp-locks, tails of animals, feathers, claws, hoofs, shells, etc., were applied as ornaments or charms. The typical dress of the Pueblo Indians is generally similar to that of the Plains tribes, except that it is made largely of woven fabrics.

The Alaskan Eskimo costume also is quite similar, but the woman's coat is provided with a hood, and legging and moccasin are made into one garment. while the men wear breeches and boots. Besides the heavy fur outer clothing, under-coat, under-trousers, and stockings

(the latter in s. Alaska of twined grass) are found necessary by the Eskimo as a protection from the cold. They also make waterproof coats of the intestines of seal and walrus, which are worn on hunting trips in the kaiak. In s. Alaska a long outer dress without hood, made of squirrel pelts, is worn, a costume indicating Russian influence. In general the Eskimo costume was more complete than that of any tribes within the United States. The British Columbia tribes made twined robes of frayed cedar bark and sagebrush bark, and bordered them with otter fur. The Chilkat of s. E. Alaska still weave remarkable ceremonial blankets of mountain-goat wool over a warp of twisted wool and bark.

Among the Pacific Coast tribes, and those along the Mexican border, the Gulf, and the Atlantic coast, the customary garment of women was a fringe-like skirt of bark, cord, strung seeds, or peltry, worn around the loins. In certain seasons or during special occupations only the loin band was worn. For occasional use in cooler weather a skin robe or cape was thrown about the shoulders, or, under exceptional conditions, a large robe woven of strips of rabbit skin. Ceremonial costume was much more elaborate than that for ordinary wear. Moccasins and leggings were worn throughout much of this area, but in the warmer parts and in California their use was unusual. Some tribes near the Mexican boundary wear sandals, and sandal-wearing tribes once ranged widely in the S. W. Those have also been found in Kentucky caverns. Hats, usually of basketry, were worn by many Pacific Coast tribes. Mittens were used by the Eskimo and other tribes of the far N. Belts of various materials and ornamentation not only confined the clothing but supported pouches, trinket bags, paint bags, etc. Larger pouches and pipe bags of fur or deerskin, beaded or ornamented with quillwork, and of plain skin, netting, or woven stuff, were slung from the shoulder. Necklaces, earrings, charms, and bracelets in infinite variety formed a part of the clothing, and the wrist-guard to protect the arm from the recoil of the bow-string was general.

Shortly after the advent of whites, Indian costume was profoundly modified over a vast area of America by the copying of European dress and the use of traders' stuffs. Knowledge of pre-historic and early historic primitive textile fabrics has been derived from impressions of fabrics on pottery and from fabrics themselves that have been preserved by charring in fire, contact with copper, or protection from the elements in caves.

A synopsis of the costumes worn by tribes living in the 11 geographical regions of northern America follows. The list is necessarily incomplete, for on account of the abandonment of tribal costumes the data are chiefly historical.

(1) Eskimo (*Northern*). Men: Shirt-coat with hood, trousers, half or full boots, stockings, mittens, Women: Shirt-coat with large hood, trousers or legging-moccasins, belt and mittens, needle-case, workbag, etc. (*Southern.*) Men: Robe, gown, trousers, boots, hood on gown or cap.

(2) Athapascan (*Mackenzie* and *Yukon*). Men: Shirt-coat, legging-moccasins, breechcloth, hat and hood. Women: Long shirt-coat, legging-moccasins, belt.

(3) Algonquian-Iroquois (*Northern*). Men: Robe, shirt-coat, long coat, trousers, leggings, moccasins, breechcloth, turban.

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(*Western.*) Men: Robe, long dress-shirt, long leggings, moccasins, bandoleer bag. Women: Long dress-shirt, short leggings, moccasins, belt. (*Arctic.*) Men: Long coat, open in front, short breeches, leggings, moccasins, gloves or mittens, cap or head-dress. Women: Robe, shirt-dress, leggings, moccasins, belt, cap, and sometimes a shoulder mantle.

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(5) Plains. Men: Buffalo robe, shirt to knees or longer, breechcloth, thigh-leggings, moccasins, head-dress. Women: Long shirt-dress with short ample cape sleeves, belt, leggings to the knees, moccasins.

(6) North Pacific (*Chilkat*). Men: Blanket or bark mat robe, shirt-coat (rare), legging-moccasins, basket hat. Women: Tanned skin shoulder-robe, shirt-dress with sleeves, fringed apron, leggings(?), moccasins, breechcloth(?).

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Consult the annual reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology; Bancroft, Native Races; Carr, in Proc. Am. Antiq. Soc., 1897; Catlin, Manners and Customs N. Am. Inds., 1841; Dellenbaugh, North Americans of Yesterday, 1901; Goddard, The Hupa, Publ. Univ. of Cal., 1904; Hariot, Virginia, 1590, repr. 1871; Mason, Primitive Travel and Transportation, Rep. Nat. Mus., 1894; Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, I-VI, 1851–57; Willoughby in Am. Anthrop., VII, nos. 1, 3, 4, 1905.

(W. H.)

Clubs. Every tribe in America used clubs, but, after the adoption of more effectual weapons, as the bow and the lance, clubs became in many cases merely a part of the costume, or were relegated to ceremonial, domestic, and special functions. There was great variety in the forms of this weapon or implement. Most clubs were designed for warfare. Starting from the simple knobstick, the elaboration of the war-club may be followed in one line through the straight-shafted maul-headed club of the Zuñi, Pima, Mohave, Paiute,Kickapoo, Kiowa, and Oto, to the slungshot club of other Pueblos, the Apache, Navaho, Ute, Oto, and Sioux, to the club with a fixed stone head of the Ute, Shoshoni, Comanche, Kiowa, and the Siouan tribes. Another line begins with the carved, often flattened, club of the typical pueblos, the Zuñi and Hopi, and includes the musket-shaped club of the northern Sioux, and the Sauk and Fox and other Algonquian tribes, and the flat, curved club with a knobbed head (Alg. *pogamoggan*, Fr. *cassetête*) belonging to some Sioux, and to the Chippewa, Menominee, and other timber Algonquians. Clubs of this type are often set with spikes, lance-heads, knife-blades, or the like, and the elk horn with sharpened prongs belongs to this class.

The Plains tribes and those of the N. forest country furnish many examples of dangerous looking ceremonial clubs of this character. There is, however, archæological evidence that rows of flint splinters or horn points were set in clubs by the Iroquois and the Indians of North Carolina, forming a weapon like the Aztec maquahuitl (Morgan, League of Iroquois, 359, 1851).

A series of interesting paddle-shaped clubs, ancient and modern, often with carved handles, are found in the culture area of the Salishan tribes. They are from 18 to 24 in. long, made of bone, stone, wood, and, rarely, copper. Shorter clubs, that could be concealed about the person, were also used. Le Moyne figures paddle-shaped clubs that were employed by Floridian tribes which in structure and function suggest a transition toward the sword.

Outside the Pueblos few missile clubs are found. Most Indian clubs are furnished with a thong for the wrist, and others have pendants, often a cow's tail, a bunch of hawk or owl feathers, or a single eagle feather.

The stone-headed clubs were usually made by paring thin the upper end of a wooden staff, bending it round the stone in the groove, and covering the withe part and the rest of the staff with wet raw-hide, which shrank in drying and held all fast. In many cases, especially on the plains, the handle was inserted in a socket bored in the stone head, but this, it would seem, is a modern process. The head of the slungshot club was a round or oval stone, entirely inclosed in rawhide, and the handle was so attached as to leave a pliable neck, 2 or 3 in. long, between the head and the upper end of the handle, also inclosed in rawhide.

The heads of the rigid clubs were of hard stone, grooved and otherwise worked into shape, in modern times often double-pointed and polished, catlinite being sometimes the material. The pemmican maul had only one working face, the other end of the stone being capped with rawhide. The hide-working maul followed the form of the typical club, but was usually much smaller.

The tribes of British Columbia and S. E. Alaska made a variety of clubs for killing slaves, enemies, salmon, seal, etc., and for ceremony. These clubs were usually handsomely carved, inlaid, and painted. The Eskimo did not make clubs for war, but a few club-like mallets of ivory and deer-horn in their domestic arts.

Mauls resembling clubs, and which could be used as such on occasion, were found among most tribes, the common form being a stone set on a short handle by means of rawhide, employed by women for driving stakes, beating bark and hide, and pounding pemmican.

Ceremonial clubs and batons were used, though few specimens of these now exist. The chief man of the Mohave carried a potato-masher-shaped club in battle, and clubs of similar shape have been found in caves in S. Arizona. The Zuñi employ in certain ceremonies huge batons made of agave flower stalks, as well as some of their ordinary club weapons, and in the New-fire ceremony of the Hopi a priest carries an agave-stalk club in the form of a plumed serpent (Fewkes). Batons were often carried as badges of office by certain officers of the Plains tribes and those of the N. W. coast. Captain John Smith describes clubs 3 ells long. The coup stick was often a ceremonial club. It is noteworthy that the parrying club was not known in America.

Consult Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 1897; Knight, Savage Weapons at the Centennial, Smithson. Rep. 1879, 1880; Moorehead, Prehist. Impls., 1900; Morgan, League of the Iroquois, 1904; Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus.

1888, 1890; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Smith in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1903. (W. H.)

Cokah (eyes 'open'). A Cree band of 100 skin lodges on the Fishing lakes, s. Saskatchewan, in 1856; named from their chief.—Hayden, Ethnog. amd Philol. Mo. Val., 237, 1862.

Colchopa. A body of Salish of Williams Lake agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 40 in 1889, the last time the name appears.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1889, 271.

Comiakin (*Qumiē'qEn*). A Salish tribe speaking the Cowichan dialect and inhabiting part of Cowichan valley, S. E. Vancouver id.; pop. 61 in 1911.

Comea-kin.—Can. Ind. Aff., 269, 1889. **Comiaken.**—Whymper, Alaska, 62, 1869. **Comiakin.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 417, 1898. **Ko-ne-a kun.**—Ibid., 1880, 316. **Xumē'Xen.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Commerce. Evidences of widespread commerce and rude media of exchange in North America are found in ancient shell-heaps, mounds, and graves, the objects having passed from hand to hand often many times. Overland, this trade was done on foot, the only domestic animal for long-distance transportation being the dog, used as a pack beast and for the travois and the sled. In this respect the north temperate zone of America was in marvellous contrast with the same latitudes of the Old World, where most of the commercial animals originated.

The deficiency in the means of land commerce was made up by the waters. Natural conditions in the section of the New World along the Arctic circle and on Hudson bay, continuously inhabited by the homogeneous Eskimo, in the inlets of the Atlantic coast, in the neighbouring Caribbean area, and in the archipelagoes of British Columbia and S. E. Alaska, encouraged and developed excellent water craft for commerce. Better still by far for the trader were the fresh-water rivers, navigable for canoes, of the Yukon, Mackenzie, St. Lawrence, Atlantic, Mississippi, and Columbia systems, in which neighbouring waters are connected for traffic by easy portages, a condition contrasting with that of Siberia, whose great rivers all end in frozen tundras and arctic wastes.

The North American continent is divided into culture areas in a way conducive to primitive commerce. Certain resources of particular areas were in universal demand, such as copper, jade, soapstone, obsidian, mica, paint-stones, and shells for decoration and money, as dentalium, abalone, conus, olivella, and clam shells.

The Eskimo, to whom the Arctic area belonged, carried on extensive commerce among themselves and with the western Athapascan tribes and the Algonquian tribes to the E. They knew where soapstone for lamps, jade for blades, and driftwood for sleds and harpoons could be found, and used them for traffic. They lived beyond the timber line; hence the Athapascans brought vessels of wood and baskets to trade with them for oil and other arctic products.

The Mackenzie-Yukon tribes were in the lands of the reindeer and of soft fur-bearing animals. These they traded in every direction for supplies to satisfy their needs (see *Fur-trade*). The Russians in Alaska and the Hudson's Bay Co. stimulated them to the utmost and taught them new means of capture, including the use of firearms. Remnants of Iroquois bands that were employed in the fur trade have been found on Rainy lake, on Red and Saskatchewan rs., even as far N. as the Polar sea and as far W. as the Siksika of the plains and the Takulli of British Columbia (Havard in Smithson, Rep., 318, 1879; Chamberlain in Am. Anthrop., VI, 459, 1904; Morice, N. Int. Brit. Col., 1904.) See *Caughnawaga*.

The Atlantic slope from Labrador to Georgia was the special home of Algonquian and Iroquoian tribes. Inland were found deer, bears, foxes, and turkeys. The salt-water bays and inlets not only supplied molluscs, crustaceans, fish, and aquatic birds in vast numbers, but stimulated easy transportation and commerce. The Great lakes and the St. Lawrence, moreover, placed the tribes about them in touch with the copper mines of lake Superior. Through this enlarging influence the Iroquois were ennobled and became the leading family of this area. A medium of exchange was invented in the shape of wampum, made from clam shells. The mounds of the S. portion of this slope reveal artifacts of copper, obsidian, and shell, which must have been transported commercially from afar along the water highways in birch-bark canoes and dugouts.

The Mississippi area was a vast receiving depot of commerce, having easy touch with other areas about it by means of portages between the headwaters of innumerable

streams; with the Chesapeake bay, the Great lakes, and the Mackenzie basins through the Ohio and the main stream; with the E. Rockies and Columbia r. through the Missouri and other great branches of the Mississippi in the w. Buffalo skins and horns were demanded by the Pueblos, while pemmican and beads enlivened trade. The mounds reveal dentalium shells from the Pacific, obsidian from the Rockies, copper from lake Superior, pipes of catlinite, and black steatite from Minnesota and Canada, and objects from the Atlantic.

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The Pacific Coast tribes occupied two areas that present quite opposite conditions in regard to commercial activity. From mount St. Elias s. to California, trade was active, transportation being effected in excellent dugout canoes; the waters and the lands offered natural products easy of access that stimulated barter. Copper, horn for spoons, eulachon, and Chilkat blankets were exchanged for abalone and dentalium shells, and baskets were bartered for other baskets and the teeth of a large southern shark, also for the furs of the interior Indians. The Haida regularly visited their Tsimshian neighbours, to exchange canoes for eulachon oil, wood suitable for boxes, and mountain-goat horn, while the Tlingit were intermediaries in diffusing the copper that came from the N. On the Columbia r. camass and moose were articles of commerce.

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Commerce was greatly stimulated through the coming of the whites by the introduction of domestic animals, especially horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, sheep, goats and poultry; by the vastly enlarged demand for skins of animals, ivory, fish, and native manufactures; by offering in exchange iron tools and implements, woven goods, and other European products desired by the Indians. The effects of this stimulated trade were profound, both for good and evil. Indians were drawn far from home. The Iroquois, for example, travelled with the fur traders into N. W. Canada.

Many kinds of Indian handiwork have entered into world commerce. Money is lavished on fine basketry, beadwork, wampum belts, ivory carvings, horn spoons, wooden dishes, silver work, costumes, feather and quill work, and especially Navaho blankets and Hopi and Zuñi textiles. In ancient times there were inter-tribal laws of commerce, and to its agents were guaranteed freedom and safety. (O. T. M.)

Comox. An important coast Salish tribe on both sides of Discovery passage, between Chancellor channel and cape Mudge, Brit. Col. Their proper name, Catlō'ltx, has been taken by Boas as the designation of one dialect of coast Salish, including, besides this, the Clahoose, Eeksen, Kakekt, Kaake, Tatpoos, Homalko, and Sliammon. Pop. of the tribe 38 in 1911; of those speaking the dialect, about 300. (J. R. S.)

Catlō'ltq.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes of Can., 10, 1889. **Commagsheak.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 234, 1848. **Co-moux.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 488, 1855. **Comox.**—Mayne. Brit. Col., 181, 1861. **Comuxes.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **K'ō'moks.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Ko-mookhs.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol. I., 269, 1877. **Komux.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 311, 1868. **Kowmook.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 120B, 1884. **S'komook.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 269, 1877 (Uguultas name). **S'tlaht-tohtlt-hu.**—Ibid. (own name). **Xōmoks.**—Boas, MS,. B. A. E., 1887 (Lekwiltok name).

Confederation. A political league for offense and defense was sometimes formed by two or more tribes, who entered into a compact or formal statement of principles to govern their separate and collective action. A looser, less formal, and less cohesive alliance of tribes was sometimes formed to meet some grave temporary emergency. The unit of a confederation is the organized tribe, just as the clan or gens is the unit of the tribe. The confederation has a supreme council composed of representatives from the several contracting tribes of which it is composed. The tribes forming a confederation surrendered to the league certain powers and rights which they had exercised individually. The executive, legislative, and judicial functions of the confederation were exercised by the supreme council through instruments appointed in the compact or afterward devised. Every tribe of the confederation was generally entitled to representation in the supreme federal council. The chiefs of the federal council and the sub-chiefs of each tribe constituted the local council of the tribe. The confirmation of officials and their installation were functions delegated to the officers of the confederation. The supreme federal council had practically the same officers as a tribal council, namely, a speaker, fire-keeper, door-keeper, and wampum-keeper or

annalist. In the Iroquoian confederation the original 5 tribes severally had a supreme war-chief, the name and the title of whom were hereditary in certain specified clans. The supreme federal council, sitting as a court without a jury, heard and determined causes in accordance with established principles and rules. The representation in the council of the Iroquois confederation was not based on the clan as its unit, for many clans had no representative in the federal council, while others had several. The supreme federal council of this confederation was organized on the basis of tribal phratries or brotherhoods of tribes, of which one phratry acted as do the presiding judges of a court sitting without a jury, having power to confirm, or on constitutional or other grounds to reject, the votes or conclusions of the two other phratries acting individually, but having no right to discuss any question beyond suggesting means to the other phratries for reaching an agreement or compromise, in the event that they offer differing votes or opinions, and at all times being jealously careful of the customs, rules, principles, and precedents of the council, requiring procedure strictly to conform to these where possible. The constituent tribes of the Iroquois confederation, the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca, constituted three tribal phratries, of which the Mohawk and Seneca formed the first, the Oneida and Cayuga the second, and the Onondaga the third; but in ceremonial and festal assemblies the last tribe affiliated with the Mohawk-Seneca phratry.

Among the looser confederations, properly alliances, may be mentioned that of the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi; the 7 council fires of the Dakota; and the alliance of the tribes of Virginia and Maryland called the Powhatan confederacy. To these may be added the loose Caddo confederacy, which, like the others, was held together largely by religious affiliation. The records are insufficient to define with accuracy the political organization of these groups. (J. N. B. H.)

Conkhandeenrhonon. An Iroquoian tribe living s. of St. Lawrence r. in 1635.

Conkhandeenrhonons.—Breboeuf in Jes. Rel. for 1635, 33, 1858. **Konkhandeenhronon.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 35, 1858.

Contarea. One of the principal Huron villages in Ontario in the 17th century; situated near the present Lannigan lake, Tiny tp., Simcoe co. See *Kontareahronon.*

Carmaron.—Champlain (1615), Œuvres, IV, 27, 1870. **Contareia.**—Jes. Rel. for 1656, 10, 1858. **Contarrea.**—Jes. Rel. for 1636, 94, 1858. **Kontarea.**—Jes. Rel. for 1642, 74, 1858.

Cook Ferry. A body of Ntlakyapamuk, probably belonging to the Nicola band, under the Kamloops agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 282 in 1882, 183 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff. Reps.

Cooptee. A Nootka winter village near the head of Nootka sd., w. coast of Vancouver id. **Coopte.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1902, app., 83. **Cooptee.**—Jewitt, Narr., 104, 1849.

Copper. Copper had come into very general use among the tribes N. of Mexico before the arrival of the white race in the Mississippi valley and the region of the Great lakes. The reign of stone, which in early times had been undisputed, was beginning to give way to the dominion of metal. It is probable that copper came into use in the N. as a result of the discovery of nuggets or small masses of the native metal among the débris deposited over a large area S. of the lakes by the sheets of glacial ice that swept from the N. across the fully exposed surface of the copper-bearing rocks of the lake Superior region.

These pieces of copper were at first doubtless treated and used as were stones of similar size and shape, but the peculiar qualities of the metal must in time have impressed themselves upon the acute native mind, and implements were shaped by hammering instead of by pecking. At first the forms produced would be much the same as those of the stone implements of the same people, but after a while the celts, hatchets, awls, knives, drills, spearheads, etc., would take on new forms, suggested by the peculiar properties of the material, and other varieties of implements would be evolved. The metal was too soft to wholly supersede stone as a material for the manufacture of implements, but its pleasing colour and its capacity for taking a high polish must have led at an early date to its use for personal ornaments, and on the arrival of the whites it was in great demand for this purpose over nearly the entire country.

A knowledge of the discovery of deposits of copper in the lake region passed in course of time beyond the local tribes, and it is not unlikely that it extended to Mexico, where the metallurgic arts had made remarkable headway and where the red metal was in great demand. That any extensive trade sprang up between the N. and the far S., however, seems improb-

able, since such communication would have led inevitably to the introduction of southern methods of manipulation among the more advanced tribes of the Mississippi valley and the Gulf coast and to the frequent presence of peculiarly Mexican artifacts in the burial mounds.

There can be no question that the supply of copper used by the tribes of E. United States came mainly from the Lake Superior region, although native copper in small quantities is found in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nova Scotia. It is not at all certain, however, that the natives utilized these latter sources of supply to any considerable extent before the coming of the whites. There seems to be little doubt that copper was somewhat extensively used in Alaska before the arrival of Europeans. It is possible that a small percentage of the copper found in mounds in the Southern states came from Cuba and Mexico, but there is no way of satisfactorily determining this point. The Lake Superior copper can often be distinguished from other copper by the dissemination through it of minute particles of silver.

The processes employed in shaping copper were at first probably confined to cold hammering and grinding, but heat was employed to facilitate hammering and in annealing, and possibly rude forms of swedging in moulds and even of casting were known, although little evidence to this effect has yet been obtained. It appears that in dealing with thin sheets of the metal, which were readily made by hammering with stone implements and by grinding, pressure with suitable tools was employed to produce repoussé effects, the sheet being laid for treatment on a mould of stone or wood, or on a pliable pad or a plastic surface. Certain objects of sheet copper with repoussé designs obtained from Indian mounds in Illinois, Ohio, Georgia, and Florida have attracted much attention on account of the very skilful treatment shown. That primitive methods of manipulation well within the reach of the aborigines are adequate to accomplish similar results is shown, however, by experiments conducted by Cushing.

The very considerable progress of the native metallurgist in copper working is well shown by examples of plating recovered from the mounds in Ohio and elsewhere. A head-dress belonging to a personage of importance buried in one of the Hopewell mounds, near Chillicothe, Ohio, found by Moorehead, consists of a high frontal piece made of sheets of copper covered with indented figures, out of which rise a pair of antlers imitating those of a deer. The antlers are formed of wood and neatly covered or plated with sheet copper (Putnam). Other examples from the same source are spool-like objects, probably ear ornaments, formed of thin sheets of copper over a wood base, and most skilfully executed. Willoughby has very effectively imitated this work, using a bit of native copper with boulders and pebbles from the beach as tools. Of the same kind of workmanship are numerous specimens obtained by Moore from mounds on St. Johns r., Fla., the most interesting being jaw-bones of wolves plated with thin sheets of copper. Other objects similarly treated are discs of limestone and beads of shell, bone, wood, and possibly other materials.

A popular belief exists that the Egyptians and other ancient nations, including the Mexicans and Peruvians, had a process for hardening copper, but there is no real foundation for this belief. The reputed hardened product is always an alloy. No specimen of pure copper has been found which has a greater degree of hardness than can be produced by hammering.

Although copper probably came into use among the northern tribes in comparatively recent times, considering the whole period of aboriginal occupancy, there can be no doubt of its extensive and widespread utilization before the coming of the whites. That the ancient mines of the Lake Superior region are purely aboriginal is amply shown by their character and by the implements left on the ground; and the vast extent of the work warrants the conclusion that they had been operated hundreds of years before the white man set foot on American shores. It is true that the influence of French and English explorers and colonists was soon felt in the copper-producing districts, and led in time to modifications in the methods of shaping the metal and in the forms of the articles made from it, and that, later, foreign copper became an important article of trade, so that, as a result, it is now difficult to draw a very definite line between the aboriginal and the accultural phases of the art; but that most of the articles recovered from aboriginal sites are aboriginal and made of native metal cannot be seriously questioned.

Considerable discussion has arisen regarding the origin and antiquity of certain objects of sheet copper, the most conspicuous of which are

several human figures in elaborate repoussé work, from one of the Etowah mounds in Georgia, and a large number of objects of sheet copper cut in conventional patterns, found in a mound on Hopewell farm, Ross co., Ohio. Analysis of the metal in this and similar cases gives no encouragement to the theory of foreign origin (Moore). The evident antiquity of the mounds in which these objects were found and the absence in them of other objects open to the suspicion of foreign (European) origin or influence tend to confirm the belief in their American origin and pre-Columbian age.

The state of preservation of the implements, utensils, and ornaments found in mounds and other places of burial varies greatly, but many specimens are in perfect condition, some having retained the high, surface polish acquired in long use. It happens that the presence of copper objects in association with more perishable objects of wood, bone, shell, and textile materials, has, through the action of the copper carbonates, resulted in the preservation of many precious things which otherwise would have entirely disappeared.

Of the various implements of copper, the celt, or chisel-like hatchet, has the widest distribution. The forms are greatly diversified, and the weight ranges from a few ounces to several pounds. The implement is never perforated for hafting, although hafts were undoubtedly used, portions of these having been preserved in a few cases. As with our own axes, the blade is sometimes widened toward the cutting edge, which is convex in outline. Many specimens, however, are nearly straight on the sides, while others are long and somewhat narrower toward the point. They could be hafted to serve as axes, adzes, or gouges. Some have one face flat and the other slightly ridged, suggesting the adze or gouge. The celt forms grade into other more slender shapes which have chisel edges, and these into drills and graver-like tools, while following in turn are needles and poniards, the latter being generally cylindrical, with long, tapering points, the largest examples being 2 or 3 ft. in length and weighing several pounds. The grooved axe is of rare occurrence, and where found appears to repeat the stone forms of the particular district. Squier and Davis illustrate a two-edged specimen with a hole through the middle of the blade from face to face, supposed to have been intended to aid in fixing the haft. Related in general shape to the axe is another type of implement sometimes called a spud. Its distribution is limited to the district lying immediately s. of the Great lakes. The socket is usually formed by hammering out lateral wings at the upper end of the implement and bending them inward. The purpose of this implement is not fully determined. With a long and straight handle it would serve as a spade or digging tool; with the handle sharply bent near the point of insertion it would become a hatchet or an adze, according to the relative position of the blade and handle. The natives had already come to appreciate the value of copper for knives, and blades of various forms were in use; usually these are drawn out into a long point at the haft end for insertion into a wood or bone handle. Arrowheads of various ordinary shapes are common, as are also lance and spear heads, the latter being sometimes shaped for insertion into the end of the wooden shaft, but more frequently having a socket, made as in the spud, for the insertion of the handle. Drills, needles, pins, fishhooks, etc., occur in considerable numbers, especially in the Northern states.

Personal ornaments are of great variety, including beads, pendants, pins, ear-discs, earrings, bracelets, gorgets, etc. The most interesting objects of copper do not come within either of the ordinary classes of ornaments, although they doubtless served in some way as adornments for the person, probably in connection with the ceremonial head-dress. These are made of sheet copper, and certain of their features are suggestive of exotic, though not of European, influence. The best examples are from one of the Etowah mounds in Georgia. Other remarkable objects found in mounds at Hopewell farm, Ross co., Ohio, appear to have been intended for some special symbolic use rather than for personal adornment, as usual means of attachment are not provided. The early voyagers, especially along the Atlantic coast, mention the use of tobacco pipes of copper. There is much evidence that implements as well as ornaments and other objects of copper were regarded as having exceptional virtues and magical powers, and certain early writers aver that some of the tribes of the Great lakes held all copper as sacred, making no practical use of it whatever.

Copper was not extensively used within the area of the Pacific states, but was employed for various purposes by the tribes of the N. W., who are skilful metal workers, employing to some extent methods introduced by the whites. Formerly the natives obtained copper

from the valley of Copper r. and elsewhere, but the market is now well supplied with the imported metal. It is used very largely for ornaments, for utensils, especially knives, and whistles, rattles, and masks are sometimes made of it. Perhaps the most noteworthy product is the unique, shield-like "coppers" made of sheet metal and highly esteemed as symbols of wealth or distinction. The origin of these "coppers" and of their peculiar form and use is not known. The largest are about 3 ft. in length. The upper, wider portion, and in cases the lower part, or stem, are ornamented with designs representing mythical creatures (Niblack, Boas).

The literature of copper is extensive; the principal works, especially those contributing original material, are: Beauchamp in Bull. N. Y. State. Mus, no. 73, 1903; Boas in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1895, 1897; Butler in Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll., VII, 1876; Cushing (1) in The Archæologist, II, no. 5, 1894, (2) in Am. Anthrop., VII, no. 1, 1894; Davis in Smithson. Rep. 1874, 1875; Farquharson in Proc. Davenport Acad., I, 1876; Foster, Prehist. Races, 1878; Foster and Whitney, Rep. on Geol. and Topog. L. Superior Land District (H. R. Doc. 69, 31st Cong., 1st sess., 1850); Fowke, Archæol. Hist. Ohio, 1902; Gillman in Smithson. Rep. 1873, 1874; Hamilton in Wis. Archæol., I, no. 3, 1902; Hearne, Journey, 1796; Holmes in Am. Anthrop., III, 1901; Hoy in Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., IV, 1878; Lapham, Antiq. of Wis., 1855; Lewis in Am. Antiq., XI, no. 5, 1889; McLean, Mound Builders, 1879; Mason in Proc. Nat. Mus., XVII, 1895; Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VIII, 1843; Moore, various memoirs in Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1894–1905; Moore, McGuire, et al. in Am. Anthrop., n. s., v, no. 1, 1903; Moorehead (1) Prehist. Impl., 1900, (2) in The Antiquarian, I, 1897; Nadaillac, Prehist. Amer., 1884; Niblack in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1888, 1890; Packard in Am. Antiq., XV, no. 2, 1893; Patterson in Nova Scotia Inst. of Sci., VII, 1888–89; Putnam (1) in Peabody Mus. Reps., XVI, 1884, (2) in Proc. A. A. A. S., XLIV, 1896; Rau (1) Archæol. Coll. Nat. Mus., 1876, (2) in Smithson. Rep. 1872, 1873; Reynolds in Am. Anthrop., I, no. 4, 1888; Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 1851; Short, N. Am. of Antiquity, 1880; Slafter, Prehist. Copper Impl., 1879; Squier, Antiq. of N. Y. and the West, 1851; Squier and Davis, Ancient Monuments, 1848; Starr, First Steps in Human Progress, 1895; Strachey (1585), Hist. Va., Hakluyt Soc. Publ., VIII, 1843; Thomas in 12th Rep. B. A. E., 1894; Whittlesey, Ancient Mining on Lake Superior, Smithson. Cont., XIII, 1863; Willoughby in Am. Anthrop., v, no. 1, 1903; Wilson, Prehist. Man. 1862, Winchell in Engin. and Min. Jour., XXXII, Sept. 17, 1881.

(W. H. H.)

Copway, George (*Kagigegabo*, 'he who stands forever.'—W. J.). A young Chippewa chief, born near the mouth of Trent r., Ontario, in the autumn of 1818. His parents were Chippewa, and his father, until his conversion, was a medicine-man. George was educated in Illinois, and after acquiring considerable knowledge in English books returned to his people as a Wesleyan missionary. For many years he was connected with the press of New York city and lectured extensively in Europe and the United States, but he is noted chiefly as one of the few Indian authors. Among his published writings are: The Life, History, and Travels of Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh (George Copway), Albany, 1847, and Philadelphia, 1847; The Life, Letters, and Speeches of Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh, New York, 1850; The Traditional History and Characteristic Sketches of the Ojibway Nation, London and Dublin, 1850, and Boston, 1851; Recollections of a Forest Life, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, 1851, and London, 1855; Indian Life and Indian History, Boston, 1858; The Ojibway Conquest, a Tale of the Northwest, New York, 1850; Organization of a New Indian Territory East of the Missouri River, New York, 1850; Running Sketches of Men and Places in England, France, Germany, Belgium and Scotland, New York, 1851. Copway also wrote a hymn in the Chippewa language (London, 1851) and cooperated with the Rev. Sherman Hall in the translation of the Gospel of St. Luke (Boston, 1837) and the Acts of the Apostles (Boston, 1838). He died at Pontiac, Mich., about 1863.

Coquitlam. A coast Salish tribe speaking the Cowichan dialect and inhabiting Fraser valley just above the delta, in British Columbia. They owned no land, being practically slaves of the Kwantlen. Pop. 24 in 1911.

Coquet-lane.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. I, 268, 1889. **Coquetlum.**—Ibid., 309, 1879. **Coquilain.**—Trutch, Map Brit. Col., 1870. **Coquitlam.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 413, 1898. **Coquitlan.**—Ibid., 74, 79, 1878. **Coquitlane.**—Ibid., 276, 1894. **Coquitlum.**—Ibid., 316, 1880 **Koquitan.**—Brit. Col. Map, Victoria, 1872 (named as a town). **Kwīkōt*L*em.**—Boas in MS., B.A.E., 1887. **Kwī'kwitlem.**—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902.

Counting. Two systems of counting were formerly in use among the Indians of North America, the decimal and the vigesimal. The latter, which was used in Mexico and Central America, was also in general use N. of Columbia r., on the Pacific slope, while between that area and the border of Mexico it was employed by only a few tribes, as the Pomo, Tuolumne, Konkau, Nishinam, and Achomawi. On the Atlantic side the decimal system was used by all except the Eskimo tribes. Both systems, based apparently on the finger and hand count, were as a rule fundamentally quinary. There are some indications, however, of a more primitive count, with minor tribal differences. In Siouan and Algonquian the word for 2 is generally related to that for arms or hands, and in Athapascan dialects to the term for feet. In a few languages, the Siksika, Catawba, Gabrieleño, and some others, 3 is expressed by joining the words for 2 and 1. In many others the name for 4 signifies 2 and 2, or 2 times 2, as in most of the Shoshonean dialects, and in Catawba, Haida, Tlingit, and apparently Kiowa; the Pawnee formerly applied a name signifying 'all the fingers,' or the 'fingers of the hand,' thus excluding the thumb. Five has usually a distinct name, which in most cases refers to one hand or fist. The numbers from 6 to 9 are generally based on 5, thus, 6=5+1, 7=5+2, etc.; or the names refer to the fingers of the second hand as used in counting; thus, among the Eskimo of Pt. Barrow 6 is 'to the other hand 1', 7 'to the other hand 2', and in many dialects 6='1 on the other hand.' There are exceptions to this rule, however; for example, 6 is 3 and 3 in Haida and some other dialects; in Bellacoola the name signifies 'second 1,' and in Montagnais (Algonquian), '3 on each side.' Although 7 is usually 'the second finger on the second hand,' in some cases it is based on 4, as among the Montagnais, who say '4 and 3.' Eight is generally expressed by 'the third finger on the second hand'; but the Montagnais say '4 on each side,' and the Haida '4 and 4'; in Karankawa it signifies '2 fathers,' and in the Kwakiutl and some other languages it is '2 from 10.' Im a number of languages the name for 9 signifies 1 from 10, as with the Kwakiutl, the Eskimo of N. W. Alaska, the Pawnee, and the Heiltsuk.

The numbers from 11 to 19 are usually formed in both systems by adding 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., to 10; but in the vigesimal the quinary count is carried out, 16 being 15+1, 17=15+2, etc., or, in some dialects, 17=10+5+2. Many of the Indians could count to 1,000, some by a regular system, while in a number of languages, as Tlingit, Cherokee, etc., its signification is 'great 100.' In Ottawa the meaning was 'one body'; in Abnaki, 'one box'; in Iroquois dialects, 'ten hand-claps,' that is ten hundreds; in Kiowa, 'the whole hand hundred.' Baraga and Cuoq give terms for figures up to a million or more, but it is doubtful if such were actually in use before contact with Europeans.

The common Indian method of counting on the hands, as perhaps is usual with most savage or uncivilized peoples, was to "tell off" the fingers of the left hand, beginning with the little finger, the thumb being the fifth or 5; while in counting the right hand the order was usually reversed, the thumb being counted 6, the forefinger 7, and so on to the little finger, which would be 10. The movement was therefore sinistral. Although the order in counting the first 5 on the left hand was in most cases as given above, the order of counting the second 5 was subject to greater variation. It was a common habit to bend the fingers inward as counted, but there were several western tribes whose custom was to begin with the clenched hand, opening the fingers as the count proceeded, as among the Zuñi. Among the tribes using the vigesimal system, the count of the second 10 was practically or theoretically performed on the feet, the 20 making the complete "man," and often, as among the Eskimo and Tlingit, receiving names having reference to the feet. The Zuñi, however, counted the second 10 back on the knuckles.

Indians often made use of numeral classifiers in counting, that is, the number name was modified according to the articles counted; thus, in the Takulli dialect of Athapascan *tha* means 3 things; *thane*, 3 persons; *that*, 3 times; *thatsen*, in 3 places; *thauh*, in 3 ways; *thailtoh*, all 3 things, etc. Such classifiers are found in many dialects, and in some are quite numerous.

Certain numbers have been held as sacred by most tribes; thus 4, probably owing to the frequent reference to the cardinal points in ceremonies and religious acts, has become sacred or ceremonial. Among the Creeks, Cherokee, Zuñi, and most of the Plains tribes, 7 is also considered a sacred number. For the Zuñi, Cushing says it refers to the 4 car-

dinal points plus the zenith, nadir, and centre or ego. Some of the Pacific Coast Indians regard 5 as their sacred number. Although 13 appears in most of the calendar and ceremonial counts of the cultured nations of Mexico and Central America, its use as a sacred or ceremonial number among the Indians N. of Mexico was rare, the Pawnee, Hopi, and Zuñi being notable exceptions.

Consult Brinton, Origin of Sacred Numbers, Am. Anthrop., 1894; Conant, Number Concept, 1896; Cushing, Manual Concepts, Am. Anthrop., 1892; Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 1862; McGee, Primitive Numbers, 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1900; Thomas, Numeral Systems of Mexico and Central America, ibid.; Trumbull, Numerals in American Indian Languages, Trans. Am. Philol. Ass'n, 1874; Wilson, Indian Numerals, Canad. Ind., I, 272, 1891. (C. T.)

Coup ('blow,' 'stroke'). The French-Canadian term adopted to designate the formal token or signal of victory in battle, as used among the Plains tribes. Coups are usually "counted," as it was termed—that is, credit of victory was taken, for three brave deeds, viz., killing an enemy, scalping an enemy, or being first to strike an enemy either alive or dead. Each one of these entitled a man to rank as a warrior and to recount the exploit in public; but to be first to touch the enemy was regarded as the bravest deed of all, as it implied close approach during battle. Among the Cheyenne it was even a point of bravado for a single warrior to rush in among the enemy and strike one with quirt or gun before attempting to fire, thus doubly risking his own life. Three different coups might thus be counted by as many different persons upon the body of the same enemy, and in a few tribes 4 were allowed. The stealing of a horse from a hostile camp also carried the right to count coup. The stroke (coup) might be made with whatever was most convenient, even with the naked hand, the simple touch scoring the victory. In ceremonial parades and functions an ornamented quirt or rod was sometimes carried and used as a coup stick. The warrior who could strike a tipi of the enemy in a charge upon a home camp thus counted coup upon it and was entitled to reproduce its particular design upon the next new tipi which he made for his own use and to perpetuate the pattern in his family. In this way he was said to "capture" the tipi. Warriors who had made coups of distinguished bravery, such as striking an enemy within his own tipi or behind a breastwork, were selected to preside over the dedication of a new tipi. The noted Sioux chief Red Cloud stated in 1891 that he had counted coup 80 times.

(J. M.)

Cowichan. A group of Salish tribes speaking a single dialect and occupying the S. E. coast of Vancouver id. between Nanoose bay and Saanich inlet, and the valley of lower Fraser r. nearly to Spuzzum, Brit. Col. The various bands and tribes belonging to this group aggregated 2,991 in 1902. The following list of Cowichan tribes is based on information obtained from Boas: On Vancouver id.—Clemclemalats, Comiakin, Hellelt, Kenipsim, Kilpanlus, Koksilah, Kulleets, Lilmalche, Malakut, Nanaimo, Penelakut, Quamichan, Siccameen, Snonowas, Somenos. Tateke, and Yekolaos. On lower Fraser r.—Chehalis, Chilliwak, Coquitlam, Ewawoos, Katsey, Kelatl, Kwantlen, Matsqui, Musqueam, Nicomen, Ohamil, Pilalt, Popkum, Scowlitz, Siyita, Sewathen, Snonkweametl, Skawawalooks, Squawtits, Sumas, Tait, Tsakuam, and Tsenes.

(J. R. S.)

Caw-a-chim.—Jones (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 5, 1857. **Ca-witchans.**—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., VII, 74, 1863. **Cowegans.**—Fitzhue in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 329. 1858. **Cowe-wa-chin.**—Starling, ibid., 170, 1852. **Cowichin.**—Douglas in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 246, 1854. **Cowitchens.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 247, 1862. **Cowitchins.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., 220, 1859. **Halkōmē'lEm.**—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902 (name of Fraser R. Cowichan for themselves). **Hue-la-muh.**—Mackay quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. II, 7 ('the people': own name). **Hum-a-luh.**—Ibid. ('the people': name by which the Cowichan of Yale and Hope call themselves). **Kauitchin.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **K.au'itcin.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Kawatskins.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 475, 1855. **Kawichen.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 234, 1848. **Kawitchen.**—Scouler in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., I, 224, 1841. **Kawitshin.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 221, 1846. **Kawitskins.**—De Smet, Oregon, Miss., 59, 1847. **Kowailchew.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 433, 1855. **Kow-ait-chen.**—Stevens in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 455, 1854. **Kowitchans.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 578, 1878. **Kowitsin.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 181, 1877. **Qāūitcin.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Quâmitchan.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., lx, 1877.

Cowichan Lake. A local name for Nootka Indians who in summer live on a reservation at the N. end of Cowichan lake, s. Vancouver id. There were only 6 there in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 10, 1911.

Cradles. In North American ethnology, the device in which the infant was bound during the first months of life. It served for both cradle and baby's carriage, more especially the latter. In the arctic region, where the extreme cold would have been fatal, cradles were not used, the infant being carried about in the hood of the mother's fur parka; the Mackenzie River tribes put the baby in a bag of moss. In the warmer regions also, from the boundary of Mexico southward, frames were not universal, but the child, wearing little clothing, was in some way attached to the mother and borne on her hip, where it partly rode and partly clung, or rested in hammock-like swings. The territory between these extremes was the home of the cradle, which is found in great variety. The parts of the cradle are the body, the bed and covering, the pillow and other appliances for the head flattening, the lashing, the foot-rest, the bow, the awning, the devices for suspension, and the trinkets and amulets, such as dewclaws, serving for rattles and moving attractions as well as for keeping away evil spirits. Cradles differ in form, technic, and decoration. Materials and designs were often selected with great care and much ceremony, the former being those best adapted for the purpose that nature provided in each culture area, and they, quite as much as the wish of the maker, decided the form and decoration.

Bark Cradles. These were used in the interior of Alaska and in the Mackenzie drainage basin. They were made of a single piece of birch or other bark, bent into the form of a trough, with a hood, and tastefully adorned with quillwork. The bed was of soft fur, the lashing of babiche. They were carried on the mother's back by means of a forehead band.

Skin cradles. Adopted in the area of the buffalo and other great mammals. The hide with the hair on was rolled up, instead of bark, and in much the same way, to hold the infant; when composed of hide only they were seldom decorated.

Lattice cradles.—On the plains, cradles made of dressed skins were lashed to a lattice of flat sticks, especially among the Kiowa, Comanche, and others; but all the tribes now borrow from one another. In these are to be seen the perfection of this device. The infant, wrapped in furs, was entirely encased. Over the face was bent a flat bow adorned with pendants or amulets and covered, in the best examples, with a costly hood. The whole upper surface of the hide was a field of beadwork, quillwork, or other decoration, in which symbolic and heraldic devices were wrought. The frame was supported and carried on the mother's back or swung from the pommel of a saddle by means of bands attached to the lattice frame in the rear. Among some tribes the upper ends of the frame projected upward and were decorated.

Board cradles.—Nearly akin to the last named is the form seen among the Iroquoian and Algonquian tribes of the E., in which a thin, rectangular board takes the place of the lattice. It was frequently carved and gorgeously painted, and had a projecting foot-rest. The bow was also bent to a right angle and decorated. The infant, after swaddling, was laid upon the board, and lashed fast by means of a long band. The tree for the Pawnee cradleboard was carefully selected, and the middle taken out so that the heart or life should be preserved, else the child would die. Equal care was taken that the head of the cradle should follow the grain. The spots on the wildcat skin used for a cover symbolized the stars, the bow the sky, and the crooked furrow cut thereon signified the lightning, whose power was typified by the arrows tied to the bow (Fletcher). All the parts were symbolic.

Dugout cradles.—On the N. Pacific coast the infant was placed in a little box of cedar. The region furnished material, and the adze habit, acquired in canoe excavation, made the manufacture easy. Interesting peculiarities of these cradles are the method of suspending them horizontally, as in Siberia, the pads of shredded bark for head flattening, and the relaxation of the child's body in place of straight lacing. Decorative features are almost wanting.

Matting cradles.—Closely allied to dugout cradles and similar in the arrangement of parts are those found in contiguous areas made from the bast of cedar.

Basket cradles.—On the Pacific slope and throughout the interior basin the basket cradle predominates and exists in great variety. Form, structure and decoration are borrowed from contiguous regions. In British Columbia the dugout cradle is beautifully copied in coiled work and decorated with imbrications. The Salish have developed such variety in basketry technic that mixed types of cradles are not surprising. In the coast region of N.

California and Oregon cradles are more like little chairs; the child's feet are free, and it sits in the basket as if getting ready for emancipation from restraint. The woman lavishes her skill upon this vehicle for the object of her affection. Trinkets, face protectors, and soft beds complete the outfit. Elsewhere in California the baby lies flat. In the interior basin the use of basketry in cradles is characteristic of the Shoshonean tribes. In certain pueblos of New Mexico wicker coverings are placed over them.

Hurdle cradles.—These consist of a number of rods or small canes or sticks arranged in a plane on an oblong hoop and held in place by lashing with splints or cords. The Yuman tribes and the Wichita so made them. The bed is of cottonwood bast, shredded, and the child is held in place in some examples by an artistic wrapping of coloured woven belts. The Apache, Navaho, and Pueblo tribes combine the basket, the hurdle, and the board cradles, the Navaho covering the framework with drapery of the softest buckskin and loading it with ornaments. The ancient cliff-dwellers used both the board and the hurdle forms.

Hammock cradles.—Here and there were tribes that placed their infants in network or wooden hammocks suspended by the ends. In these the true function of the cradle as a sleeping place is better fulfilled, other varieties serving rather for carrying.

Among the San Carlos Apache at least the cradle is made after the baby is born, to fit the body; later on a larger one is prepared. The infant was not placed at once after birth into the cradle after the washing; a certain number of days elapsed before the act was performed with appropriate ceremonies. When the mother was working about the home the infant was not kept in the cradle, but was laid on a robe or mat and allowed free play of body and limbs. The final escape was gradual, the process taking a year or more. The cradle distorted the head by flattening the occiput as a natural consequence of contact between the resistant pillow and the immature bone, and among certain tribes this action was enhanced by pressure of pads. The Navaho are said to adjust the padding under the shoulders also. Hrdlicka finds skull deformations more pronounced and common in males than in females. In many tribes scented herbs were placed in the bedding. Among the Yuma difference was sometimes made in adorning boys' and girls' cradles, the former being much more costly. Some tribes make a new cradle for each child, but among the Pueblo tribes, particularly, the cradle was a sacred object, handed down in the family, and the number of children it had carried was frequently shown by notches on the frame. Its sale would, it is thought, result in the death of the child. If the infant died while in the helpless age, the cradle was either thrown away (Walapai and Tonto), broken up, burned, or placed on the grave (Navaho and Apache), or buried with the corpse, laced up inside, as in life (cliff-dwellers, Kiowa). The grief of a mother on the death of an infant is intensely pathetic. The doll and the cradle were everywhere playthings of Indian girls.

Consult Fewkes in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 1897; Hrdlicka in Am. Anthrop., VII, nos. 2, 3, 1905; Mason in Rep. Nat. Mus., 161-212, 1887; Porter, ibid., 213-235.

(O. T. M.)

Credit Indians. A Missisauga band formerly living on Credit r., 10 m. west of Toronto. About 1850 they removed to Tuscarora tp., on Grand r., Ontario, by invitation of the Iroquois.—(Jones, Ojebway Inds., 211, 1861.) Pop. in 1911, 264 (Dept. Ind; Aff., pt. I, 22, 1911.)

Cree (contracted from Kristinaux, French form of *Kenistenoag*, given as one of their own names). An important Algonquian tribe of British America whose former habitat was in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, between Red and Saskatchewan rs. They ranged northeastward down Nelson r, to the vicinity of Hudson bay, and northwestward almost to Athabaska lake. When they first became known to the Jesuit missionaries a part of them resided in the region of James bay, as it is stated as early as 1640 that "they dwell on the rivers of the north sea where Nipissings go to trade with them"; but the Jesuit Relations of 1661 and 1667 indicate a region farther to the N. W. as the home of the larger part of the tribe. A portion of the Cree, as appears from the tradition given by Lacombe (Dict. Lang. Cris), inhabited for a time the region about Red r., intermingled with the Chippewa and Maskegon, but were attracted to the plains by the buffalo, the Cree, like the Chippewa, being essentially a forest people. Many bands of Cree were virtually nomads, their movements being governed largely by the food supply. The Cree are closely related, linguistically and otherwise,

to the Chippewa. Hayden regarded them as an offshoot of the latter, and the Maskegon another division of the same ethnic group.

At some comparatively recent time the Assiniboin, a branch of the Sioux, in consequence of a quarrel, broke away from their brethren and sought alliance with the Cree. The latter received them cordially and granted them a home in their territory, thereby forming friendly relations that have continued to the present day. The united tribes attacked and drove southwestward the Siksika and allied tribes who formerly dwelt along the Saskatchewan. The enmity between these tribes and both the Siksika and the Sioux has ever since continued. After the Cree obtained firearms they made raids into the Athapascan country, even to the Rocky mts. and as far N. as Mackenzie r. Mackenzie, speaking of the region of Churchill r., says the original people of this area, probably Slaves, were driven out by the Cree.

As the people of this tribe have been friendly from their first intercourse with both the English and the French, and until quite recently were left comparatively undisturbed in the enjoyment of their territory, there has been but little recorded in regard to their history. This consists almost wholly of their contests with neighbouring tribes and their relations with the Hudson's Bay Co. In 1786, according to Hind, these Indians, as well as those of surrounding tribes, were reduced to less than half their former numbers by smallpox. The same disease again swept off at least half the prairie tribes in 1838. They were thus reduced, according to Hind, to one-sixth or one-eighth of their former population. In more recent years, since game has become scarce, they have lived chiefly in scattered bands, depending largely on trade with the agents of the Hudson's Bay Co. At present they are gathered chiefly in bands on various reserves in Manitoba, mostly with the Chippewa.

Their dispersion into bands subject to different conditions with regard to the supply and character of their food has resulted in varying physical characteristics; hence the varying descriptions given by explorers. Mackenzie, who describes the Cree comprehensively, says they are of moderate stature, well proportioned, and of great activity. Their complexion is copper-coloured and their hair black, as is common among Indians. Their eyes are black, keen, and penetrating; their countenance open and agreeable. In regard to the women he says: "Of all the nations which I have seen on this continent, the Knisteneaux women are the most comely. Their figure is generally well proportioned, and the regularity of their features would be acknowledged by the more civilized people of Europe. Their complexion has less of that dark tinge which is common to those savages who have less cleanly habits." Umfreville, from whom Mackenzie appears to have copied in part what is here stated, says that they are more inclined to be lean of body than otherwise, a corpulent Indian being "a much greater curiosity than a sober one." Clark (Sign Language, 1885) describes the Cree seen by him as wretchedly poor and mentally and physically inferior to the Plains Indians; and Harmon says that those of the tribe who inhabit the plains are fairer and more cleanly than the others.

Their hair was cut in various fashions, according to the tribal divisions, and by some left in its natural state. Henry says the young men shaved off the hair except a small spot on the crown of the head. Their dress consisted of tight leggings, reaching nearly to the hip, a strip of cloth or leather about 1 ft. wide and 5 ft. long passing between the legs and under a belt around the waist, the ends being allowed to hang down in front and behind; a vest or shirt reaching to the hips; sometimes a cap for the head made of a piece of fur or a small skin, and sometimes a robe thrown over the dress. These articles, with moccasins and mittens, constituted their apparel. The dress of the women consisted of the same materials, but the shirt extended to the knees, being fastened over the shoulders with cords and at the waist with a belt, and having a flap at the shoulders; the arms were covered to the wrist with detached sleeves. Umfreville says that in trading, fraud, cunning, Indian finesse, and every concomitant vice was practised by them from the boy of 12 years to the octogenarian, but where trade was not concerned they were scrupulously honest. Mackenzie says that they were naturally mild and affable, as well as just in their dealings among themselves and with strangers; that any deviation from these traits is to be attributed to the influence of the white traders. He also describes them as generous, hospitable, and exceedingly good natured except when under the influence of spirituous liquor. Chastity was not considered a virtue among them, though infidelity of a wife was sometimes severely punished. Polygamy was common; and when a man's wife died it was considered

his duty to marry her sister, if she had one. The arms and utensils used before trade articles were introduced by the whites were pots of stone, arrow-points, spearheads, hatchets, and other edged tools of flint, knives of buffalo rib, fishhooks made out of sturgeon bones, and awls from bones of the moose. The fibrous roots of the white pine were used as twine for sewing their bark canoes, and a kind of thread from a weed for making nets. Spoons and pans were fashioned from the horns of the moose (Hayden). They sometimes made fishhooks by inserting a piece of bone obliquely into a stick and sharpening the point. Their lines were either thongs fastened together or braided willow bark. Their skin tipis, like those of the N. Athapascans, were raised on poles set up in conical form, but were usually more commodious. They occasionally erect a larger structure of lattice work, covered with birch bark, in which 40 men or more can assemble for council, feasting, or religious rites.

The dead were usually buried in shallow graves, the body being covered with a pile of stones and earth to protect it from beasts of prey. The grave was lined with branches, some of the articles belonging to the deceased being placed in it, and in some sections a sort of canopy was erected over it. Where the deceased had distinguished himself in war his body was laid, according to Mackenzie, on a kind of scaffolding; but at a later date Hayden says they did not practise tree or scaffold burial. Tattooing was almost universal among the Cree before it was abandoned through the influence of the whites. The women were content with having a line or two drawn from the corners of the mouth toward the angles of the lower jaw; but some of the men covered their bodies with lines and figures. The Cree of the Woods are expert canoemen and the women lighten considerably their labours by the use of the canoe, especially where lakes and rivers abound. A double-head drum and a rattle are used in all religious ceremonies except those which take place in the sweat house. Their religious beliefs are generally similar to those of the Chippewa.

The gentile form of social organization appears to be wanting. On account of the uncertain application of the divisional names given by the Jesuit missionaries and other early writers it is impossible to identify them with those more modernly recognized. Richardson says: "It would, however, be an endless task to attempt to determine the precise people designated by the early French writers. Every small band, naming itself from its hunting grounds, was described as a different nation." The first notice of the Cree divisions is given in the Jesuit Relation of 1658, which states that they are composed of four nations or peoples, as follows: Alimibegouek, Kilistinons of the bay of Ataouabouscatouek, Kilistinons of the Nipisiriniens, and Nisibourounik. At least 3 of these divisions are erroneously located on the Creuxius map of 1660, and it is evident from the Relation that at least 3 of them were supposed by the writer to have been situated somewhere s. or s. w. of James bay. Nothing additional is heard of them in the subsequent notices of the tribe, which is otherwise divided into the Paskwawininiwug and Sakawininiwug (people of the plains and of the woods), the former subdivided into Sipiwininiwug and Mamikininiwug (river and lowland people), the latter into Sakittawawininiwug and Ayabaskawininiwug (those of Cross *lake and those of N. Alberta). In 1856 the Cree were divided, according to Hayden, into the following bands, all or nearly all taking their names from their chiefs: Apistekaihe, Cokah, Kiaskusis, Mataitaikeok, Muskwoikakenut, Muskwoikauepawit, Peisiekan, Piskakauakis, Shemaukan, and Wikyuwamkamusenaikata, besides several smaller bands and a considerable number around lac Ile-a-la-Crosse in N. Saskatchewan who were not attached to any band. So far as now known the ethnic divisions, aside from the Cree proper, are the Maskegon, and the Monsoni. Although these are treated as distinct tribes, they form, beyond doubt, integral parts of the Cree. It was to the Maskegon, according to Richardson, that the name Kilistenaux, in its many forms, was anciently applied, a conclusion with which Henry apparently agrees.

In 1776, before smallpox had greatly reduced them, the population of the Cree proper was estimated at about 15,000. Most of the estimates during the last century give them from 2,500 to 3,000.** In 1911, there were approximately 18,000 Crees in Canada.

(J. M. C. T.)

Ana.—Petitot, Kutchin MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1869 ('foes': Kutchin name). **Annah.**—Mackenzie, Voy., 291, 1802 ('foes': Chipewyan name). **Ayisiyiniwok.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 649, 1883 (name used by themselves). **Castanoe.**—Stanwix conf. (1759) in Rupp, West. Penn., app., 140, 1846. **Chahis.**—Maxi-

*Probably Lac Ile-a-la-Crosse.

**Probably an error for " 12,500 to 13,000."

milian, Trav., II, 234, 1841 (Hidatsa name). **Christaneaux.**—Buchanan, N. Am. Inds., 156, 1824. **Christenaux.**—Writer of 1719 in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 424, 1885. **Christeneaux.**—Hutchins (1764) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Chris'-te-no.**—Lewis and Clark, Trav., 55, 1806. **Christenois.**—Ibid., 30. **Christianaux.**—La Harpe (1700), in French, Hist. Coll. La., III, 27, 1851. **Christianeaux.**—Gale, Upper Miss., map, 1867. **Christianux.**—Hutchins (1770) quoted by Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 37, 1851. **Christinaux.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 20, 1744. **Christineaux.**—French writer (1716) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 422, 1885. **Christinos.**—Proces verbal (1671) in Margry, Déc., I, 97, 1875. **Christinou.**—Hervas (*ca.* 1785) quoted by Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 348, 1816. **Chritenoes.**—Fisher, Interesting Acct., 190, 1812. **Cithinistinee.**—Writer of 1786 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., III, 24, 1794. **Clintinos.**—Ramsey in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 72, 1850 (misprint). **Clistenos.**—Rafinesque, introd. to Marshall, Ky., I, 32, 1824. **Clistinos.**—La Hontan, New Voy., I, 231, 1703. **Cnistineaux.**—Neill, Minn., 111, 1858. **Crees.**—Harmon, Jour., 313, map, 1820. **Cries.**—De Smet, Missions, 109, 1848. **Criqs.**—Henry, Trav. in Can., 214, 1809. **Criques.**—Charlevoix (1667), New France, III, 107, 1868 (so called by Canadians). **Cris.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, map, 1744. **Cristeneaux.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Cristinaux.**—Montreal treaty (1701) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 722, 1855. **Cristineaux.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 649, 1883. **Cristinos.**—La Chesnaye (1697) in Margry, Déc., VI, 7, 1886. **Crists.**—Vaudreuil (1716), ibid., 496. **Crus.**—Gunn in Smithson. Rep., 399, 1867. **Cyininook.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 148, 1883. **Eithinyook.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 23, 1836. **Eithinyoowuc.**—Franklin, Jour. Polar Sea, 96, 1824 ('men': their own name). **Ennas.**—Petitot in Can. Rec. Sci., I, 49, 1884 ('strangers', 'enemies': Athapascan name). **Eta.**—Petitot, Hare MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1869 ('foe': Kawchodinne name). **Ethinu.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 1, 1851. **Ethinyu.**—Ibid., 34. **Eythinyuwuk.**—Ibid., 1 (own name). **Guilistinons.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 79, 1858. **Gū'tskiā'wē.**—Chamberlain, inf'n, 1903 ('liars': Kutenai name). **Hillini-Lle'-ni.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 650, 1883. **Ininyuwë-u.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 33, 1851. **Ininyu-wuk.**—Ibid., 70 (name used by themselves). **Iyiniwok.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 649, 1883 ('men': name used by themselves). **Ka-lis-te-no.**—Lewis and Clark quoted by Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 408, 1816. **Keiscatch-ewan.**—Hutchins (1770) quoted by Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 37, 1851 ('people of Saskatchewan r.'). **Keiskatchewan.**—Ibid., 38. **Kelistenos.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 33, 1857. **Kenish-té-no-wuk.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 287, 1871. **Ke-nis-te-noag.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 33, 1885 (Chippewa name). **Kenistenoo.**—U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. ,454, 1838. **Kenistenos.**—Burton, City of the Saints, 117, 1861. **Kilisteno.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, V, 410, 1847. **Kilistinaux.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 92, 1858. **Kilistinon.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 20, 1858. **Kilistinos.**—Du Lhut (1684) in Margry, Déc., VI, 51, 1886. **Kilistinous.**—Charlevoix quoted by Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 407, 1816 **Killestinoes.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 107, 1816. **Killini.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 650, 1883. **Killisteneaux.**—Army officer (1812) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Killistenoes.**—Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., X, 99, 1823. **Killistinaux—.**Henry, Trav. in Can., 247, 1809. **Killistini.**—Duponceau quoted by Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 649, 1883. **Killistinoer.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 257, 1816 (German form). **Killistinoes.**—Edwards (1788) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., IX, 92, 1804. **Killistinons.**—Henry, Trav. in Can., 247, 1809. **Killistinous.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., I, 44, 1760. **Killistins.**—Ibid., map. **Kinishtiank.**—Belcourt (before 1853) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 227, 1872 (trans.: 'being held by the winds'). **Kinishtino.**—Baraga, Eng.-Otch. Dict., 63, 1878 (Chippewa name). **Kinisteneaux.**—Mackenzie (1801) quoted by Kendall, Trav., II, 289, 1809. **Kinistinaux.**—Henry, Trav. in Can., 214, 1809. **Kinistineaux.**—Ibid., 247. **Kinistinoes.**—Harmon, Jour., 67, 1820. **Kinistinons.**—Jes. Rel. 1672, 54, 1858. **Kinistinuwok.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 649, 1883 (Chippewa name). **Kinsteneaux.**—Lewis and Clark, Trav., 105, 1840. **Kinstinaux.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, 104, 1848. **Kiristinon.**—Jes. Rel. 1640 34, 1858. **Kislistinons.**—Du Chesneau (1681) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 161, 1855. **Kisteneaux.**—Ramsey in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 71, 1850. **Klistinaux.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 23, 1836. **Klistinons.**—Jes. Rel. (1671) quoted by Ramsey in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 71, 1850. **Klistinos.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 649, 1883. **Kneestenoag.**—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830 (Ottawa name). **Knisteaux.**—Howe, Hist. Coll., 357, 1851. **Knistenaus.**—Lewis and Clark, Trav., 45, 1806. **Knistenaux.**—Schermerhorn (1812) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 11, 1814. **Knisteneau.**—Farnham, Trav., 32, 1843. **Knisteneaux.**—Gass, Jour., 42, note, 1807. **Knisteneux.**—Harmon, Jour., 313, 1820. **Knisteno.**—Wrangell, Ethnol. Nachr., 100, 1839. **Knistenoos.**—Brackenridge, Views of La., 86, 1815. **Knistinaux.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq., Soc., II, 23, 1836. **Knistineaux.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 141, 1855. **Knistinos.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 148, 1883. **Krees.**—Henry, MS. vocab. (1812), Bell copy, B. A. E. **Kricqs.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., I, 170, 1753. **Kriés.**—Baudry des Lozières, Voy. a la Le., 242, 1802. **Kriqs.**—Lettres Edif., I, 645, 1695. **Kris.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms, I, map, 1760. **Kristenaux.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 148, 1883. **Kristeneaux.**—Franklin, Jour. to Polar Sea, 96, 1824. **Kristinaux.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 23, 1836. **Kristino.**—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War, 34, 1822. **Kyristin8ns.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 59, 1858. **Mehethawas.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 521, 1878. **Ministeneaux.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816 (misprint). **Naehiaok.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 148, 1883. **Nahathaway.**—West, Jour., 19, 1824. **Naheawak.**—Long, Exped. St. Peter's R., I, 376, 1824. **Nahhahwuk.**—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830 (said to be their own name). **Nahiawah.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, V, 410, 1847. **Nahioak.**—Maximilian, Trav., I, 454, 1839. **Nakawawa.**—Hutchins (1770) quoted by Richardson, Arct. Expd., II, 38, 1851. **Naka-we-wuk.**—Ibid. **Nathehwy-within-yoowuc.**—Franklin, Journ, to Polar Sea, 96, 1824 ('southern men'). **Nathe'-wy-within-yu.**—Ibid., 71. **Nation du Grand Rat.**—La Chesnaye (1697) in Margry, Déc., VI, 7, 1886. **Né-a-ya-óg.**—Hayden, Ethnol. and Philol. Mo. Val., 235, 1862 ('those who speak the same tongue': own name). **Ne-heth-a-wa.**—Umfreville (1790) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 270, 1859. **Nehethé-wuk.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 36, 1851 ('exact men': own name). **Nehethowuck.**—Shea, note in Charlevoix, New Fr., III, 107, 1868. **Nehethwa.**—Umfreville (1790) quoted by Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 418, 1816. **Nehiyaw.**—Baraga, Ojibwa Dict., 1878 (Chippewa name). **Nehiyawok.**—Lacombe, Dict., des Cris x, 1874 (own name;

from *iyiniwok*, 'those of the first race'). **Nenawehks.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 525, 1878. **Nenawewhk.**—Walch, map, 1805. **Nena Wewhok.**—Harmon, Jour., map, 1820. **Nithe-wuk.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 10, 1863. **Northern Uttawawa.**—Hutchins (1770) quoted by Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 38, 1851. **O'pimmitish Ininiwuc.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 56, 1824 ('men of the woods'). **Quenistinos.**—Iberville (1702) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 342, 1872. **Queristinos.**—Iberville in Margry, Déc., IV, 600, 1880. **Re-nis-te-nos.**—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. 1850, 122, 1851. **sa-hē'.**—Matthews, Hidatsa Inds., 200, 1877 (Hidatsa name). **Saie'kuŭn.**—Tims, Blackfoot Gram. and Dict., 124, 1889 (Siksika name: sing.). **Schahi.**—Maximilian, Trav., II, 234, 1841 (Hidatsa name). **sha-i-yé.**—Matthews, Hidatsa Inds., 200, 1877 (Assiniboin name). **Shi-e-á-la.**—Hayden, Ethnol. and Philol. Mo. Val., 235, 1862 (Sioux name); **Shi-é-ya.**—Ibid. (Assiniboin name: 'enemies,' 'strangers'). **Southern Indians.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 95, 1744 (so called by the Hudson Bay traders).

Cumshewa (corrupted from *Gô'mshewah*, or *Gô'msewa*, the name of its chief). A former Haida town at the N. entrance of Cumshewa inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. By the natives it was known as Hlkenul. It was almost entirely occupied by the Stawas-haidagai, (q. v.) According to John Wark's estimate, 1836–41, there were then 20 houses in the place and 286 people. This agrees closely with that still given by Cumshewa people as the former number. Cumshewa was one of the last towns abandoned when all the Indians of this region went to Skidegate.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Casswer.—Downie in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XXXI, 251, 1861. **Comshewars.**—Dunn, Hist. Oreg., 281, 1844. **Crosswer.**—Downie, op. cit. **Cumshawas.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 219, 1841. **Cumshewa.**—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 168B, 1880. **Cumshewes.**—Scouler in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Cumshuwaw.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 128, 1879. **Gumshewa.**—Deans, Tales from Hidery, 82, 1899. **Kit-ta-wās.**—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 168, 1880 (Tsimshian name). **Koumchaouas.**—Duflot de Mofras, Oreg., I, 337, 1844. **Kumshahas.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 73, 1856. **Kumshewa.**—Dawson, op. cit., 168. **Kumshiwa.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 26, 1884. **Łkē'nal.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905 (Haida name). **Tlkinool.**—Dawson, op. cit., 168 (Haida name).

Dadens (*Da'dens*). A Haida town on the S. coast of North id., fronting Parry passage, Queen Charlotte ids., British Columbia. It was the chief town of the Yaku-lanas previous to their migration to Prince of Wales id.; afterward the site was used as a camp, but, it is said, was not reoccupied as a town. It figures prominently in accounts of early voyagers, from which it would appear either that it was still occupied in their time or that it had only recently been abandoned. (J. R. S.)

Da'dens Inagā'-i.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905 (Inagā'-i = 'town'). **Tartanee.**—Douglas quoted by Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 162, 1880.

Dadjingits (*Dadji[1]ñgits*, 'common-hat village'). A Haida town on the N. shore of Bearskin bay, Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied for a brief time by part of the Gitins of Skidegate, afterward known as Nasagas-haidagai, during a temporary difference with the other branch of the group.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Dagangasels (*Dāgañasêls*, 'common food-steamers'). A subdivision of the Kona-kegawai of the Haida. They were of low social rank, and the name was used probably in contempt.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Daggers. Sharp-pointed, edged implements, intended to thrust and stab. Daggers of stone do not take a prominent place among the weapons of the northern tribes, and they are not readily distinguished from knives, poniards, lance-heads, and projectile points, save in rare cases where the handle was worked in a single piece with the blade. Bone was well suited for the making of stabbing implements and the long 2-pointed copper poniard of the region of the Great lakes was a formidable weapon. The exact use of this group of objects as employed in prehistoric times must remain largely a matter of conjecture. The introduction of iron soon led to the making of keen-pointed knives, as the dirk, and among the N. W. Coast tribes the manufacture of broad-bladed daggers of copper and iron or steel, modelled after European and Asiatic patterns, became an important industry.

For daggers of stone consult Moorehead, Prehist. Impls., 1900; Rau in Smithson. Cont., XXII, 1876; Thruston, Antiq. of Tenn., 1897; for metal daggers, see Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890. (W. H. H.)

Dahua (*Da'xua*). A Haida town N. of Lawn hill, at the mouth of Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte id., Brit. Col. It belonged to the Djahui-skwahladagai, and was noted in legend as the place where arose the troubles which resulted in separating the later N. W. Coast Indians from those of Skidegate inlet. It was also the scene of a great battle between the inlet people and those of the N. W. coast, in which the latter were defeated.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Daiyu (*Daiyū'*, 'giving-food-to-others town'). A Haida town on Shingle bay, E. of

Welcome point, Moresby id., w. Brit. Col. It was owned by a small band, the Daiyuahl-lanas or Kasta-kegawai, which received one of its names from that of the town.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Daiyuahl-lanas (*Daiyū ał lā'nas*, 'people of the town where they always give away food'). A division of the Raven clan of the Haida, named from one of its towns. A second name for the band was Kasta-kegawai (Q!ā'sta qē'ga-wa-i), 'those born at Skidegate cr.' It formerly occupied the coast between Alliford bay and Cumshewa point, but is now nearly extinct.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905.

K'āstak'ē'rauāi.—Boas, Fifth Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 26, 1889. **Q!ā'sta qē'ġawa-i.**—Swanton, op. cit. **Tai'ōtl lā'nas.**—Boas, Twelfth Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 24 ,1898.

Dance. Nature is prodigal of life and energy. The dance is universal and instinctive. Primarily the dance expresses the joy of biotic exaltation, the exuberance of life and energy; it is the ready physical means of manifesting the emotions of joy and of expressing the exultation of conscious strength and the ecstasy of successful achievement—the fruitage of well-directed energy. Like modern music, through long development and divergent growth the dance has been adapted to the environment of many and diverse planes of culture and thought; hence it is found among both savage and enlightened peoples in many complex and differing forms and kinds. But the dance of the older time was fraught with symbolism and mystic meaning which it has lost in civilization and enlightenment. It is confined to no one country of the world, to no period of ancient or modern time, and to no plane of human culture.

Strictly interpreted, therefore, the dance seems to constitute an important adjunct rather than the basis of the social, military, religious, and other activities designed to avoid evil and to secure welfare. A contrary view renders a general definition and interpretation of the dance complex and difficult, apparently requiring a detailed description of the various activities of which it became a part. For if the dance is to be regarded as the basis of these activities, then these ceremonies and observances must be defined strictly as normal developments of the dance, a procedure which is plainly erroneous. The truth appears to be that the dance is only an element, not the basis, of the several festivals, rites, and ceremonies performed in accordance with well-defined rules and usages, of which it has become a part. The dance was a powerful impulse to their performance, not the motive of their observance.

Among the Indians N. of Mexico the dance usually consists of rhythmic and not always graceful gestures, attitudes, and movements of the body and limbs, accompanied by steps usually made to accord with the time of some form of music, produced either by the dancer or dancers or by one or more attendant singers. Drums, rattles, and sometimes bone or reed flutes are used to aid the singers. Every kind and class of dance has its own peculiar steps, attitudes, rhythm, figures, song or songs with words and accompanying music, and costumes.

The word or logos of the song or chant in savage and barbaric planes of thought and culture expressed the action of the *orenda*, or esoteric magic power, regarded as immanent in the rite or ceremony of which the dance was a dominant adjunct and impulse. In the lower planes of thought the dance was inseparable from the song or chant, which not only started and accompanied but also embodied it.

Some dances are peculiar to men and others to women. Some dances are performed by a single dancer, others belong respectively to individuals, like those of the *Onthonrontha* ('one chants') among the Iroquois; other dances are for all who may wish to take part, the number then being limited only by the space available; still others are for specified classes of persons, members of certain orders, societies, or fraternities. There are, therefore, personal, fraternal, clan or gentile, tribal, and inter-tribal dances; there are also social, erotic, comic, mimic, patriotic, military or warlike, invocative, offertory, and mourning dances, as well as those expressive of gratitude and thanksgiving. Morgan (League of the Iroquois, 1, 278, 1904) gives a list of 32 leading dances of the Seneca Iroquois, of which 6 are costume dances, 14 are for both men and women, 11 for men only, and 7 for women only. Three of the costume dances occur in those exclusively for men, and the other 3 in those for both men and women.

In general among the American Indians the heel and the ball of the foot are lifted and then brought down with great force and swiftness in such wise as to produce a resounding concussion. Usually the changes of position of the dancer are slow, but the changes of attitude are sometimes rapid and violent. The women employ several steps, sometimes employed also by the men, among which are the shuffle, the

glide, and the hop or leap. Holding both feet together and usually facing the song altar, the women generally take a leap or hop sidewise in advance and then a shorter one in recoil, so that every two hops the position is slightly advanced. They do not employ the violent steps and forceful attitudes in vogue among the men. They keep the body quite erect, alternately advancing either shoulder slightly, which gives them a peculiar swaying or rocking motion, resembling the waving of a wind-rocked stalk of corn. Indeed, among the Onondaga, Cayuga, and other Iroquois tribes, one of the names for "woman" (*wathonwisas,* 'she sways or rocks') is a term taken from this rocking or swaying motion.

Among some tribes, when the warriors were absent on a hunting or war expedition, the women performed appropriate dances to insure their safety and success. Among the same people in the dances in which women may take part, these, under the conduct of a leader with one or more aids, form a circle around the song altar (the mat or bench provided for the singer or singers), maintaining an interval of from 2 to 5 feet. Then, outside of this circle the men, under like leadership, form another circle at a suitable distance from that of the women. Then the two circles, which are usually not closed between the leaders and the ends of the circles, move around the song altar from the right to the left in such manner that at all times the heads of the circles of dancers move along a course meeting the advancing sun (their elder brother), whose apparent motion is conversely from the left to the right of the observer. In the Santee Dakota dance a similar movement around the centre of the circle from right to left is also observed. Among the Muskhogean tribes, however, the two circles move in opposite directions, the men with the course of the sun and the women contrary to it (Bartram). Among the Santee the women may dance only at the meeting of the "medicine society" of which they are members; they alone dance the scalp dance while the warriors sing. Rev. John Eastman says that in dancing the Santee form 3 circles, the innermost composed of men, the middle of children, and the outermost of women. According to Le Page Du Pratz, these circles, among the Natchez, moved in opposite directions, the women turning from left to right, and the men from right to left. This movement of the circles from right to left seems designed to prevent the dancer in the entire course around the song altar from turning his back to the sun.

The Mandan and other Siouan tribes dance in an elaborate ceremony, called the Buffalo dance, to bring game when food is scarce, in accordance with a well-defined ritual. In like manner the Indians of the arid region of the S. W. perform long and intricate ceremonies with the accompaniment of the dance ceremonies which, in the main, are invocations or prayers for rain and bountiful harvests and the creation of life. Among the Iroquois, in the so-called green-corn dance, the shamans urge the people to participate in order to show gratitude for bountiful harvests, the preservation of their lives, and appreciation of the blessings of the expiring years. The ghost dance, the snake dance, the sun dance, the scalp dance, and the calumet dance, each performed for one or more purposes, are not developments from the dance, but rather the dance has become only a part of the ritual of each of these important observances, which by metonymy have been called by the name of only a small but conspicuous part or element of the entire ceremony.

Consult Bartram, Travels, 1792; Jesuit Relations, Thwaites, ed. I–LXXIII, 1896–1901; Margry, Déc., I–VI, 1875–86; Morgan, League of the Iroquois, 1857, 1904; Lafitau, Mœurs des Sauvages, 1724; Le Page du Pratz, Hist. de la Louisiane, 1758. (J. N. B. H.)

Dasoak ('flying'). A clan of the Huron.

Deer Skins. Apparently a division of the northern Athapascans, as they are mentioned as belonging to a group including the Beaver Hunters, Flatside Dogs (Thlingchadinne), and Slaves.—De Smet, Oregon Missions 164, 1847.

Dekanawida ('two river-currents flowing together.'—Hewitt). An Iroquois prophet, statesman, and lawgiver, who lived probably during the second and third quarters of the 15th century, and who, conjointly with Hiawatha, planned and founded the historical confederation of the five Iroquois tribes. According to a circumstantial tradition, he was born in the vicinity of Kingston, Ontario, in what then was probably Huron territory, He was reputed to have been one of 7 brothers. Definite tradition gives him rank with the demigods, owing to the masterful *orenda* or magic power with which he worked tirelessly to overcome the obstacles and difficulties of his task, the astuteness he displayed in negotia-

tion, and the wisdom he exhibited in framing the laws and in establishing the fundamental principles on which they were based and on which rested the entire structure of the Iroquois confederation. Omens foreshadowed his birth, and portents accompanying this event revealed the fact to his virgin mother that Dekanawida would be the source of evil to her people, referring to the destruction of the Huron confederation by that of the Iroquois. Hence at his birth his mother and grandmother with true womanly patriotism, sought to spare their country woes by attempting to drown the new-born infant by thrusting it through a hole made in the ice covering a neighbouring river. Three attempts were made, but in the morning after each attempt the young Dekanawida was found unharmed in the arms of the astonished mother. Thereupon the two women decided that it was decreed that he should live, and so resolved to rear him. Rapidly he grew to man's estate, and then, saying that he must take up his fore-ordained work, departed southward, first assuring his mother that in the event of his death by violence or sorcery, the otter skin flayed entire which, with the head downward, he had hung in a corner of the lodge, would vomit blood. Dekanawida was probably a Huron by blood, but perhaps an Iroquois by adoption. In the long and tedious negotiations preceding the final establishment of the historical confederation of the five Iroquois tribes, he endeavoured to persuade the Erie and the Neuter tribes also to join the confederation; these tribes, so far as known, were always friendly with the Huron people, and their representatives probably knew of Dekanawida's Huron extraction. Many of the constitutional principles, laws, and regulations of the confederation are attributed to him. His chiefship did not belong to the hereditary class, but to the merit class, commonly styled the 'pine-tree chiefs.' Hence, he could forbid the appointment of a successor to his office, and could exclaim, "To others let there be successors, for like them they can advise you. I have established your commonwealth, and none has done what I have." But it is probable that prohibition was attributed to him in later times when the true nature of the merit chiefs had become obscured. Hence it is the peculiar honour of the merit chiefs of to-day not to be condoled officially after death, nor to have successors to their chieftaincies. For these reasons the title Dekanawida does not belong to the roll of 50 federal league chiefships. (J. N. B. H.)

Dekanisora. An Onondaga chief who came into prominence in the latter part of the 17th century, chiefly through his oratorical powers and his efforts to maintain peace with both the French and the English. He was first mentioned by Charlevoix in 1682 as a member of an embassy from the Iroquois to the French at Montreal. He was also one of the embassy to the French in 1688, which was captured by Adario (Le Rat), and then released by the wily captor under the plea that there had been a mistake, blaming the French for the purpose of widening the breach between them and the Iroquois. Colden (Hist. Five Nat., I, 165, 1755) says Dekanisora was tall and well made, and that he "had for many years the greatest reputation among the Five Nations for speaking, and was generally employed as their speaker in their negotiations with both French and English." His death is supposed to have occurred about 1730, as he was a very old man when he was a member of an embassy at Albany in 1726. (C. T.)

Dekaury, Konoka. The eldest son and successor of Choukeka Dekaury, born in 1747. He was named Konoka ('Eldest') Dekaury, and is often mentioned as "Old Dekaury," but is equally well known as Schachipkaka. Before his father's death, in 1816, Konoka had joined a band of Winnebago who took part, in 1813, in the attack led by Proctor on Ft. Stephenson, on lower Sandusky r., Ohio, which was defended by Maj. George Croghan. He fought also in the battle of the Thames, in Canada. He was held for a time, in 1827, as a hostage at Prairie du Chien for the delivery of Red Bird. His band usually encamped at the portage of Wisconsin r., the site of the present Portage, Wis. Mrs. Kinzie (Wau-Bun, 89, 1856) describes him as "the most noble, dignified, and venerable of his own or indeed of any other tribe," having a fine Roman countenance, his head bald except for a solitary tuft of long, silvery hair neatly tied and falling back on his shoulders, and exhibiting a demeanour always courteous, while his dress was always neat and unostentatious. He signed the treaty of Prairie du Chien Aug. 19, 1825, on behalf of the Winnebago, and died on Wisconsin r. Apr. 20, 1836.

Other members of the family, whose name has been variously written DeKaury, DeKau-

ray, DayKauray, Day Korah, Dacorah, and DeCorrah, were noted. From Choukeka's daughters, who married white men, are descended several well-known families of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

(C. T.)

Delaware. A confederacy, formerly the most important of the Algonquian stock, occupying the entire basin of Delaware r. in E. Pennsylvania and S. E. New York, together with most of New Jersey and Delaware. They called themselves Lenàpe or Leni-lenàpe, equivalent to 'real men,' or 'native, genuine men'; the English knew them as Delawares from the name of their principal river; the French called them Loups, 'wolves,' a term probably applied originally to the Mahican on Hudson r., afterwards extended to the Munsee division and to the whole group. To the more remote Algonquian tribes they, together with all their cognate tribes along the coast far up into New England, were known as Wapanachki, 'easterners,' or 'eastern land people,' a term which appears also as a specific tribal designation in the form of Abnaki. By virtue of admitted priority of political rank and of occupying the central home territory, from which most of the cognate tribes had diverged, they were accorded by all the Algonquian tribes the respectful title of "grandfather," a recognition accorded by courtesy also by the Huron. The Nanticoke, Conoy, Shawnee, and Mahican claimed close connection with the Delawares and preserved the tradition of a common origin.

The Lenàpe, or Delawares proper, were composed of 3 principal tribes, treated by Morgan as phratries, viz: Munsee, Unami, and Unalachtigo, besides which some of the New Jersey bands may have constituted a fourth. Each of these had its own territory and dialect, with more or less separate identity, the Munsee particularly being so far differentiated as frequently to be considered an independent people.

The early traditional history of the Lenàpe is contained in their national legend, the Walam Olum. When they made their first treaty with Penn, in 1682, the Delawares had their Council fire at Shackamaxon, about the present Germantown, suburb of Philadelphia, and under various local names occupied the whole country along the river. To this early period belongs their great chief, Tamenend, from whom the Tammany Society takes its name. The different bands frequently acted separately, but regarded themselves as part of one great body. About the year 1720 the Iroquois assumed dominion over them, forbidding them to make war or sales of lands, a condition which lasted until about the opening of the French and Indian war. As the whites, under the sanction of the Iroquois, crowded them out of tneir ancient homes, the Delawares removed to the Susquehanna, settling at Wyoming and other points about 1742. They soon crossed the mountains to the headwaters of the Allegheny the first of them having settled upon that stream in 1724. In 1751, by invitation of the Huron, they began to form settlements in E. Ohio, and in a few years the greater part of the Delawares were fixed upon the Muskingum and other streams in E. Ohio, together with the Munsee and Mahican, who had accompanied them from the E., being driven out by the same pressure and afterward consolidating with them. The Delawares being now within reach of the French and backed by the western tribes, asserted their independence of the Iroquois, and in the subsequent wars up to the treaty of Greenville in 1795 showed themselves the most determined opponents of the advancing whites. The work of the devoted Moravian missionaries in the 17th and 18th centuries forms an important part of the history of these tribes (see *Missions*). About the year 1770 the Delawares received permission from the Miami and Piankishaw to occupy the country between the Ohio and White rs., in Indiana, where at one time they had 6 villages. In 1789, by permission of the Spanish government, a part of them removed to Missouri, and afterward to Arkansas, together with a band of Shawnee. By 1820 the two bands had found their way to Texas, where the Delawares numbered at that time probably at least 700. By the year 1835 most of the tribe had been gathered on a reservation in Kansas, from which they removed, in 1867, to Oklahoma and incorporated with the Cherokee Nation. Another band is affiliated with the Caddo and Wichita in w. Oklahoma, besides which there are a few scattered remnants in the United States, with several hundred in Canada, under the various names of Delawares, Munsee, and Moravians.

It is impossible to get a definite idea of the numbers of the Delawares at any given period, owing to the fact that they have always been closely connected with other tribes,

and have hardly formed one compact body since leaving the Atlantic coast. All the estimates of the last century give them and their connected tribes from about 2,400 to 3,000, while the estimates within the present century are much lower. Their present population, including the Munsee, is about 1,900, distributed as follows: "Moravians of the Thames," Ontario, 335; "Munsees of the Thames," Ontario, 112, with Six Nations on Grand r., Ontario, 171. Incorporated with Cherokee Nation, Okla., 870; Wichita res., Oklahoma, 95; Munsee, with Stockbridges, in Wisconsin, perhaps 260; Munsee, with Chippewa, in Kansas, perhaps 45.

According to Morgan (Anc. Soc., 171, 1877) the Delawares have three clans (called by him gentes), or phratries, divided into 34 subclans, not including 2 subclans now extinct. These clans, which are the same among the Munsee and Mahican, are: (1) Took-seat ('round paw,' 'wolf'). (2) Pokekooungo ('crawling,' turtle'). (3) Pullaook ('non-chewing,' 'turkey'). These clans—Wolf, Turtle, and Turkey—are commonly given as synonymous with Munsee, Unami, and Unalachtigo, the 3 divisions of the Delawares, exclusive of the New Jersey branch. According to Brinton they are not clans, but mere totemic emblems of the 3 geographic divisions above named. Of these the Unami held the hereditary chieftainship. The New Jersey branch probably formed a fourth division, but those bands broke up at an early period and became incorporated with the others. Many of them had originally removed from the w. bank of Delaware r. to escape the inroads of the Conestoga. The 3 clans as given by Morgan are treated under the better known geographic names.

The Took-seat, or Wolf clan, has the following 12 subdivisions: (1) Maangreet (big feet); (2) Weesowhetko (yellow tree); (3) Pasakunamon (pulling corn); (4) Weyarnihkato (care enterer, i.e. cave enterer?); (5) Tooshwarkama (across the river); (6) Olumane (vermilion); (7) Punaryou (dog standing by fireside); (8) Kwineekcha (long body); (9) Moonhartarne (digging); (10) Nonharmin (pulling up stream); (11) Longushharkarto (brush log); (12) Mawsootoh (bringing along).

The Pokekooungo, or Turtle clan, has the following 10 subdivisions, 2 others being extinct: (1) Okahoki (ruler); (2) Takoongoto (high bank shore); (3) Seeharongoto (drawing down hill); (4) Oleharkarmekarto (elector); (5) Maharolukti (brave); (6) Tooshkipakwisi (green leaves); (7) Tungulungsi (smallest turtle); (8) Welunungsi (little turtle); (9) Leekwinai (snapping turtle); (10) Kwisaesekeesto (deer).

The Pullaook, or Turkey clan, has the following 12 subdivisions: (1) Moharala (big bird); (2) Lelewayou (bird's cry); (3) Mookwungwahoki (eye pain); (4) Mooharmowikarnu (scratch the path); (5) Opinghaki (opossum ground); (6) Muhhowekaken (old shin); (7) Tongonaoto (drift log); (8) Noolamarlarmo (living in water); (9) Muhkrentharne (root digger); (10) Muhkarmhukse (red face); (11) Koowahoke (pine region); (12) Oochukham (ground scratcher).

The divisions of the Munsee, according to Ruttenber, were the Minisink, Waoranec, Waranawonkong, Mamekoting, Wawarsink, and Catskill. He names among the Unami divisions the Navasink, Raritan, Hackensack, Aquackanonk, Tappan, and Haverstraw, all in N. New Jersey, but there were others in Pennsylvania. Among the Unalachtigo divisions in Pennsylvania and Delaware were probably the Neshamini, Shackamaxon, Passayonk, Okahoki, Hickory Indians (?), and Nantuxets. The Gachwechnagechga, or Lehigh Indians, were probably of the Unami division. Among the New Jersey bands not classified are the Yacomanshaghking, Kahansuk, Konekotay, Meletecunk, Matanakons, Eriwonec, Asomoche, Pompton (probably a Munsee division), Rancocas, Tirans, Siconesses (Chiconessex), Sewapoo (perhaps in Delaware), Kechemeche, Mosilian, Axion, Calcefar, Assunpink, Naraticon, and Manta (perhaps a Munsee division). The Nyack band, or village, in Rockland co., N. Y., may have belonged to the Unami. The Papagonk band and the Wysox probably belonged to the Munsee.

The following were Delaware villages: Achsinnink, Ahasimus (Unami ?), Alamingo, Allaquippa, Alleghany, Aquackanonk, Au Glaize, Bald Eagle's Nest, Beaversville, Bethlehem (Moravian), Black Hawk, Black Leg's village, Buckstown, Bullets Town (?), Cashiehtunk (Munsee ?), Catawaweshink (?), Chikohoki (Unalachtigo), Chilohocki (?), Chinklacamoose (?), Clistowacka, Communipaw (Hackensack), Conemaugh (?), Coshocton, Crossweeksung, Custaloga's Town, Edgpiiliik, Eriwonec, Frankstown, (?), Friedenshuetten (Moravian), Fridensstadt (Moravian), Gekelemukpechuenk, Gnadenhuetten (Moravian), Goshgoshunk, Grapevine Town (?), Greentown (?),

Gweghkongh (Unami(?), Hespatingh (Unami (?), Hickorytown, Hockhocken, Hogstown (?), Hopocan, Jacob's Cabins (?), Jeromestown (?), Kalbauvane (?), Kanestio, Kanhanghton, Katamoonchink (?), Kickenapawling (?), Killbuck's Town, Kishakoquilla, Kiskiminetas, Kiskominitoes, Kittaning, Kohhokking, Kuskuski, Lackawaxen (?), Languntennenk, (Moravian) Lawunkhannek (Moravian), Lichtenau (Moravian), Macharienkonck (Minisink), Macock, Mahoning, Mamalty, Matawoma, Mechgachkamic(Unami ?,) Meggeckessou (?), Meniolagomeka, Meochkonck (Minisink), Minisink (Minisink), Mohickon John's Town (Mahican ?), Munceytown (Munsee), Muskingum, Nain, (Moravian), Newcomerstown, New Town, Nyack (Unami), Ostonwackin, Outaunink (Munsee), Owl's Town, Pakadasank (Munsee ?), Pakataghkon, Papagonk (?), Passayonk, Passycotcung (Munsee ?), Peckwes (?), Peixtan (Nanticoke ?), Pematuning (?), Pequottink (Moravian), Playwickey, Pohkopophunk, Queenashawakee, Rancocas, Remahenonc (Unami), Roymount, Salen (Moravian), Salt Lick, Sawcunk (with Shawnee and Mingo), Sawkin (?), Schepinaikonck (Munsee), Schipston (?), Schoenbrunn (Moravian), Seven Houses, Shackamaxon, Shamokin (with Seneca and Tutelo), Shannopin's Town, Shenango (with others), Sheshequin, Skehandowa (with Mahicans and Shawnee), Snakestown (?), Soupnapka(?) Three Legs Town (?), Tioga (with Munsee and others), Tom's Town, Tullihas, Tuscarawas, Venango (?), Wakatomica (with Mingo), Wechquetank (Moravian), Wekeeponall, Welagamika, White Eyes, White Woman, Will's Town (?), Wapeminskink, Wapicomekoke, Wyalusing, Wyoming, Wysox (?). (J. M.)

Abnaki.—For various forms applied to the Delawares, see under *Abnaki*. **Ă-ko-tcă-kă′ nĕⁿ′.**—Hewitt, Mohawk MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882 ('one who stammers in his speech': Mohawk name used in derision of the strange tongue. See other forms under *Mahican*). **Ă-ko-tcă-kă-nhă′.**—Hewitt, Oneida MS. vocab., B. A. E. (Oneida name). **A-kots-ha-ka-nen.**—Hewitt, Mohawk MS. vocab., B. A. E. (Mohawk form). **Ă-ku-tcă-ka″-nhă′.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1886 (Tuscarora form). **Ana-kwan'kĭ.**—Mooney in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 508, 1900 (Cherokee name; an attempt at the Algonquian *Wapanaqti*, 'easterners'). **Auquitsaukon.**—Stiles (1756) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VII, 74, 1801. **Delawar.**—Lords of Trade (1756) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 120, 1856. **Delawaras.**—Mt. Johnson Conference (1755), ibid., VI, 977, 1855. **Delawares.**—Lords of Trade (1721), ibid., V, 623, 1855. **De Lawarrs.**—Watts (1764) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., X, 524, 1871. **Delaways.**—Cowley (1775) in Arch. of Md., Jour. of Md. Convention, 94, 1892. **Delewares.**—Glen (1750) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 588, 1855. **Delewars.**—Campbell (1761) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 423, 1871. **Deleways.**—Croghan (1760), ibid., 248. **Deluas.**—Soc. Geog. Mex., 268, 1870. **Dillewars.**—Lewis and Clark, Trav., 12, 1806. **Lenais.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Lenalenape.**—Am. Pion., I, 408, 1842. **Lenalinepies.**—Jefferson (1785?), quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 669, 1855. **Lenap.**—Rafinesque, introd. to Marshall, Ky., I, 31, 1824. **Lenape.**—Heckewelder in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., X, 98, 1823. **Lenapegi.**—Gatschet, Shawnee MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1879 (Shawnee name). **Lenappe.**—Boyd, Ind. Local Names, 44, 1885. **Lenappys.**—Gordon (1728) quoted by Brinton, Lenape Leg., 33, 1885. **Lenawpes.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 65, 1851. **Lenelenape.**—Am. Pion., II, 189, 1843. **Lenelenoppes.**—Proud, Penn., II, 295, 1798. **Lenepee.**—Gale, Upper Miss., map, 1867. **Leni-Lenape.**—Nuttall, Jour., 250, 1821. **Lenna-lenape.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., VII, 1848. **Lennape.**—Ibid., bk. 5, 179. **Lennapewi.**—Squier quoted in Beach, Ind. Miscel., 28, 1877. **Lenni-lappe.**—Maximilian, Trav., 39, note, 1843. **Lenni-Lenápe.**—Loskiel (1794) quoted by Barton, New Views, app. 1, 1798. **Lenni-Lennápe.**—Barton, ibid., X. **Lenno Lenapees.**—Schoolcraft in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Proc., 80, 1844. **Lenno Lenapi.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 573, 1857. **Lenno-Lennape.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 44, 1836. **Lenopi.**—Easton treaty (1757) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 294, 1856. **Lenoppea.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 366, 1816. **Leonopi.**—Thompson in Jefferson, Notes, 283, 1825. **Leonopy.**—Conference of 1759 quoted by Brinton, Lenape Leg., 34, 1885. **Linapis.**—Rafinesque, Am. Nations, I, 121, 1836. **Linapiwi.**—Squier quoted in Beach, Ind. Miscel., 28, 1877. **Linnelinopies.**—Croghan (1759) quoted by Jefferson, Notes, 142, 1826. **Linni linapi.**—Rafinesque (1833) quoted by Brinton, Lenape Leg., 162, 1885. **Linnilinopes.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Linnope.**—McCoy, Ann. Reg. Ind. Aff., 27, 1836. **Llenilenapés.**—Nuttall, Jour., 283, 1821. **Loup.**—'Wolf,' the name applied by the French to the Delawares, Munsee, and Mahican; for forms see under *Mahican*. **Mochomes.**—Yates and Moulton in Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 47, 1872 ('Grandfather': title given to the Delawares by those Algonquian tribes claiming descent from them). **Nar-wah-ro.**—Marcy, Red River, 273, 1854 (Wichita name). **Renapi.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 44, 1836 (given as Swedish form, but properly the form used by the New Jersey branch of the tribe). **Renni Renape.**—Duponceau in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VII, note, 1822 (form used in New Jersey and Delaware). **Sag-a-na′-gä.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 338, 1851 (Iroquois name). **Tcă-kă′-nĕⁿ.**—Smith and Hewitt, Mohawk and Onondaga MS. vocabs., B. A. E., 1881 (Mohawk and Onondaga name). **Tcă-kă′-nhă′.**—Smith and Hewitt, Tuscarora, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, and Onondaga MS. vocabs., B. A. E., 1884 (Cayuga, Oneida, and Onondaga name). **Tsă-kă-nhă′-o-näⁿ.**—Ibid. (Seneca name). **Wapanachki.**—For various forms applied to the Delawares see under *Abnaki*.

Desnedekenade ('people of the great river'). A tribe of the Chipewyan group of the Athapascan family living along the banks of Slave r., Alberta and Mackenzie. There were 129 enumerated at Ft. Resolution and 227 at Fort Smith in 1911.

Des-nèdhè-kkè-nadè.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891.

Desnedeyarelottine ('people of the great river below'). An Etchareottine division living on the banks of the upper Mackenzie r., Nor. West. Ter.

Des-nèdhè-yaρè-l'Ottinè.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Gens du Fort Norman.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Tess-cho tinneh.**—Ross quoted by Gibbs, MS., B. A. E., 1866. **Tρi-kka-Gottinè.**—Petitot, Autour, op. cit. ('people on the water').

Dictionaries. Dictionaries have been made of at least 63 different North American Indian languages belonging to 19 linguistic families, besides many vocabularies of other languages. Of 122 dictionaries mentioned below more than half are still in manuscript.

Beginning with the Eskimauan family, vocabularies of Greenland Eskimo have been supplied by the labours of Egede (1750), Fabricius (1804), Kleinschmidt (1871), Rink (1877), and Kjer and Rasmussen (1893); of Labrador Eskimo, by Erdmann (1864); of Chiglit (Kopagmiut), by Petitot (1876); and there are collections by Pinart of the Aleutian Fox (Unalaskan Aleut) dialect (1871, MS.), and of that of the Kaniagmiut (1871-72, MS.).

In the Athapascan languages there are the dictionaries of Végréville for the Chipewyan (1853–90, MS.), the threefold dictionary of Petitot for the Montagnais (Chipewyan), Peau de Lièvre (Kawchodinne), and Loucheux (Kutchin) (1876); of Radloff for the Kenai (Knaiakhotana) (1874); of Garrioch (1885) for the Beaver (Tsattine); of Morice for the Tsilkotin (1884, MS.); of Matthews (1890, MS.) and Weber (1905, MS.) for the Navaho; and of Goddard for the Hupa (1904, MS.).

Of the languages of the Algonquian family, the Cree has dictionaries by Watkins (1865), Lacombe (1874), and Végréville (*ca.* 1800, MS.); the Montagnais, by Silvy (*ca.* 1678, MS.), Favre (1696, MS.), Laure (1726, MS.), and Lemoine (1901); the Algonkin, 3 by anonymous Jesuit fathers (1661, 1662, 1667, all MS.) and 1 each by André (*ca.* 1688, MS.), Thavenet (*ca.* 1815, MS.), and Cuoq (1886); the Micmac, by Rand (Micmac-English, 1854, MS., and English-Micmac, 1888); the Malecite-Passamaquoddy, by Demillier (*ca.* 1840, MS.); the Abnaki, by Rasles (1691, first printed in 1833), Aubéry (1712–15, MS.), Lesueur (*ca.* 1750, MS.), Nudénans (1760, MS.), Mathevet (*ca.* 1780, MS.), and Vetromile (1855–75, MS.); the Natick Massachuset, by Trumbull (1903); the Delaware, by Ettwein (*ca.* 1788, MS.), Dencke (*ca.* 1820, MS.), Henry (1860, MS.), Zeisberger (1887), and Brinton and Anthony (1888); the Ojibwa (Chippewa), by Belcourt (*ca.* 1840, MS.), Baraga (1853, new ed. 1878–80), Wilson (1874), and Férard (1890, MS.); the Potawatomi, by Bourassa (*ca.* 1840, MS.) and Gailland (*ca.* 1870, MS.); the Ottawa, by Jaunay (*ca.* 1740, MS.); the Shawnee, by Gatschet (1894, MS.); the Peoria Illinois, by Gravier (*ca.* 1710, MS.) and Gatschet (1893, MS.); the Miami Illinois, by Le Boulanger (*ca.* 1720, MS.); the Menominee, by Krake (1882–89, MS.) and Hoffman (1892); the Blackfoot (Siksika), by Lacombe (1882–83, MS.), Tims (1889), and McLean (1890, MS.)

In the Iroquoian languages there are dictionaries of the Huron (Wyandot), by Le Caron (1616–25, MS.), Sagard (1632, repr. 1865), Brebœuf (*ca.* 1640, MS.), Chaumonot (*ca.* 1680, MS.), and Carheil (1744, MS.); of the Iroquois Mohawk, by Bruyas (1862), Marcoux (1844, MS.), and Cuoq (1882); of the Iroquois Seneca, by Jesuit fathers (MS.); the Iroquois Onondaga, by Jesuit fathers (printed in 1860); of the Iroquois Tuscarora, by Mrs. E. A. Smith (1880–82, MS.) and Hewitt (1886, MS.); besides extended glossaries of the Cherokee, by Gatschet (1881, MS.) and Mooney (1885, MS.; and 1900, 19th Rep. B. A. E.).

Other linguistic families are represented by dictionaries or extended glossaries as follows: * * * * * * Koluschan, Chilkat, by Everette (*ca.* 1880, MS.); Chimmesyan, Tsimshian, by Boas (1898, MS.); Salishan, Kalispel by Giorda (1877–79), Twana by Eells (*ca.* 1880, MS.), and Nisqualli by Gibbs (1877); Chinookan, Chinook by Gibbs (1863) and Boas (1900, MS.), and Chinook jargon by Blanchet (1856), Gibbs (1863), Demers (1871), Gill (1882), Prosch (1888), Tate (1889), Coones (1891), Bulmer (1891, MS.), St. Onge (1892, MS.), and Eells (1893, MS.); Kitunahan, Kutenai, by Chamberlain (1891–1905, MS.). * * * * * * * * * * (W. E.)

Dishes. Vessels for the preparation and serving of food and other purposes were manufactured by all Indian tribes. While their use as receptacles prescribes a concavity of circular, oval, or oblong outline, there is a great variety of shape, decoration, etc., according to individual taste or tribal custom, and a wide range of material, as stone, shell, bone, ivory, horn, rawhide, bark, wood, gourd, pottery, and basketry.

The vessels for serving food were not used to hold individual portions, for the Indians ate in common; but the little dishes held salt and other condiments, small quantities of delicate foods, etc. The larger dishes contained preparations of corn and other soft vegetables, and the trays and platters were for game, bread, etc., or for mixing or preparing food. In many cases the cooking pot held the common meal, and portions were taken out by means of small dishes and ladles, in which they were cooled and eaten. Some dishes had special uses, as platters, mats, and trays for drying fruits, roasting seeds, etc., and as ceremonial bowls, baskets, etc.

From archæological sites have been collected many examples of dishes. Some made of soapstone were found in several Eastern and Southern states, and in Wyoming and California. Vessels formed of seashells, cut principally from *Busycon*, and also from *Cassis*, *Strombus*, and *Fasciolaria*, were found in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Georgia and Florida. Dishes of pottery come from many parts of the United States and some made of wood from Florida.

The Indians in general used dishes of wood, and even where pottery, basketry and bark were common, wooden vessels were made. Each region supplied suitable woods. A predilection for burl wood and knots was general. The majority of existing wooden vessels were fashioned with iron tools, but before metal was introduced they were excavated by means of fire and stone tools. Eskimo wooden dishes were sometimes cut from a single piece, but they usually had a rim of bent wood fastened to the excavated bottom and were oval in shape. Those of the N. W. Coast tribes were boxes of rectangular shape, with scarfed and bent sides attached to the bottom; but the Indians also had excavated dishes carved to represent animal forms in great variety, and small bowls of horn occur. The Salishan tribes made dishes of wood and horn which were elaborately carved. The northern Athapascans as a rule used dishes, platters, and trays of birch bark folded and sewed, but among some tribes the dishes were like those of the Eskimo.

The Chippewa had well-finished wooden dishes of rectangular, oval, or circular shape. The Iroquois made excellent dishes, cups, bowls, etc., of burl wood, and sometimes furnished them with handles. The Plains Indians also used in preference burl or knot wood, and while as a rule their dishes were simple in outline and homely, some specimens were well carved and finished.

Consult Goddard in Univ. Cal. Publ., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., I, No. 1, 1903; Holmes in 20th Rep. B. A. E., 1903; Moore in Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., X-XII, 1894–1903; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890; Swanton in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., V, 1905; Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894 (W.H.)

Djahui-gitinai (*Djaχui' gîtînā'i*, 'seaward Eagles'). A division of the Eagle clan of the Haida. They considered themselves a part of the Gitins of Skidegate, being simply those who lived farthest outward down Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. They formed the main part of the Eagle population at Naikun and cape Ball.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905.

Dj'āaquīg'it 'ena'i.—Boas, 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 26, 1889; ibid., 12th Rep., 25, 1898. **Tsāagwī' gyit'-inai'.**—Ibid.

Djahui-hlgahet-kegawai (*Djaχui'lgā'-xet qē' gawa-i*, 'those born on the seaward side of Pebble town'). A subdivision of the Hlgahet-gitinai, of the Haida of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905.

Djahui-skwahladawai (*Djaχui' sqoā'ladaga-i*, 'down-the-inlet Skwahladas'). A division of the Raven clan of the Haida. They were probably once a part of the Skwahladas who lived on the w. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., being distinguished from them by the fact that they lived seaward (*djahui*) down Skidegate inlet.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905.

Djāaqui'sk'uatl'adagā'i.—Boas, 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 26, 1889. **Tsāagwīsguatl'adegai'.**—Ibid., 12th Rep., 25, 1898.

Djigogiga (*Djigogī'ga*). A legendary Haida town of the Kasta-kegawai on Copper bay, Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. —Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Djigua (*Djī'gua*). A legendary Haida town on the N. shore of Crumshewa inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col,. whence the ancestress of the Djiguaahl-lanas, Kaiahl-lanas, Kona-kegewai, and Stawas-haidagai is said to have come.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 94, 1905.

Djiguaahl-lanas (*Djī'gua ał la'nas*, 'Djī'-guatown people'). A prominent division of

the Eagle clan of the Haida, so named from a legendary town on the N. side of Cumshewa inlet, whence their ancestress, who was also the ancestress of the Kaiahl-lanas, Kona-kegawai, and Stawas-haidagai, is said to have come. They lived in the town of Kloo.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Tsēgoatl lā'nas.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 25, 1898.

Djihuagits (*Djix̣uágîts*, Masset dialect *Chawagis*, 'always low water'). A Haida town on a creek just S. of Naikun, E. coast of Graham id., N.W. Brit. Col. Anciently it belonged to the Naikun-kegawai, but afterward to the Chawagis-stustae.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Djus-hade (*Djus-xadé*, 'people of the Djus island'). A division of the Eagle clan of the Haida, living on an island of the same name at the entrance of Tsooskahli, Queen Charlotte ids., and closely related to the Widja-gitunai, Tohlka-gitunai, and Chets-gitunai. They afterwards moved to the mouth of Masset inlet. A branch of the Kuna-lanas received the same name.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905.

Dzōs hāedrai'.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898.

Dog Creek. A Shuswap village or band on upper Fraser r. below the mouth of Chilcotin r., Brit. Col. Pop. 14 in 1904.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 72, 1904.

Do-gitunai (*Do-gîtᴀnā'-i*, 'Gitans of the west coast'). A division of the Eagle clan of the Haida. They are said to have branched off from the Mamun-gitunai, and, as the name implies, their towns and camping places were on the w. coast of Queen Charlotte id., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905.

Tōgyit'inai'.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Can., 22, 1898.

Dokis Band. A Chippewa band, so named from their chief, residing on a reservation of 39,030 acres at the head of French r., where it leaves lake Nipissing, Ontario. They have a large admixture of French blood, are Roman Catholics, and obtain a livelihood by hunting and fishing and by working in adjacent lumber camps. The sale of valuable timber has made their band the wealthiest in Ontario; their capital funds amount to $757,000.00. The band numbered 62 in 1884 and 89 in 1911.

(J. M.)

Domestication. The Indian learned a great deal from and was helped in his efforts by the actions of animals in their wild state. The period of domestication began when he held them in captivity for the gratification of his desires or they became attached to him for mutual benefit. In this process there are gradations:

1. Commensalism begins when food is left for serviceable animals to devour, so that these may give notice of danger or advantage. The coyote is said to reveal the presence of the mountain lion. Small animals are tolerated for their skins and flesh. Plants would be sown to attract such creatures as bees, and tame animals would be regularly fed at later stages.

2. Confinement is represented by such activities as keeping fish and other aquatic animals in ponds; caging birds and carrying off their young, gallinaceous fowl last; tying up dogs or muzzling them; corralling ruminants, and hobbling or tethering wild horses so as to have them near, keep them away from their enemies, or fatten them for eating. The aborigines had no difficulty in breeding some animals in confinement, but few wild birds will thus propagate, and the Indians could obtain those to tame only by robbing nests. Lawson says of the Congaree of North Carolina that "they take storks and cranes before they can fly and breed them as tame and familiar as dung-hill fowls."

3. Keeping animals for their service or produce, as dogs for retrieving game or catching fish, hawks for killing birds; various creatures for their fleece, hides, feathers, flesh, milk, etc., and taming them for amusement and for ceremonial or other purposes, were a later development. Roger Williams says the Narraganset Indians of Rhode Island kept tame hawks about their cabins to frighten small birds from the fields.

4. Actually breaking them to work, training dogs, horses, and cattle for packing, sledding, hauling travois, and, later, for riding, constitutes complete domestication.

In pre-Columbian times the dog was the most perfectly subdued animal of the North Americans, as much so as the llama in w. South America. But other species of mammals, as well as birds, were in different degrees rendered tractable. After the coming of the whites the methods of domesticating animals were perfected, and their uses multiplied. Moreover,

horses, sheep, cattle, donkeys, hogs, and poultry were added to the list, and these profoundly modified the manners and customs of many Indian tribes.

Domestication of animals increased the food supply, furnished pets for old and young, aided in raising the Indian above the plane of low savagery, helped him to go about, multiplied his wants, furnished a standard of property and a medium of exchange, took the load from the back of women, and provided more abundant material for economic, artistic, and ceremonial purposes.

Domestication had a different development in each culture area. In the Arctic region the dog was pre-eminent; it was reared with unremitting care, the women often suckling the puppies; all its life it was trained to the sled. As the dogs were never perfectly tamed, it was no easy task to drive a team of them; yet by the aid of dogs and sleds, in combination with umiaks, the whole polar area of America was exploited by the Eskimo, who found these an excellent means of rapid transit from Asia to the Atlantic. In recent years the successful introduction of the reindeer among the Alaskan tribes has proved a blessing.* The Mackenzie-Yukon district is a canoe country, and domestication of the dog was not vigorously prosecuted until the Hudson's Bay Company gave the stimulus. But southward, among the Algonquian and Siouan tribes of the Great lakes and the plains, this animal attained its best as a hunter and a beast of burden and traction. It was also reared for food and for ceremonial purposes. Not more than 50 pounds could be borne by one dog, but twice that amount could be moved on a travois. The coming of the horse (q. v.) to the Great plains was a boon to the Indian tribes, all of which at once adopted the new instrument of travel and transportation. The horse was apotheosized; it became a standard of value, and fostered a greater diversity of occupations. But the more primitive methods of domestication were still practised throughout the middle region. In the N. Pacific area dogs were trained to hunt; but here and elsewhere this use of the dog was doubtless learned from the whites. Morice writes of the Athapascan tribes of the interior of British Columbia: "Owing to the semi-sedentary state of those Indians and the character of their country, only the dog was ever domesticated among them in the common sense of the word. This had a sort of wolfish aspect, and was small, with pointed, erect ears, and uniformly gray, circumstances which would seem to imply that the domesticating process had remained incomplete. The flesh of these wolf dogs was relished by the employees of the North West and Hudson's Bay companies, who did not generally eat that of those of European descent. In a broader sense, those aborigines also occasionally domesticated and have continued to domesticate other animals, such as black bears, marmots, foxes, etc., which they took when young and kept as pets, tied up to the tent post or free. Such animals, as long as they remained in a state of subjection, were considered as members of the family and regarded as dogs, though often called by the endearing names of 'sons,' 'daughters,' 'grandsons,' etc. Birds were never caged, but might be seen at times hobbling about with the tips of their wings cut." * * * (O. T. M.)

*Have also been introduced into N. W. Canada and Labrador.

Donnacona. A Huron chief found by Jacques Cartier, in 1535, residing with his people at the junction of St. Croix (present St. Charles r.) and St. Lawrence rs., Quebec. Although Cartier was well received and kindly treated by this chief, he managed, partly by stratagem and partly by force, to convey the latter aboard his vessel and carry him to France where he soon died.

(C. T.)

Doosedoowe ('plover.'—Hewitt). A clan of the Iroquois.

Asco.—French writer (1666) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 47, 1855. **Doo-ese-doo-wé.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 46, 1851 (Seneca form). **Nicohès.**—French writer (1666), op. cit. **Tă-wis-tă-wis.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1886 (Tuscarora name).

Dostlan-lnagai (*Dō-sL!an-lnagā'-i*, 'west-coast rear-town people'). A local subdivision of the Stlenga-lanas, one of the larger Haida divisions on the Raven side, who lived on the N. W. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. A small section of them was called Kaiihll-anas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

Dū Hāadē.—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 2d s., II, sec. 2, 124, 1895. **TōstlEngilnagai'.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 22, 1898.

Dotuskustl (*Dō't!Ask!AsL*, 'those who left the west coast'). A subdivision of the Sagualanas, a division of the Eagle clan of the Haida. The name seems to imply that they formerly lived on the w. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., but in historical times they were in

the town of Kung, in Naden harbour, with the other Sagua-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905.

Douglas. The local name for a body of Lower Lillooet between Lillooet and Harrison lakes, Brit. Col.; pop. 67 in 1911.

Dramatic representation. Among many tribes ceremonies were dramatic in character. Every religious rite had its dramatic phases or episodes expressive of beliefs, emotions, or desires, but in certain instances the dramatic element dominated and became differentiated from the ceremony. In such cases there were masked and costumed actors with stage setting, effigies, and other properties, and events, historical or mythical, in the cultural history or life of the tribe were represented. The most elaborate of these exhibitions were those of the Pueblo peoples and the tribes of the N. W. coast.

* * * * * * * *

In the large wooden dwellings of the N. W. myths and legends were dramatized. The performance took place at one end of the house, where concealed openings in the painted wall admitted the actors who personated gods and heroes, and there were devices to give realistic effect to strange and magical scenes. Songs and dances accompanied the dramatic presentation.

Some of the great tribal ceremonies of the inland peoples, while religious in initiative, were social in general character. They portrayed episodes in the past history of the tribe for the instruction of the younger generation. There were societies a part of whose function was to preserve the history of its membership. This was done by means of song and the dramatic representation of the acts the song commemorated.

The Pawnee were remarkable for their skill in sleight-of-hand performances. Seeds were sown, plants grew, blossomed, and yielded fruit; spears were thrust through the body and many other surprising feats performed in the open lodge with no apparent means of concealment. During many dramatic representations, particularly those which took place in the open air, episodes were introduced in which a humorous turn was given to some current event in the tribe. Sometimes clowns appeared and by their antics relieved the tensity of the dramatic presentation. Among the Pueblo Indians these "delight-makers," as Bandelier translates the name of the *Koshare* of the Queres villagers, constitute a society which performs comedies in the intervals of the public dances.

Consult Bandelier, Delight Makers, 1900; Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 1895; Dorsey and Voth in Field Columb. Mus. Publ., Anthrop. ser.; Fewkes (1) in 15th and 19th Reps. B. A. E., 1897, 1900; (2) Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., II, 1900; (3) various articles in Am. Anthrop. and Jour. Am. Folklore; Fletcher in Proc. A. A. A. S., XLV, 1896; Matthews in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VI, 1902; Powell in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1900; Stevenson in 23d Rep. B. A. E., 1905. (A. C. F.)

Dreams and Visions. Most revelations of what was regarded by the Indians as coming from the supernatural powers were believed to be received in dreams or visions. Through them were bestowed on man magical abilities and the capacity to foresee future events, to control disease, and to become able to fill the office of priest or of leader. It was the common belief of the Indians that these dreams or visions must be sought through the observance of some rite involving more or less personal privation; an exception is found in the Mohave who believe that the dream seeks the individual, coming to him before birth, or during infancy, as well as in mature life. In general the initiation of a man's personal relations to the unseen through dreams and visions took place during the fast which occurred at puberty, and the thing seen at that time became the medium of supernatural help and knowledge, and in some tribes determined his affiliations. It was his sacred object. It had no reference to his kindred, but was strictly personal in its efficacy, and he painted it on his person or his belongings as a prayer for assistance—a call for help in directing his actions. Any dream of ordinary sleep in which this object appeared had meaning for him and its suggestions were heeded. Men with a natural turn of mind toward the mysterious frequently became shamans and leaders in rites which dealt with the occult. Such persons, from the time of their first fast, cultivated their ability to dream and to have visions; the dreams came during natural sleep, the visions during an ecstasy when the man was either wholly or partially unconscious of his surroundings. It was generally believed that such men had power to bring or to avert disaster through direct communication with the unseen.

Many of the elaborate ceremonies observed among the tribes were said to have been received through visions, the actual performance following faithfully in detail the prefiguration of the vision. So, too, many of the shrines and their contents were believed to have been supernaturally bestowed in a vision upon some one person whose descendants were to be the hereditary keepers of the sacred articles. The time for the performance of rites connected with a shrine, and also other ceremonies, frequently depended on an intimation received in a dream.

The dreams of a man filling an important position, as the leader of a war party, were often regarded as significant, especially if he had carried with him some one of the sacred tribal objects as a medium of supernatural communication. This object was supposed to speak to him in dreams and give him directions which would insure safety and success. Forecasting the future was deemed possible by means of artificially induced visions. The skin of a freshly killed animal, or one that had been well soaked for the purpose, was wound around the neck of a man until the gentle pressure on the veins caused insensibility, then in a vision he saw the place toward which his party was going and all that was to take place was prefigured. In some tribes a skin kept for this special purpose was held sacred and used for divining by means of an induced vision. Some Indians employed plants, as the peyote, or mescal button, for like purposes. That the spirit left the body and travelled independently, and was able to discern objects distant both in time and space, was believed by certain tribes; others thought that the vision came to the man as a picture or in the form of a complete dramatic ceremony.

The general belief concerning dreams and visions seems to have been that the mental images seen with closed eyes were not fancies but actual glimpses of the unseen world where dwelt the generic types of all things and where all events that were to take place in the visible world were determined and prefigured.

Consult Fletcher in 22d Rep. B. A. E., 1903; Kroeber in Am. Anthrop., IV, no. 2, 1902; Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896.

(A. C. F.)

Drills and Drilling. The first drill was a development of the primitive awl, a sharp-pointed instrument of bone, stone, or copper which was held in one hand, pressed against the object, and turned back and forth until a hole was bored. The point was set in a socket of bone or wood. By setting it in a transverse handle increased pressure and leverage were obtained, with increased penetrating power. Artificially perforated objects of bone, fish bones, ivory, pottery, stone, and wood, common to all periods of the world's history, are found in mounds, caves, shell-heaps, and burial places of the Indians. The holes vary from an eighth to a half inch in diameter, and from a fourth of an inch to 6 in. or more in depth. Shell, bone, and stone were drilled to make beads. Stone pipes with bowl and stem openings of different sizes were common, and whistles were made of stone and bone. Tubes in stone, several inches long, with walls scarcely an eighth of an inch thick, were accurately drilled. The columella of the Busycon shell was bored through for beads. The graceful butterfly-shaped objects found throughout E. United States were perforated with surprising accuracy. It has been said that in prehistoric times the natives bored holes through pearls by means of heated copper spindles. The points of drills were made of copper rolled into a hollow cylinder or of pieces of reed, or of solid metal,stone, shell, or wood. Boring by means of hollow drills was usual among all early races of Europe, Asia, and Africa; it was common also in Mexico, and instances are not rare in the mounds of Ohio and elsewhere in the United States, but in North America solid drill points were generally employed. Grass and bristles were also used as drills, being worked by twirling between the thumb and the index finger. Points of hard stone or metal usually cut by direct contact, but where the points were of wood, dry or wet sand proved more effectual. At times the points were separate from the shafts and were firmly attached to the latter by strings of hide or vegetal fibre. The rapidity with which a drill cuts depends on the velocity of the revolution, the weight and size of its different parts, the hardness of the abrading material and of the object drilled, the diameter of the hole, and its depth. The point used is indicated by the form of the perforation. The frequency with which objects are found bored from both sides is proof that the Indian appreciated the advantage of reducing friction. Progress in the elaboration of drills consisted mainly in heightening speed of revolution. If the drill-point be of wood, much depends on its hardness, for when too hard the wood grinds the sand to powder

while if it be too soft the grains catch at the base of the cavity and cut away the shaft. Only wood of proper texture holds the sand as in a matrix and enables it to cut to the best advantage. The insides of drill holes show by the character of their striæ whether the cutting was accomplished by direct pressure or with the aid of sand.

The simplest form of drill was a straight shaft, varying from a fourth to three-fourths of an inch in diameter and from 10 in. to 2 ft. in length. This shaft was revolved in alternating directions between the hands, or, when the shaft was held horizontally, it was rolled up and down the thigh with the right hand, the point of the drill being pressed against the object held in the left hand; or at times the object was held between the naked feet while the drill was revolved between the hands. This drill was in use at the time of Columbus and is the only one represented in the Mexican codices (Kingsborough, Antiq. of Mex., I, pl. 39). With the exception of the strap drill, which was apparently used only in the far N., this is the only form of drill referred to by early American writers.

The strap drill, used both as a fire drill and as a perforator, is an improvement on the shaft drill, both in the number of its revolutions and in the pressure which may be imparted to the shaft. The shaft is kept in position by means of the headpiece of wood, which is held in the teeth. A thong that is wound once round the shaft, one end being held in each hand, is pulled alternately to the right and to the left. The thong was sometimes furnished with hand pieces of bone or bear's teeth to give a firmer grip to the strap. This drill, apparently known to the cave people of France, as it certainly was to the early peoples of Greece, Egypt, and India, has been used by the Greenlanders from early times and is employed also by the Aleut. To a person using the strap drill the jar to the teeth and head is at first quite severe, but much of the disagreeable sensation disappears with use.

Closely related to the strap drill, but a great improvement over the latter, is the bow drill, which can be revolved with much greater speed. The head piece of the bow drill is held in position with the left hand, while the strap is attached to the two ends of a bow, and after wrapping around the shaft, as with the strap drill, is alternately revolved by a backward and forward motion of the bow

The pump drill, still employed in the arts, is said to have been known to the Iroquois and is used by the Pueblo Indians. This drill consists of a shaft which passes through a disc of stone, pottery, or wood, and a cross piece through which the shaft also runs; to each end of the cross-piece is attached a string or buckskin thong having sufficient play to allow it to cross the top of the shaft and to permit the cross-piece to reach close to the disc. This disc is turned to wind the string about the shaft; this raises the crosspiece. By pressing down the crosspiece after a few turns have been taken, the shaft is made to revolve and the disc receives sufficient impetus to rewind the string, which by successive pressure and release, continues the reciprocal movement necessary to cutting. The speed attained by the pump drill is much greater than with the bow drill or the strap drill, and the right hand is left free to hold the object that is being drilled. The pump drill, although long in common use among the Pueblo Indians, is probably of foreign origin. * * * * *

Consult Hough, Firemaking Apparatus, Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1888; McGuire, A Study of the Primitive Methods of Drilling, Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1894. (J. D. M.)

Duck Lake. A local name for a band of Okinagan in s. w. British Columbia; pop. 24 in 1901.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1901, pt. II, 166.

Dyes and Pigments. Most of the Indian tribes of North America made permanent dyes from organic materials. The demand for these dyes arose when basketry, quillwork, and other textile industries had reached a considerable degree of advancement, and there was need of diversity of colour in ornamentation, as well as permanency of colour, which pigments alone could not supply.

Dyes. The California tribes and many others who made baskets were usually satisfied with natural colours. These are the red and black of bark, the white of grass stems, the pale yellow of peeled rods or rushes, and the brown of root bark. A few dyes were known, however, notably a black or dark grey on splints which had been buried in mud. The Hupa obtained bright yellow from lichens, another colour from the roots of the Oregon grape, and a brownish red from alder bark. Most of the tribes of the S. W. use only black for designs on baskets, and, rarely, red dyes. The Hopi, however, have a larger

number of native dyes for basketry splints than any other tribe, and the Apache, Walapai, and Havasupai have a number of vegetal dyes that are not used in basketry. The Abnaki and other tribes made fugitive stains from pokeberries and fruits of the blueberry and elder. Lichens, goldenseal, bloodroot, and the bark of the butternut and other trees were also used by the northern and eastern tribes, and in southern regions the prickly pear. The Virginia Indians, according to Hariot, used sumach, a kind of seed, a small root, and the bark of a tree to dye their hair, as well as to colour their faces red and to dye mantles of deerskin and the rushes for baskets and mats. The tribes of the N. W. coast employed a number of harmonious vegetal colours in their baskets. Most of the native dyes of the Indians were superseded by others introduced, especially, in late years, by aniline colours.

Quillwork, formerly widespread, was generally superseded by beadwork, and the native dyes employed in the art have fallen almost into disuse. Some of the N. W. Coast tribes, the Eskimo, and the northern Athapascans alone practise quillworking in its purity, but its former range was extensive.

Native vegetal blanket dyes are found in use only among the Chilkat of Alaska, who still retain them in weaving their ceremonial shawls. The Nez Percés and the Navaho formerly used permanent vegetal dyes of pleasing colours for wool. With the latter these dyes have given way so recently to aniline colours that the details of their manufacture have not become lost. The use of dyes required a knowledge of mordants; for this purpose urine was commonly employed by the Navaho, Hopi, and Zuñi, besides an impure native alum, and an iron salt mixed with organic acids to produce black. It has been assumed that, since the weaver's art seems to be accultural with the Navaho, the mordant dyes may have been derived from the Pueblos, who, in turn, may have received them from the Spaniards. Matthews, however, controverts the opinion that the Navaho learned the art of weaving from the Pueblos; and, indeed, there is no reason why the Indians should not have become acquainted with various mordants through the practice of the culinary art or other domestic arts in which fire is employed.

Pigments. The inorganic colours used by the Indians were mostly derived from iron-bearing minerals, such as ochres and other ores, and stained earths. These furnished various tints, as brown, red, green, blue, yellow, orange, and purple. The search for good colours was assiduously pursued; quarries were opened and a commerce in their products was carried on. White was derived from kaolin, limestone and gypsum; black from graphite, powdered coal, charcoal, or soot; green and blue from copper ores, phosphate of iron, etc. Pigments were used for facial decoration, red being most prized, for which reason the vermilion of the trader was eagerly adopted, but the intent of face painting was generally totemic or religious, and not merely ornamental. Pigments were rubbed into soft tanned skins, giving the effect of dye, and were mixed with various media for painting the wood and leather of boxes, arrows, spears, shields, tipis, robes, parfleche cases, etc. Among the Southwestern tribes, in particular, pigments were mixed with sand for dry paintings while pigments of iron earths or kaolin were employed for decorating pottery. In connection with the preparation and use of pigments are grinding slabs and mullers, mortars and pestles, brushes and paint sticks, and a great variety of pouches and pots for carrying or for preserving them. The media for applying the pigments varied with the objects to be decorated and with tribal or personal usage. In general, face paint was mixed with grease or saliva, while the medium for wood or skin was grease or glue. The N.W. Coast Indians put grease on their faces before applying the paint. Among some of the Pueblos, at least, an emulsion of fat seeds was made with the pigment, and this was applied by spurting from the mouth.

Consult Dorsey in Field Columb. Mus. Publ., Anthrop. ser.; Fewkes in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 1898; Goddard, Life and Culture of the Hupa, 1903; Holmes in Am. Anthrop., v, No. 3, 1903; Hough (1) in Am. Anthrop., xi, May, 1898; (2) in Rep. Nat. Mus., 1900 and 1901; Kroeber in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xviii, pt. 1, 1902; Mason, Aboriginal American Basketry, 1902; Matthews in 3d Rep. B. A. E., 1884; Pepper, Native Navajo Dyes, in Papoose, Feb., 1902; Stephen in Internat. Folk-lore Cong., i, 1898; Wissler, in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xviii, pt. 3, 1904.

(W. H.)

Eagle. Among the many birds held in superstitious and appreciative regard by the

aborigines of North America, the eagle, by reason of its majestic, solitary, and mysterious nature, became an especial object of worship. This is expressed in the employment of the eagle by the Indian for religious and æsthetic purposes only. The wing bones were fashioned into whistles to be carried by warriors or used in ceremonies, and the talons formed powerful amulets or fetishes, having secondary value as ornaments; the feathers were, however, of the greatest importance. The capture of eagles for their feathers was a hazardous branch of hunting, requiring great skill. Among some tribes eagle-killing was delegated to certain men. Owing to the difficulty of getting within bowshot of the bird, it was often trapped, or the eyrie was visited to secure the young. Eagles are still kept in captivity by the Pueblo Indians as in the time of Coronado (14th Rep. B. A. E., 516, 1896). The striking war bonnet of the Plains tribes was made of eagle feathers and was highly valued, for it is said that one pony was the price of a perfect tail of 12 feathers of the "war eagle," i. e., the white plumes with black tips. Other varieties, with bars across the feathers, are regarded as inferior (Mooney). Warriors of the Plains tribes usually wore the feathers of the golden eagle only, and it is probable that the customs of many tribes prescribed like discriminations as to feathers of different species. Many tribes wore one or more eagle feathers in the hair, and these feathers were often cut, coloured, or otherwise decorated with some cognizance of the wearer. It was the custom of the Pillager Chippewa to allow a warrior who scalped an enemy to wear on his head two eagle feathers, and the act of capturing a wounded prisoner on the battlefield earned the distinction of wearing five. Fans made of the primary feathers of the eagle formed an accessory to the costume of the Sioux and other tribes. Eagle feathers were also attached as ornaments to the buckskin shirts worn by men, and war costumes and paraphernalia, including shields, were ornamented with them. As one of the prominent totemic animals, the eagle gave its name to many clans and religious fraternities. It is probable that nearly every tribe in the United States recognizing clan or gentile organization had an eagle clan or gens at some period in its history.

The eagle held an important place in symbolic art. It was depicted by all the methods of art expression known to the Indian, appearing on pottery, basketry, textiles, beadwork, quillwork, shields, crests, totem poles, house and grave posts, pipes, rattles, and objects pertaining to cult and ceremony. It was also represented in the primitive drama connected with ceremonies. Many tribes possessed eagle deities, as the Kwahu, the eagle kachina of the Hopi of Arizona, and the Eagle god of the Miwok of California.

Among the Haida, passes made with eagle fans were thought to be effectual in conjuring, and this use reappears in many tribes. The wing-bones were often employed as sucking tubes, with which medicine-men pretended to remove disease. The Tlingit and other North Pacific tribes used eagle down for ceremonial sprinkling on the hair, masks, and dance costume; it was also scattered in the air, being blown through a tube or sprinkled by hand. The Pawnee and other Plains tribes as well as the Pueblos also used the down in ceremonies, and it was probably a general custom. Among the Hopi the eagle is generally associated with the Sky god, and its feathers are used with discs to represent the Sun god (Fewkes).

The use of eagle feathers in religion is nowhere better shown than among the Pueblos, when downy plumes are attached to masks, rattles, prayer-sticks, and other cult objects entering into ceremonies. For this purpose a great quantity of feathers is yearly required. The Hopi clans claimed the eagle nests in the localities where they formerly resided, and caught in traps or took from the nests eaglets, whose down was used in ceremonies. The eaglets, when required for feathers, have their heads washed; they are killed by pressure on the thorax, and buried with appropriate rites in special cemeteries, in which offerings of small wooden images and bows and arrows are yearly deposited. The interior Salish also are said by Teit to have property in eagles. Near the present Hopi villages there are shrines in which offerings of eagle eggs carved from wood are placed during the winter solstice for the increase of eagles. Among the Zuñi, feathers shed by their captive eagles have special significance, though the feathers are also regularly plucked and form a staple article of trade.

The mythology of almost every tribe is replete with eagle beings, and the wide-spread thunderbird myth relates in some cases to the eagle. In Hopi myth the Man-eagle is a sky

being who lays aside his plumage after flights in which he spreads devastation, and the hero who slays him is carried to the house in the sky by eagles of several species, each one in its turn bearing him higher. The Man-eagle myth is widely diffused, most tribes regarding this being as a manifestation of either helpful or maleficent power.

See Fewkes, Property Rights in Eagles among the Hopi, Am. Anthrop., II, 690–707, 1900; Hoffman in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Mooney (1) ibid., (2) in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1900. (W. H.)

Eagle Hills Assiniboin. A band of Assiniboin of 35 lodges living in 1808 between Bear hills and South Saskatchewan r., Saskatchewan.—Henry-Thompson Jour., Coues ed., II, 523, 1897.

Ecorce. A band of Nipissing living at Oka, Quebec, in 1736. Their totem was the birch. Chauvignerie calls them L'Ecoree, evidently intended for L'Ecorce.

Bark tribe.—Chauvignerie (1736) transl. in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1053, 1855. **L'Ecoree.**—Chauvignerie quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 554, 1853.

Ecureuil (French: 'squirrel'). Spoken of as a tribe formerly living between Tadoussac and Hudson bay, Quebec; destroyed by the Iroquois in 1661. Probably a Montagnais band living about the headwaters of the St. Maurice r., possibly about the lake named Ouapichiouanon in the Jesuit Relations.*

Escurieux.—Jes. Rel., 20, 1661. **L'Ecureuil.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854.

Edenshaw (or Edensaw, from a Tlingit word referring to the glacier). The Haida chief best known to the whites. He succeeded early in the 19th century to the chieftainship of the strong Stustas kinship group which centered in the town of Kioosta on the coast of Graham id. opposite North id., Brit. Col. Shortly after 1860, his people having fallen off in numbers, he moved with them to Kung, at the mouth of Naden harbour, where he erected a large house, which is still standing. Through the exercise of his exceptional abilities in trade and in various other ways he became one of the wealthiest of the Haida chiefs. His relations with the whites were always cordial, and it was through his influence that a missionary was sent to Masset. Among other good offices to the whites, he protected the crew of an American vessel when threatened by other natives. He died about 1885. A monument mentioning his kind treatment of the whites stands in Masset. (J. R. S.)

Edjao (*[3]I'djao*). A Haida town situated around a hill of the same name, at the E end. of Masset village, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Aoyaku-lnagai, a branch of the Yaku-lanas, and, according to the old men, consisted in later times of about 6 houses, which would have contained nearly a hundred persons. Later it came to be included within the limits of Masset.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 99, 1905.

Hai'ts'au.—Boas, Twelfth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Hā-jū hādē.**—Krause, Tlinkit-Indianer, 304, 1885 ('people of Edjao'; probably the same).

Edjieretrukenade ('buffalo people'). An Athapascan tribe of the Chipewyan group living along the banks of Buffalo r., Alberta.

Edjiére-tρou-kkè-nadé.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891 ('buffalo people').

Education. The aborigines of North America had their own systems of education, through which the young were instructed in their coming labours and obligations, embracing not only the whole round of economic pursuits —hunting, fishing, handicraft, agriculture, and household work—but speech, fine art, customs, etiquette, social obligations, and tribal lore. By unconscious absorption and by constant inculcation the boy and girl became the accomplished man and woman. Motives of pride or shame, the stimulus of flattery or disparagement, wrought constantly upon the child, male or female, who was the charge, not of the parents and grandparents alone but of the whole tribe (Heckewelder). Loskiel (p. 139) says the Iroquois are particularly attentive to the education of the young people for the future government of the state, and for this purpose admit a boy, generally the nephew of the principal chief, to the council and solemn feast following it.

The Eskimo were most careful in teaching their girls and boys, setting them difficult problems in canoeing, sledding, and hunting, showing them how to solve them, and asking boys how they would meet a given emergency (see *Child life*. Everywhere there was the closest association, for education, of parents

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* "**Coucoucache;** river and lake, Champlain co.; about 1660 a party of Iroquois hid at the mouth of the Coucoucache river, and, to draw their enemies into an ambush, imitated the cry of the owl. The Attikamegs thinking there was a flock (*wache*) of owls (*cou-cou*) landed to hunt there, and were shot down by the Iroquois; later, "coucou-kwache" became 'coucoucache'." (White, *Place Names in Quebec.*)

with children, who learned the names and uses of things in nature. At a tender age they played at serious business, girls attending to household duties, boys following men's pursuits. Children were furnished with appropriate toys; they became little basket makers, weavers, potters, water carriers, cooks, archers, stone workers, watchers of crops and flocks, the range of instruction being limited only by tribal custom. Personal responsibilities were laid on them, and they were stimulated by the tribal law of personal property, which was inviolable. Among the Pueblos cult images and paraphernalia were their playthings, and they early joined the fraternities, looking forward to social duties and initiation. The Apache boy had for pedagogues his father and grandfather, who began early to teach him counting, to run on level ground, then up and down hill, to break branches from trees, to jump into cold water, and to race, the whole training tending to make him skilful, strong, and fearless. The girl was trained in part by her mother, but chiefly by the grandmother, the discipline beginning as soon as the child could control her movements, but never becoming regular or severe. It consisted in rising early, carrying water, helping about the home, cooking, and minding children. At 6 the little girl took her first lessons in basketry with yucca leaves. Later on decorated baskets, saddle-bags, beadwork, and dress were her care.

On the coming of the whites a new era of secular education, designed and undesigned, began. All the natives, young and old, were pupils, and all the whites who came in contact with them were instructors, whether purposely or through the influence of their example and patronage. The undesigned instruction can not be measured, but its effect was profound. The Indian passed at once into the iron age; the stone period, except in ceremony, was moribund. So radical was the change in the eastern tribes that it is difficult now to illustrate their true life in museum collections.

An account of the designed instruction would embrace all attempts to change manners, customs, and motives, to teach reading and writing in the foreign tongue, to acquaint the Indians with new arts and industries, and to impress or force upon them the social organization of their conquerors. The history of this systematic instruction divides itself into the period of (1) discovery and exploration, (2) colonization and settlement, (3) Colonial and Revolutionary times, (4) the growth of the national policy, and (5) the present system.

Portions of the area here considered were discovered and explored by several European nations at dates wide apart. All of them aroused the same wonder at first view, traded their manufactures for Indian products, smoked the pipe of peace, and opened friendly relations. The Norwegians began their acculturation of Greenland in the year 1000. The Spanish pioneers were Ponce de Léon, Narvaez, Cabeza de Vaca, Marcos de Niza, De Soto, Coronado, Cabrillo, and many others. The French appeared in Canada and in the Mississippi valley, and were followed by the English in Virginia and in New England, the Dutch in New York, the Swedes in New Jersey, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, and the Russians in Alaska. Instruction, designed and undesigned, immediately ensued, teaching the Indians many foreign industrial processes, the bettering of their own, and the adoption of firearms, and metal tools and utensils. Domestic animals (horses, donkeys, cattle, sheep, goats, poultry) and many vegetables found congenial environment. It was through these and other practical lessons that the missionaries and teachers of the early days, who came to Christianize young Indians and bestow on them an education, were more successful instructors than they knew. By the subtle process of suggestion, the inevitable action of mind upon mind, the Indians received incalculable training in all arts and the fashion of living. Failures to accomplish the most cherished object of the missionaries grew out of the great distance which separated the two races, and of the contrary influences of many of the whites who were first on the spot, not from lack of zeal or ability. The Roman Catholic clergy were at first the most efficient agents of direct instruction; besides carrying on their proper missionary work they exerted themselves to mitigate the harsh treatment visited on the Indian. In the 16th century the expedition of Narvaez to Florida was a companied by Franciscans under Padre Juan Juarez, and the appearance of Cabeza de Vaca in Mexico prompted Fray Marcos de Niza's journey to the N. as far as Zuñi, and of the expedition of Coronado, who left Fray Juan de Padilla and a lay brother in Quivira, on the Kansas plains, as well as a friar and a lay brother at Tiguex and Pecos, respectively, all destined to be killed by the natives.

The subsequent history of the S. W. records a series of disasters to the immediate undertakings, but permanent success in practical education.

In 1567 the agricultural education of Indians was tried in Florida by the Jesuit Fray Rogel, who selected lands, procured agricultural implements, and built commodious houses (Shea).

Early in the 17th century Franciscan missions were established among the Apalachee and neighbouring tribes, afterward to be abandoned, but forming the first link in the chain of causes which has brought these Indians through their minority under guardianship to mature self-dependence. Concentration for practical instruction was established in California by the Franciscans. The results achieved by the missions inthe S. W. were chiefly practical and social. Domestic animals, with the art of domestication and industries depending on their products, were permanently acquired. Foreign plants, including wheat, peaches, and grapes, were introduced, gunpowder was adopted in place of the bow, and new practices and customs, good and bad, came into vogue. The early French missions in North America were among (1) the Abnaki in Maine, (2) the Huron in Ontario, Michigan and Ohio, (3) the Iroquois in New York, (4) the Ottawa in Wisconsin and Michigan, (5) the Illinois in the middle W., and (6) the tribes of Louisiana. Bishop Laval founded a school at Quebec for French and Indian youth, Father de Smet planted the first Catholic mission among the Salish tribes, and Canadian priests visited the natives on Puget sd. and along the coast of Washington.

One of the objects in colonizing Virginia, mentioned in the charter of 1606 and repeated in that of 1621, was to bring the infidels and savages to human civility and a settled and quiet government (Neill). Henrico College was founded in 1618. The council of Jamestown in 1619 voted to educate Indian children in religion, a civil course of life, and in some useful trade. George Thorpe, superintendent of education at Henrico, gave a cheering account of his labours in 1621. Many youths were taken to England to be educated. William and Mary College was founded in 1691, and special provisions were made in the charter of Virginia for the instruction of Indians (Hist. College of William and Mary, 1874). Brasserton manor was purchased through the charity of Robert Boyle, the yearly rents and profits being devoted to a boarding-school foundation in William and Mary College. In Maryland no schools were founded, but the settlers and Indians exchanged knowledge of a practical kind. The interesting chapter of Indian education in New England includes, during the 17th century, the offering of their children for instruction, the translation of the Bible (1646-90) into their language by Eliot, the founding of Natick, the appointment of a superintendent of Indians (Daniel Gookin, 1656-86), and the provision for Indian youth in Harvard. The spirit and methods of instruction in the 18th century are revealed in the adoption of Indian children by the colonists (Samson Occum, for example), the founding of Moor's charity school, Bishop Berkeley's gift to Yale, the labours of Eleazer Wheelock (1729), and the founding of Dartmouth College in 1754 (see Fletcher, Ind. Education and Civilization, 1888). In New York and other northern states large sums of money were appropriated for the instruction of Indians, and in Princeton College special provisions were made for their education.

The Moravians, models of thrift and good will, had in their hearts wherever they went the welfare of the aborigines as a private and public burden.

Between 1741 and 1761 began, under Vitus Bering and his successors, the series of lessons given for the acculturation of the Aleut, Eskimo, and Indians of Alaska. Schools were formally opened in Kodiak in 1794, and a little later in Sitka. This chapter in education includes the Russian Company's schools, as well as military, Government, and church schools. Pupils were taught the Russian and English languages, geography, history, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, and navigation. Industrial training was compulsory in many cases. Dall (Alaska, 1870) speaks of the great aptness of the Aleuts in receiving instruction. In all areas the voyageur, the trapper, the trader, the missionary, the settler, the school-teacher, and Government authorities were partners in education. The contact, whenever it took place, had its effect in a generation or two. The making of treaties with the Indians afforded an object lesson in practical aflairs. Old things passed away whose nature and very existence and structure can be proved now only by impressions on ancient pottery or remains in caverns and graves. The twofold education embraced new dietaries, utensils, and modes of preparing and eating food; new materials and fashions in dress and implements for making

clothing; new or modified habitations and their appurtenances and furniture; new productive industries and new methods of quarrying, and mining, woodcraft, hunting, trapping, and fishing; the introduction of gunpowder, domestic animals, and foreign handicrafts; the adoption of calendars and clocks, and the habit of steady employment for wages; new social institutions, manners, customs, and fashions, not always for the better; foreign words and jargons for new ideas and activities; new æsthetic ideas; changes in the clan and tribal life, and accessions to native beliefs and forms of worship borrowed from the conquerors.

In the Canadian colonies little was done for secular and industrial education by the provincial governments prior to confederation. The Roman Catholic missions inherited from the French, Anglican missions sent from the mother country, the New England Company's missions among the Six Nations and Mohawk, and Methodist schools founded by Lord Elgin and others, as well as those managed by Presbyterians, Baptists, and Congregationalists, all combined common school instruction and training in the practical arts with their special work (see *Missions*). After the confederation (1867) the subject was taken up systematically and contract schools were established and put into the hands of the Christian denominations. In the older provinces agriculture and other industries had largely taken the place of primitive arts. After the admission of British Columbia, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory into the Dominion, steps were taken to establish systematic training in those provinces. In 1911, there were 19 industrial, 54 boarding, and 251 day schools in operation throughout the Dominion. Day schools among the tribes aim to secure the co-operation of the parents; the boarding schools especially cultivate industrial training for various breadwinning trades; normal schools and girls' homes have been established to teach self-support under new conditions. Improvement in dwellings has developed a stronger attachment to home, as well as bettered health and raised the moral tone, for when houses are furnished with stoves, beds, tables, chairs, musical instruments, and sewing machines, the tastes of the occupants are elevated and other thoughts stimulated. Indians become individual owners of farms and of flocks and herds and sell the produce; they partake of the benefits of commerce and transportation and acquire thrift. Competition in fairs and exhibitions stimulates proficiency in both the old and the new activities. The purpose of the Canadian government has been to encourage the Indians to emerge from a condition of tutelage and continue voluntarily what they have learned under close supervision. The schools discourage premature marriages and educate the young prospective mothers. Education has made the aborigines law-respecting, prosperous, and contented. Far from being a menace to or a burden upon the commonwealth, they contribute in many ways to its welfare. The able-bodied in the mixed farming districts have become practically self-supporting (Pedley in Can. Ind. Aff. for 1904).

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In addition to the works cited, see Reps.Can. Ind. Aff., especially for 1898 and subsequent years; Bureau of Education Reports for 1870, 339–354; 1871, 402–411; 1872, 405–418; 1873, 469–480; 1874, 506–516; 1875, 519–528; 1878, 281–286; 1879, 278–280; 1880, 372–376; 1886, app. 8 and 657–660; 1888, 999–1004; 1897, 1520–1522; also circulars 3, 1883, 58–73; 4, 34–43; Bulletin 1 of the New Orleans Exposition, 541–544 and 746–754, 1889; Archæologia Americana, 1820–60; Bacon, Laws of Md., 1765; Camden Soc. Publications, I–CIX, 1838–72; Canadian Ind. Aff. Reps.; Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, II, XII, 1743; Eastman, Indian Boyhood, 1902; Doc. Hist. N. Y., I–IV, 1849–51; Fletcher, Indian Education and Civilization, 1888; Hailmann, Education of the Indian, 1904; Hall, Adolescence, 1904; Heckewelder, Narr. of the Mission of the United Brethren, 1820; Jenks, Childhood of Ji-shib′, 1900; Hist. College of William and Mary, 1660–1874; La Flesche, The Middle Five, 1900; Loskiel, Hist. of the Mission of the United Brethren, 1794; Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., I–X, 1792–1809; Neill, Hist. Va. Co., 1869; Parkman, Old Régime in Canada; Pratt, Reps. on Carlisle School in An. Rep. Commr. Ind. Aff., especially 20th and 24th; Rawson et al., Rep. of Commissioners on Indian Education in 1844 (Jour. Leg. Assemb. Prov. of Can., VI, 1847); Shea, Catholic Missions, 1855; De Smet (1) Oregon Miss., 1845, (2) New Indian Sketches, 1865, (3) Western Missions and Missionaries, 1863; Spencer, Education of the Pueblo Child, 1899; Spotswood, Off. Letters (1710–22), Va. Hist. Soc., I–II, 1882–85; Stevenson, Religious Life of the Zuñi Child, 1887; Stith, Hist. Va., repr. 1865. (O. T. M.)

Eeksen (*E'exsen*). A Salish tribe about Oyster bay, E. coast of Vancouver id., speaking the Comox dialect.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Eesteytoch. Given as a tribe on the Cascade inlet, Brit, Col.; probably a village group of the Bellacoola.

Ees-tey-toch.—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859.

Egan. An Algonquian settlement in Maniwaki township, Ottawa co., Quebec, containing 421 Indians in 1911.

Ehatisaht. A Nootka tribe on Esperanza inlet, w. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.; pop. 101 in 1902, 93 in 1911. Their principal village is Oke. From their waters came the larger part of the supply of dentalium shells extensively used on the Pacific coast as media of exchange.

Ai-tiz-zarts.—Jewitt, Nar., 36, 1849. **Aitzarts.**—Armstrong, Oregon, 136, 1857. **Ayhuttisaht.**—Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1868. **Eh-aht-tis-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 52, 1875. **Ehateset.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Ehatisaht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1901, pt. 2, 158. **E'hatisath.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Can. 31, 1890. **Ehatt-is-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1897, 357.

Ehouae ('one battered it'.—Hewitt). A village of the Tionontati existing in 1640.

Eh8ae.—Jes. Rel. 1641, 69, 1858. **Ehwae.**—Shea, note in Charlevoix, New France, II, 153, 1866. **Sainct Pierre et sainct Paul.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 95, 1858.

Ehressaronon. The Huron name of a tribe mentioned by Ragueneau in 1640 as living s. of St. Lawrence r. (Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858). It can not now be identified with any tribe s. of the St. Lawrence. Perhaps Iroquoian, as are some of the tribes mentioned in the same list.

Einake (*Ĕ-ĭn'-a-ke*, 'catchers,' or 'soldiers'). A society of the Ikunuhkatsi, or All Comrades, in the Piegan tribe; it has been obsolete since about 1860, and perhaps earlier.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

Ekaentoton. The Huron name of Manitoulin id. and of the Indians (Amikwa) living on it in 1649. It was the ancient home of the Ottawa.

Ekaentoton.—Jes. Rel. 1649, II, 6, 1858. **l'Isle de Saincte Marie.**—Ibid.

Ekaloaping. A Padlimiut Eskimo settlement in Padli fiord, Baffin island.

Eχaloaping.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 441, 1888.

Ekaluakdjuin. A summer settlement of the Saumingmiut subtribe of the Okomiut Eskimo, N. of Cumberland sd., Baffin island.

Eχaluaqdjuin.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 439, 1888.

Ekalualuin. A summer settlement of the Akudnirmiut Eskimo on Home bay, Baffin island.

Eχalualuin.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 441, 1888.

Ekaluin. A summer settlement of the Nugumiut Eskimo of Baffin island at the head of Frobisher bay.

Eχaluin.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Ekaluin. A summer settlement of Talirpingmiut Eskimo on the s. shore of Cumberland sd., Baffin island.

Eχoluin.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Ekalukdjuak. A summer settlement of the Kingua Okomiut Eskimo at the head of Cumberland sd., Baffin island.

Eχaluqdjuaq.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Ekatopistaks (half-dead 'meat'—Morgan'; 'the band that have finished packing'—Haydden). A division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika (q. v.), probably extinct.

e-ka-to'-pi-staks.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862. **E-ko'-to-pis-taxe.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1878.

Ekiondatsaan. A Huron village in Ontario about 1640.

Ekhiondaltsaan.—Jes. Rel. 1637, 162, 1858. **Ekiondatsaan.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Khiondaësahan.**—Jes. Rel. 1637, 70, 1858.

Ekoolthaht ('bushes–on–hill people'). A Nootka tribe formerly inhabiting the shores of Barkley sd., w. coast of Vancouver id.; pop. 48 in 1879. They have now joined the Seshart.

E-koolth-aht.—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Ekū'-lath.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Equalett.**—Kelley, Oregon, 68, 1830.

Ekuhkahshatin. A Shuswap village on a small branch of Deadman cr., a N. affluent of Thompson r., Brit. Col. Pop., with Skichistan (q. v.), 118 in 1904.

E-kuh-kah'-sha-tin.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. II, 44.

Ekuks. A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Howe sd., B.C.

Ē'kuiks.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Ēk'ūks.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Eleidlinottine ('people of the fork'). An Etchareottine tribe at the confluence of Liard and Mackenzie rs., whose territory extends to La Màrtre, Grandin, and Taché lakes, Mackenzie, N.W.T.

Él'é-idlin-Gottine.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Élè-idlin-ottinè.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. de Geog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Gens de la fourche du Mackenzie.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè Dindjié, xx, 1876.

Elhlateese. The principal village of the Uchucklesit (q. v.) at the head of Uchucklesit harbour, Alberni canal, Vancouver id.; pop. 35 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff., 265, 1911.

Elothet. Given by Kelley (Oregon, 68, 1830) as a Nootka town on Vancouver id. under chief Wickaninish; possibly intended for Ucluelet.

Emitahpahksaiyiks ('dogs naked'). A division of the Siksika.

Dogs Naked.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 208, 1892. **E'-mi-tah-pahk-sai-yiks.**—Ibid.

Emitaks (*E'-mi-taks*, 'dogs'). A society of the Ikunuhkahtsi, or All Comrades, in the Piegan tribe; it is composed of old men who dress like, and dance with and like, the Issui, though forming a different society.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

English influence. The first English visitors to the coast of Virginia-Carolina were well received by the Indians, whom the early chroniclers, as Hariot, for example, describe as peaceful and amiable people. So, too, were in the beginning the natives of the New England coast, but in 1605 Capt. Weymouth forcibly carried off five Indians, and he soon had many imitators. The good character ascribed by Pastor Cushman in 1620 to the Indians of Plymouth colony was forgotten when theological zeal saw in the aborigines of the New World "the accursed seed of Canaan," which it was the duty of good Christians to exterminate.

When the political ambitions of the English colonists were aroused conflicts with the Indians soon occurred, and the former came to regard the latter as the natural enemies of the whites in the onward march of civilization. Unlike the French, they paid little attention to the pride of the Indians, despising the heathen ways and institutions more and more as their power grew and their land hunger increased. With a few noble exceptions, like Roger Williams and John Eliot, the clergy of the English colonies were not nearly so sympathetic toward the natives as were the French missionaries in Acadia and New France. Scotchmen, however, in the S., in the W., in the old provinces of Canada, and in the Hudson's Bay Company's territories have played a conspicuous part as associates and leaders of the Indians. Even men like Canonicus were always suspicious of their English friends, and never really opened their hearts to them. The introduction of rum and brandy among the Indians worked infinite damage. Some of the New England tribes, such as the Pequot, for example, foreseeing, perhaps, the result of their advent, were inimical to the English from the first, and the extermination of these Indians ensued when the whites were strong enough to accomplish it. It appears, however, that the English colonists paid for most of the land that they took from the Indians (Thomas in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 549, 1899). English influence on tribal government and land tenure was perceptible as early as 1641. The success of deliberately planned educational institutions for the benefit of the Indian during the early periods of American history does not seem to have been proportionate to the hopes and ideals of their founders. Harvard, Dartmouth, and the College of William and Mary all began, in whole or in part, as colleges for Indian youth, but their graduates of aboriginal blood have been few indeed, while they are now all high-class institutions for white men (see *Education*). The royal charter of Dartmouth College (1769) specifically states that it is to be "for the education and instruction of youths of the Indian tribes in this land," and "for civilizing and Christianizing the children of pagans." That of Harvard looked to "the education of the English and Indian youth in knowledge and godliness." Harvard had during the colonial period one Indian graduate, Caleb Cheeshateaumuck, of whom hardly more than his name is known (see James, English Institutions and the American Indian, 1894). The aim of the English has ever been to transform the aborigines and lift them at once to their own plane. When commissioners visited the Cherokee they induced these to elect an "emperor," with whom treaties could be made. The Friends, from the time of William Penn (1682) down to the present (see Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 193, 1898), seem to have furnished many individuals capable, like the Baptist Roger Williams (1636), of exercising great personal influence over the Indians. The Quakers still continue their work, e. g., among the eastern Cherokee (Mooney in 19th Rep. B. A.E., 176, 1900) and the Tlingit of Alaska. The New England Company established for the propagation of the gospel in America (1649), whose operations were transferred to Canada in 1822, carries on at the present time work on the Brantford Iroquois reserve and in other parts of Ontario, at Kuper id., Brit. Col., and else-

where. Its Mohawk institute, near Brantford, has had a powerful influence among the Iroquois of Ontario. The pagan members of these Indians have recently been investigated by Boyle (Jour. Anthrop. Inst. G. B., n. s., III, 263-273, 1900), who tells us that "all for which Iroquois paganism is indebted to European culture" is the possession of some ideas about God or the Great Spirit and "a few suggestions respecting conduct, based on the Christian code of morals." The constant mingling of the young men with their white neighbours and the going of the young women out to service are nevertheless weakening more and more the old ideas which are doomed "to disappear as a system long before the people die out." That they have survived so long is remarkable.

English influence made itself felt in colonial days in the introduction of improved weapons, tools, etc., which facilitated hunting and fishing and made possible the manufacture with less labour and in greater abundance of ornaments, trinkets, and other articles of trade. The supplying of the Indians with domestic animals also took place at an early period. Spinning wheels and looms were introduced among the Cherokee shortly before the Revolution, and in 1801 the agent reported that at the Cherokee agency the wheel, the loom, and the plough were in pretty general use. The intermarriage of Englishmen and Indians has been greater all over the country than is commonly believed, and importance must consequently be attached to the effects of such intermingling in modifying Indian customs and institutions. Clothing and certain ornaments, and, after these, English beds and other furniture were adopted by many Indians in colonial days, as is now being done by the tribes of the N. Pacific coast.

English influence on the languages of some of the aborigines has been considerable. The word *Kinjames*, 'King James,' in use among the Canadian Abnaki, testifies to the power of English ideas in the 17th century. The vocabularies of the eastern Algonquian tribes who have come in contact with the English contain other loan-words. Rand's English-Micmac Dictionary (1888) contains, among others, the following: *Jak-ass*, *cheesawa*, 'cheese'; *koppee*, 'coffee'; *mulugech*, 'milk'; *gubulnol*, 'governor.' Brinton and Anthony's Lenape-English Dictionary (1889), representing the language of about 1825, has *amel*, 'hammer'; *apel*, 'apple'; *mbil*, 'beer'; *mellik*, 'milk'; *skulin*, 'to keep school,' which may be partly from English and partly from German. A Shawnee vocabulary of 1819 has for 'sugar' *melassa*, which seems to be English 'molasses'; and a Micmac vocabulary of 1800 has *blaakeet*, 'blanket.' The English 'cheese' has passed into the Nipissing dialect of Algonquian as *tchis*. The Chinook jargon (q. v.) contained 41 words of English origin in 1804, and 57 in 1863, while in 1894, out of 1,082 words (the total number is 1,402) whose origin is known, Eells cites 570 as English. Of recent years "many words of Indian origin have been dropped, English words having taken their places." In colonial days English doubtless had some influence on the grammatical form and sentence-contruction of Indian languages, and this influence still continues: the recent studies by Prince and Speck of the Pequot-Mohegan (Am. Anthrop., n. s., VI, 18-45, 469-476, 1904), contain evidence of this. English influence has made itself felt also in the languages of the N. W. Hill-Tout (Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 18, 1902) observes, concerning certain Salishan tribes, that "the spread and use of English among the Indians is very seriously affecting the purity of the native speech." Even the Athapascan Nahane of N. British Columbia have, according to Morice (Trans. Canad. Inst., 529, 1903), added a few English words to their vocabulary. See also Friederici, Indianer und Anglo-Amerikaner 1900; MacMahon, The Anglo-Saxon and the North American Indian, 1876; Manypenny, Our Indian Wards, 1880. (A. F. C.)

Englishman. See *Sagaunash*.

Engraving. Although extensively employed in pictographic work and in decoration, the engraver's art did not rise to a high degree of artistic excellence among the tribes N. of Mexico. As no definite line can be drawn between the lower forms of relief sculpture and engraving, all ordinary petroglyphs may be classed as engravings, since the work is executed in shallow lines upon smooth rock surfaces. Point work is common on wood, bone, horn, shell, bark, metal, clay, and other surfaces. Each material has its own particular technique, and the designs run the entire gamut of style from graphic to purely conventional representations, and the full range of significance from purely symbolic through æsthetic to simply trivial motives.

Perhaps the most artistic and technically perfect examples of engraving are those of

the N. W. Coast tribes of the present day, executed on slate utensils and on ornaments of metal (Niblack), yet the graphic productions of the Eskimo on ivory, bone, and antler have sometimes a considerable degree of merit (Boas, Hoffman, Murdoch, Nelson, Turner). With both of these peoples the processes employed and the style of representation have probably undergone much change in recent times through contact with white people. The steel point is superior to the point of stone, and this alone would have a marked effect on the execution. The picture writings on bark of many of the northern tribes, executed with bone or other hard points, are good examples of the native engraver's art, although these are not designed either for simply pictorial or for decorative effect. The ancient mound builders were clever engravers, the technical excellence of their work being well illustrated by examples from the mounds and dwelling sites of Ross co., Ohio (Putnam and Willoughby), and by others from the Turner mounds in Hamilton co., Ohio. Shell also was a favorite material for the graver's point, as is illustrated by numerous ornaments recovered from mounds in the middle Mississippi valley.

In decorating their earthenware the native tribes often used the stylus with excellent effect. The yielding clay afforded a tempting surface, and in some cases considerable skill was shown, especially by the ancient potters of the lower Gulf states, who executed elaborate scroll designs with great precision (Moore, Holmes). The point was used for incising, trailing and indenting, and among ancient Pueblo potters was sometimes used upon dark-painted surfaces to develop delicate figures in the light colour of the underlying paste. Examples of engraving are given by Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888; Fewkes in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 1898; Hoffman in Nat. Mus. Rep., 1895, 1897; Holmes (1) in 2d Rep. B. A. E., 1883, (2) in 20th Rep. B. A. E., 1903; Hough in Nat. Mus. Rep., 1901; Moore, various memoirs in Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., X-XII, 1894–1903; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890; Putnam and Willoughby in Proc. A. A. A. S., XLIV, 1896; Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894. (W. H. H.)

Enias. A local name for a body of Upper Lillooet on Seton lake, in 1902 reduced to a single individual.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 72, 1902.

Environment. The natural phenomena that surrounded the aborigines of North America, stimulating and conditioning their life and activities, contrasted greatly with those of the European–Asiatic continent. The differences in the two environments do not lie alone in physical geography and in plant and animal life, but are largely meteorologic, the sun operating on air, land, and water, producing variations in temperature and water supply, and as a result entirely new vegetal and animal forms. The planets and stars also affected cultural development, since lore and mythology were based on them. Within the American continent N. of Mexico there were ethnic environments which set bounds for the tribes and modified their industrial, æsthetic, social, intellectual, and religious lives. Omitting the Eskimo, practically all the peoples dwelt in the temperate zone. Few impassable barriers separated the culture areas, as in Asia. In some respects, indeed, the entire region formed one environment, having easy communications N. and S. and few barriers E. and W. The climate zones which Merriam has worked out for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in regard to their animal and vegetal life correspond in a measure with the areas of linguistic families as delimited on Powell's map (see *Linguistic families*). The environmental factors that determine cultural development of various kinds and degrees are (1) physical geography; (2) climate, to which primitive peoples are especially amenable; (3) predominant plants, animals, and minerals that supply the materials of drink, food, medicines, clothing, ornaments, houses, fuel, furniture and utensils, and the objects of hunting, war, the industrial arts, and activities connected with travel, transportation, and commerce. Twelve ethnic environments may be distinguished. There are cosmopolitan characters common to several, but in each area there is an ensemble of qualities that impressed themselves on their inhabitants and differentiated them.

(1) *Arctic.*—The characteristics of this environment are an intensely cold climate; about six months day and six months night; predominance of ice and snow; immense archipelagos, and no accessible elevations: good stone for lamps and tools; driftwood, but no timber and little fruit; polar bear, blue fox,

aquatic mammals in profusion, migratory birds, and fish, supplying food, clothing, fire, light, and other wants in the exacting climate.

(2) *Yukon-Mackenzie.*—This is Merriam's transcontinental coniferous belt, separated from the arctic environment by the timber line, but draining into arctic seas. It has poor material resources, and barren grounds here and there. Its saving riches are an abundance of birch, yielding bark utensils, canoes, binding materials, and houses, and of spruce, furnishing textile roots and other necessaries; caribou, musk-ox, bear, red fox, wolf, white rabbit, and other fur-bearing mammals, and porcupines, migrating birds, and fish. Snow necessitates snowshoes of fine mesh, and immense inland waters make portages easy for bark canoes. Into this area came the Athapascan tribes who developed through its resources their special culture,*

(3) *St. Lawrence and Lake region.*—This is a transition belt having no distinct lines of separation from the areas on the N. and S. It occupies the entire drainage of the great lakes and includes Manitoba, E. Canada and N. New England. It was the home of the Iroquois, Abnaki, Chippewa, and their nearest kindred. The climate is boreal. There are a vast expanse of lowlands and numerous extensive inland waters. The natural products are abundant—evergreens, birch, sugar maple, elm, berries, and wild rice in the W.; maize, squash and beans in the S.; moose, deer, bear, beaver, porcupines, land and water birds in immense flocks, whitefish, and, on the seacoast, marine products in greatest variety and abundance. Canoe travel; pottery scarce.

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(7) *Plains.*—This environment lies between the Rocky mts. and the fertile lands W. of the Mississippi. To the N. it stretches into N. Alta. and Sask., and it terminates at the S. about the Rio Grande. The tribes were Siouan, Algonquian, Kiowan, Caddoan, and Shoshonean. The Missouri and Arkansas and many tributaries drain the area. The plants were bois d'arc, and other hard woods for bows, cedar for lodge poles, willows for beds, the pomme blanche for roots, etc., but there were no fine textile fibres. Dependence on the buffalo and the herbivorous animals associated with it compelled a meat diet, skin clothing and dwellings, a roving life, and industrial arts depending on the flesh, bones, hair, sinew, hide and horns of those animals. Artistic and symbolic designs were painted on the rawhide, and the myths and tales related largely to the buffalo. Travel was on foot, with or without snowshoes, and transportation was effected by the aid of the dog and travois. The horse afterward wrought profound changes. The social order and habit of semi-nomadic wandering about fixed centres were the direct result of the surroundings and discouraged agriculture or much pottery. No canoes or other craft than the Mandan and Hidatsa skin boats.

(8) *North Pacific coast.* From mount St. Elias to the Columbia mouth, lying along the archipelago and cut off from the interior by mountains covered with snow, was the area inhabited by the Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Nootka, and coast Salish. It has a moist, temperate climate, a mountainous coast, with extensive, island groups and landlocked waters favourable to canoe travel. The shores are bathed by the warm current of the N. Pacific. The days in different seasons vary greatly in length. The material resources are black slate for carving and good stone for pecking, grinding and sawing; immense forests of cedar, spruce and other evergreen trees for houses, canoes, totem-posts, and basketry; mountain goat and bighorn, bear, beaver, birds, and sea food in great variety and in quantities inexhaustible by savages. This environment induced a diet of fish, mixed with berries, clothing of bark and hair, large communal dwellings, exquisite twined and checkered basketry to the discouragement of pottery, carving in wood and stone, and unfettered travel in dugout canoes, which provided opportunity for the full development of the dispersive clan system.

(9) *Columbia-Fraser region.*—This includes the adjoining basins of these streams and contiguous patches, inhabited principally by Salishan, Shahaptian, and Chinookan tribes. In the S. is a coast destitute of islands. At the headwaters of its rivers it communicates with the areas lying to the E. across the mountains. Rich lands, a mild climate, good minerals for industries, textile plants, excellent forests, and an abundance of edible roots and fruits, fish, molluscs, and waterfowl ready at hand characterize this environment, with skin and wool for clothing. The manifold resources and varied physical features fostered a great variety of activities.

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Consult Morice (1) W. Dénés, 1894, (2) N. Inter. Brit. Col., 1904; Merriam (1) Life Zones, Bull. 20, Biol. Surv. Dept. Agr., (2)

N. A. Fauna, ibid., Bull. 3 and 16, (3) Bio.-Geo. maps, 1892 and 1893; Powell, Linguistic Families, 7th Rep. B. A. E., 1891; Sargent (1) Distrib. Forest Trees, 10th Census, (2) Trees of N. Am., 1905, (3) Silva, N. Am.; Chestnut (1) Poisonous Plants, Bull. 20, Div. Bot. Dept. Agr., (2) Plants used by Inds. Mendocino Co., Cal., Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb., VII, 3, 1902; Elliott, Mammals of N. Am., Fewkes in Internat. Geog. Cong., 1903; Field Columb. Mus. Publ., Zool., II, 1901; McGee, Beginning Agr., Am. Anthrop., VIII, no. 4, 1895; Mason, Influence of Environment, Smithson. Rep. 1895, 1896; Barrows, Ethno-botany of Coahuilla Inds., 1900; Miller, N. Am. Land Mammals, Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, no. 1, 1901; Farrand, Basis of Am. Hist., 1904; Dellenbaugh, North Americans of Yesterday, 1901.

(O. T. M.)

Epinette. A Chippewa band which formerly lived on the N. shore of lake Superior, E. of Michipicoten r., Ontario.—Dobbs, Hudson's Bay, 32, 1744.

Erie (Huron: *yĕñresh*, 'it is long-tailed,' referring to the eastern puma or panther; Tuscarora, *kĕⁿ'räks*, 'lion,' a modern use, Gallicised into *Eri* and *Ri*, whence the locatives *Eri'e*, *Rigué*, and *Riqué*, 'at the place of the panther,' are derived. Compare the forms Erieehronon, Eriechronon, and Riquéronon of the Jesuit Relations, signifying 'people of the panther.' It is probable that in Iroquois the puma and the lynx originally had generically the same name and that the defining term has remained as the name of the puma or panther). A populous sedentary Iroquoian tribe, inhabiting in the 17th century the territory extending s. from lake Erie probably to Ohio r., E, to the lands of the Conestoga along the E. watershed of Allegheny r. and to those of the Seneca along the line of the W. watershed of Genesee r., and N. to those of the Neutral Nation, probably on a line running eastward from the head of Niagara r. (for the Jesuit Relation for 1640–41 says that the territory of the Erie and their allies joined that of the Neutral Nation at the end of lake Erie), and w. to the w. watershed of lake Erie and Miami r. to Ohio r. Their lands probably adjoined those of the Neutral Nation w. of lake Erie. The Jesuit Relation for 1653, speaking of lake Erie, says that it "was at one time inhabited toward the s. by certain peoples whom we call the Cat Nation; but they were forced to proceed farther inland in order to escape their enemies whom they have toward the w." In this eastward movement of the Erie is probably found an explanation of the emigration of the Awenrehronon (Wenrohronon) to the Huron country in 1639 from the E. border of the lands of the Neutral Nation, although the reason there given is that they had for some unknown reason ruptured their relations with the Neutral Nation, with whom, it is stated, they had been allied, and that, consequently, losing the powerful support of the populous Neutral Nation, the Wenrohronon, were left a prey to their enemies, the Iroquois. But the earlier Jesuit Relation (for 1640-41), referring undoubtedly to this people, says that a certain strange nation, the Awenrehronon, dwelt beyond the Cat Nation, thus placing them at this time E. of the Erie and apparently separate from the Neutral Nation; so that at that time the Wenrohronon may have been either entirely independent or else confederated with the Erie.

Historically little is definitely known of the Erie and their political and social organization, but it may be inferred to have been similar to that of the Hurons. The Jesuit Relations give only a few glimpses of them while describing their last wars with the Iroquois confederation; tradition, however, records the probable fact that the Erie had had many previous wars with these hostile tribes. From the Relations mentioned it is learned that the Erie had many sedentary towns and villages, that they were constituted of several divisions, and that they cultivated the soil and spoke a language resembling that of the Hurons, although it is not stated which of the four or five Huron dialects, usually called "Wendat" (Wyandot) by themselves, was meant. From the same source it is possible to make a rough estimate of the population of the Erie at the period of this final war. At the taking of the Erie town of Riqué in 1654 it is claimed that the defenders numbered between 3,000 and 4,000 combatants, exclusive of women and children; but as it is not likely that all the warriors of the tribe were present, 14,500 would probably be a conservative estimate of the population of the Erie at this period.

The Jesuit Relation for 1655-56 (chap. XI) gives the occasion of the final struggle. Thirty ambassadors of the Cat Nation had been delegated, as was customary, to Sonontouan, the Seneca capital, to renew the existing peace.

But through the misfortune of an accident one of the men of the Cat Nation killed a Seneca. This act so incensed the Seneca that they massacred all except 5 of the ambassadors in their hands. These acts kindled the final war between the Erie and the confederated tribes of the Iroquois, especially the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, and Onondaga, called by the French the 'upper four tribes,' or 'les Iroquois supérieurs.' It is further learned from the Jesuit Relation for 1654 that on the political destruction of their country some Hurons sought asylum among the Erie, and that it was they who were actively fomenting the war that was then striking terror among the Iroquois tribes. The Erie were reputed brave and warlike, employing only bows and poisoned arrows, although the Jesuit Relation for 1656 declares that they were unable to defend one of their palisades against the Iroquois on account of the failure of their munitions, especially powder, which would indicate that they used firearms. It is also said that they "fight like Frenchmen, bravely sustaining the first charge of the Iroquois, who are armed with our muskets, and then falling upon them with a hailstorm of poisoned arrows," discharging 8 or 10 before a musket could be reloaded. Following the rupture of amicable relations between the Erie and the Iroquois tribes in 1653, the former assaulted and burned a Seneca town, pursued an Iroquois war party returning from the region of the Great lakes, and cut to pieces its rear guard of 80 picked men, while the Erie scouts had come to the very gates of one of the Iroquois palisaded towns and seized and carried into captivity Annenraes (Annencraos), "one of the greatest captains." All this roused the Iroquois tribes, which raised 1,800 men to chastise the Erie for these losses. A young chief, one of the two leaders of this levy, was converted by Father Simon Le Moine, who chanced to be in the country at the time, and was baptized. These two chiefs dressed as Frenchmen, in order to frighten the Erie by the novelty of their garments. When this army of invaders had surrounded one of the Erie strongholds, the converted chief gently asked the besieged to surrender, lest they be destroyed should they permit an assault, telling them: "The Master of Life fights for us; you will be ruined if you resist him." "Who is this Master of our lives?" the Erie defiantly replied. "We acknowledge none but our arms and hatchets." No quarter was asked or given on either side in this war. After a stubborn resistance the Erie palisade was carried, and the Onondaga "entered the fort and there wrought such carnage among the women and children that blood was knee-deep in certain places." This was at the town of Riqué, which was defended by between 3,000 and 4,000 combatants, exclusive of women and children, and was assailed by about 1,800 Iroquois. This devastating war lasted until about the close of 1656, when the Erie power was broken and the people were destroyed or dispersed or led into captivity. Six hundred surrendered at one time and were led to the Iroquois country to be adopted as one of the constituent people of the Iroquois tribes. The victory at Riqué was won at a great loss to the Iroquois, who were compelled to remain in the enemy's country two months to care for the wounded and to bury the dead.

Only two of the Erie villages are known by name—Riqué and Gentaienton. A portion of the so-called Seneca now living in Oklahoma are probably descendants of Erie refugees.

(J. N. B. H.)

Cat Indians.—Smith quoted by Proud, Penn., II, 300, 1798. **Cat Nation.**—Cusic (ca. 1824) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 148, 1857. **Ehriehronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1654, 9, 1858. **Erians.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 180, 1829. **Erieckronois.**—Hennepin, New Discov., map, 1698. **Erieehronons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1641, 71, 1858. **Eriehronon.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 35, 1858. **Erielhonons.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 207, 1854. **Erieronons.**—Rafinesque, introd. Marshall, Ky., I, 36, 1824. **Eries.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., I, 103, 1760. **Eriez.**—Esnauts and Rapilly, map, 1777. **Erigas.**—Evans (1646?) quoted by Barton, New Views, lxv, 1798. **Errieronons.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 217, 1703. **Eves.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854 (misprint). **Gahkwas.**—Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 52, 1872. **Gä-quä'-ga-o-no.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 41, 1851. **Heries.**—Browne in Beach, Ind. Misc., 110, 1877. **Irrironnons.**—Day, Penn., 309, 1843. **Irrironons.**—Harvey quoted by Day, ibid., 311. **Kah-Kwah.**—Gale, Upper Miss., 37, 1867. **Kahquas.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 290, 1853 (Seneca name). **Kakwas.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 344, 1852. **Nation des Chats.**—Jes. Rel. for 1660, 7, 1858. **Nation du Chat.**—Jes. Rel. for 1641, 71, 1858. **Pungelika.**—Rafinesque, Am. Nat., I, 138, 1836 ('lynx-like': Delaware name). **Rhiierrhonons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1635, 33, 1858 (probably their Huron name). **Rigneronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1661, 29, 1858 (misprint). **Rigueronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1666, 3, 1858. **Riquehronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1660, 7, 1858.

Esbataottine (? 'bighorn people'). A Nahane tribe living in the mountains between Liard and Peace rs., Brit. Col. They are said to be of a very low grade of culture and to practise cannibalism, probably under stress of hunger.

Dounie'Espa-tρa-Ottinè.—Petitot, Autour de grand lac des Esclaves, 301, 1891 (='goat people'). **Esba-t'a-ottinè.**—Petitot, Ethnog. chart in Bull. Soc. de Géogr. Paris, July, 1875 (='dwellers among the argali'). **Espā-to-ti-na.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can. for 1887, 202B, 1889. **Espa-tρa-Ottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891 (trans. 'bighorn people'). **Gens des Bois.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 32, 1877 (so called by Hudson's Bay people). **Gens des chèvres.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 301, 1891. **Knife Indians.**—Campbell, quoted by Dawson, op. cit.

Escoumains (probably from *ashkĭmin*, or *askĭmĭn*, 'early berry.'—W.J.). A Montagnais band living on a reserve of 97 acres on the s.w. side of Escoumains r., on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, in Saguenay co., Quebec. They numbered 53 in 1884, 54 in 1911.

Escoumains.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. for 1884, pt. I, 185, 1885.

Eskegawaage. One of the 7 districts of the territory of the Micmac as recognized by themselves. It includes E. Nova Scotia from Canso to Halifax.—Rand, First Micmac Reading Book, 81, 1875.

Eskimauan Family. A linguistic stock of North American aborigines, comprising two well-marked divisions, the Eskimo and the Aleut. See Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 71, 1891. (The following synonymy of the family is chronologic.)

>Eskimaux.—Gallatin in Trans. and Coll. Am. Antiq. Soc', II, 9, 305, 1836; Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, xcix, 77, 1848; Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 401, 1853. **=Eskimo.**—Berghaus (1845) Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1848; ibid., 1852; Latham, Nat. Hist. Man. 288, 1850 (general remarks on origin and habitat); Buschmann, Spuren der aztek. Sprache, 689, 1859; Latham, Elem. Comp. Philol., 385, 1862; Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 562, 574, 1882. **>Esquimaux.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, v, 367-371, 1847 (follows Gallatin); Latham in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 182-191, 1848; Latham, Opuscula, 266-274, 1860. **>Eskimo.**—Dall in Proc. A.A.A.S., 266, 1869 (treats of Alaskan Eskimo and Tuski only); Berghaus, Physik. Atlas, map 72, 1887 (excludes the Aleutian). **>Eskimos.**—Keane, app. to Stanford's Compend., Cent. and So. Am., 460, 1878 (excludes Aleutian). **>Ounánga̲n.**—Veniaminoff, Zapiski, II, 1, 1840 (Aleutians only). **>Unŭg̈ŭn,**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 22, 1877 (Aleuts a division of his Orarian group). **>Unangan.**—Berghaus, Physik. Atlas, map 72, 1887. **×Northern.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 218, 1841 (includes Ugalentzes of present family). **×Haidah.**—Scouler, ibid., 224, 1841 (same as his Northern family). **>Ugaljachmutzi.**—Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853 (lat. 60°, between Prince William sd. and mount St. Elias, perhaps Athapascan). **>Aleuten.**—Holmberg, Ethnog. Skizzen, 1855. **>Aleutians.**—Dall in Proc. A.A.A.S., 266, 1869; Dall, Alaska, 374, 1870 (in both places a division of his Orarian family). **>Aleuts.**—Keane, app. to Stanford's Compend., Cent. and So. Am.. 460, 1878 (consist of Unalaskans of mainland and of Fox and Shumagin ids., with Akkhas of res' of Aleutian arch.). **>Aleut.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III 562, 1882 (two dialects, Unalaska and Atkha). **>Konjagen.**—Holmberg, Ethnog. Skizzen, 1855 (island of Koniag or Kadaik). **=Orarians.**—Dall in Proc. A.A.A.S., 265, 1869 (group name; includes Innuit, Aleutians, Tuski); Dall, Alaska, 374, 1870; Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 8, 9, 1877. **×Tinneh.**—Dall in Proc. A.A.A.S., 269, 1869 (includes "Ugalensé"). **>Innūit.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 9, 1877 ("Major group") of Orarians: treats of Alaska Innuit only); Berghaus, Physik. Atlas, map 72, 1887 (excludes the Aleutians).

Eskimo. A group of American aborigines, forming part of the Eskimauan linguistic stock, which formerly occupied nearly all the coasts and islands of Arctic America from E. Greenand the N. end of Newfoundland to the westernmost Aleutian ids., even extending to the E. coast of Siberia, a distance of more than 5,000 m. From remains found in Smith sd. it is evident that bands formerly wintered as far N. as lat. 79° and had summer camps up to 82°. At the present time they have receded from this extreme range and in the s. have abandoned the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, the N. end of Newfoundland, James bay, and the s. shores of Hudson bay, while in Alaska one Eskimo tribe, the Ugalakmiut, has practically become Tlingit through intermarriage. The name Eskimo (in the form Excomminquois) seems to have been first given by Biard in 1611. It is said to come from the Abnaki *Esquimantsic*, or from *Ashkimeq*, the Chippewa equivalent, signifying 'eaters of raw flesh.' They call themselves Innuit, meaning 'people.' The Eskimo constitute physically a distinct type. They are of medium stature, but possess uncommon strength and endurance; their skin is light brownish yellow with a ruddy tint on the exposed parts; their hands and feet are small and well formed; their eyes, like those of other American tribes, have a Mongoloid character, which circumstance has induced many ethnographers to class them with the Asiatic peoples. They are characterized by very broad faces and narrow, high noses; their heads are also exceptionally high. This type is most marked among the tribes E. of Mackenzie r. In disposition the Eskimo may be described as peaceable, cheerful, truthful and honest, but exceptionally loose in sexual morality.

The Eskimo have permanent settlements, conveniently situated for marking certain hunting and fishing grounds. In summer they hunt caribou, musk-oxen, and various birds; in winter they live principally on sea mammals, particularly the seal. Although

their houses differ with the region, they conform in the main to three types: In summer, when they travel, they occupy tents of deer or seal skins stretched on poles. Their winter dwellings are made either in shallow excavations covered with turf and earth laid upon a framework of wood or whale ribs, or they are built of snow. Their clothing is of skins, and their personal adornments are few. Among most tribes, however, the women tattoo their faces, and some Alaskan tribes wear studs in openings through their cheeks. Considering their degree of culture, the Eskimo are excellent draughtsmen and carvers, their designs usually consisting either of simple linear incisions or of animal forms executed with much life and freedom. The people about Bering strait make some use of paints.

There has always been extensive intertribal communication. The Eskimo have an exceptional knowledge of the geography of their country. Poetry and music play an important part in their life, especially in connection with their religious observances.

The Eskimauan social organization is exceedingly loose. In general the village is the largest unit, although persons inhabiting a certain geographical area have sometimes taken the name of that area as a more general designation, and it is often convenient for the ethnographer to make a more extended use of this native custom. In matters of government each settlement is entirely independent, and the same might almost be said for each family, although there are customs and precedents, especially with regard to hunting and fishing, which define the relations existing between them. Although hardly deserving the name of chief, there is usually some advisory head in each settlement whose dictum in certain matters, particularly as to the change of village sites, has much weight, but he has no power to enforce his opinions.

The men engage in hunting and fishing, while all the household duties fall to the lot of the women—they must cook, make and mend clothes, and repair the kaiaks and boat covers, pitch the tents, and dry the fish and meat and stow them away for the winter. In some tribes skin dressing is done by the men, in others by the women. Monogamy, polygamy and polyandry are all practised, their occurrence being governed somewhat by the relative proportion of the sexes; but a second marriage is unusual where a man's first wife has borne him children. The execution of law is largely left to the individual, and blood-revenge is universally exacted.

The Eskimo believe in spirits inhabiting animals and inanimate objects. Their chief deity, however, is an old woman who resides in the ocean and may cause storms or withhold seals and other marine animals if any of her tabus are infringed. Her power over these animals arises from the fact that they are sections of her fingers cut off by her father at the time when she first took up her abode in the sea. The chief duty of angakoks, or shamans, is to find who has infringed the tabus and thus brought down the wrath of the supernatural beings and to compel the offender to make atonement by public confession or confession to the angakok. The central Eskimo suppose two spirits to reside in a man's body, one of which stays with it when it dies and may temporarily enter the body of some child, who is then named after the departed, while the other goes to one of several lands of the souls. Some of the lands of the souls lie above the earth's surface, some beneath, and the latter are generally more desirable.

Although the theory of Asiatic origin of the Eskimo was long popular, many of their ethnic peculiarities are opposed to such a notion, and recent researches seem to indicate that their movements have rather been from E. to W. They are peculiar as being the only race of American aborigines who certainly had contact with white people before the days of Columbus, for Greenland was occupied during the 10th and 11th centuries by Norwegians, whose expeditions did not extend as far as the American mainland. Later Frobisher and other European navigators encountered the Eskimo along the E. coasts, while the Russians discovered and annexed the W. portion of their domain. This occupancy in its earlier period proved disastrous to the Aleut in particular, who were harshly dealt with and whose number was greatly reduced during the Russian domination. The larger portion of the Greenland and Labrador Eskimo have been Christianized by Moravian and Danish missionaries, while the Alaskan representatives of the family have had Russian missionaries among them for more than a century. Those of the central groups, however, owing to the remoteness of their situation have always been much less affected by outside influences. The Eskimo have proved almost indispensable assistants to Arctic explorers.

The Eskimauan stock embraces two well-marked divisions, the Eskimo proper and the

inhabitants of the Aleutian ids., the Aleut. Other divisions are rather geographical than political or dialectic, there being great similarity in language and customs from one end of the Eskimo domain to the other. They can be separated, however, into the following fairly well marked ethnological groups (based on information furnished by Dr. Franz Boas):

I. The Greenland Eskimo, subdivided into the East Greenlanders, West Greenlanders, and Ita Eskimo, the last transitional between the Greenland Eskimo proper and the next group.

II. The Eskimo, of s. Baffin island, Ungava, and Labrador, embracing the following divisions: Akudnirmiut, Akuliarmiut, Itivimiut, Kaumauangmiut, Kigiktagmiut, Nugumiut, Okomiut, Padlimiut, Sikosuilarmiut, Suhinimiut, Tahagmiut.

III. The Eskimo of Melville penin., Devon island, N. Baffin island, and the N. W. shore of Hudson bay, embracing the Agomiut, Aivilirmiut, Amitormiut, Iglulirmiut, Inuissuitmiut, Kinipetu, Koungmiut, Pilingmiut, Sauniktumiut.

IV. The Sagdlirmiut of Southampton id., now extinct.

V. The Eskimo of Boothia penin, King William island, and the neighbouring mainland. These include the Netchilirmiut, Sinimiut, Ugjulirmiut, Ukusiksalirmiut.

VI. The Eskimo of Victoria island and Coronation gulf, including the Kangormiut and Kidnelik, which may, perhaps, be one tribe.

VII. The Eskimo between cape Bathurst and Herschel id., including the mouth of Mackenzie r. Provisionally they may be divided into the Kitegareut at cape Bathurst and on Anderson r., the Nageuktormiut at the mouth of Coppermine r., and the Kopagmiut of Mackenzie r. This group approximates the next very closely.

VIII. The Alaskan Eskimo, embracing all those within the American territory. This group includes the Aglemiut, Chingigmiut, Chnagmiut, Chugachigmiut, Ikogmiut, Imaklimiut, Inguklimiut, Kaialigmiut, Kangmaligmiut, Kaniagmiut, Kaviagmiut, Kevalingamiut, Kiatagmiut, Kinugumiut, Kowagmiut, Kukpaurungmiut, Kunmiut, Kuskwogmiut, Magemiut, Malemiut, Nunatogmiut, Nunivagmiut, Nuwukmiut, Nushagagmiut, Selawigmiut, Sidarumiut, Tikeramiut, Togiagmiut, Ugalakmiut, Unaligmiut, Utukamiut, and Utkiavimiut.

IX. The Yuit of Siberia.

Holm (1884-85) placed the number of East Greenland Eskimo at 550. The w. coast Greenlanders were given as 10,122 by the Royal Greenland Co. in 1888, and the Ita Eskimo numbered 234 in 1897, giving a total for this group of 10,906. The Eskimo of Labrador were estimated at 1,300 in a recent report by the Government of Newfoundland, and the Dominion Government, in 1912, estimated the Canadian Eskimo at 4,600. According to the census of 1890, there were on the Arctic coast of Alaska from the British border to Norton sd., 2,729 Eskimo; on the s. shore of Norton sd. and in the Yukon valley, 1,439; in Kuskokwim valley, 5,254; in the valley of Nushagak r., 1,952; on the s. coast, 1,670. The Ugalakmiut of Prince William sd., numbering 154, are reckoned with the Tlingit, but they were originally Eskimo, and for our present purposes are best placed in that category. Adding these, therefore, the total for this group, exclusive of the 968 Aleut, is 13,298. The Yuit of Siberia are estimated by Bogoras at 1,200. The Eskimo proper, therefore, number about 31,200, and the stock about 32,170. (H. W. H. J. R. S.)

Aguskemaig.—Tanner, Narr., 316, 1830. **A'lvayê'lılıt.**—Bogoras, Chuckchee, 11, 1904 (Chukchi: 'those of alien language'). **Anda-kœn.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè Dindjié, 169, 1876 (Loucheux name: trans. 'ennemis-pieds'). **Ara-k'è.**—Ibid. (Bastard Loucheux name, same meaning). **Enna-k'è.**—Ibid., (Peaux de Lièvre name, same meaning). **En-na-k'ié.**—Ibid. (Slave name: trans. 'steppes-ennemis'). **Escoumins.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Eshkibod.**—Baraga, Otchipwe-Eng. Dict., 114, 1880 (Ojibwa: 'those who eat their food raw'). **Eskeemoes.**—Gordon, Hist. Mem. of N. Am., 117, 1820. **Eskima.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 203, 1744. **Eskimantsik.**—Hervas, Idea dell' Universo, XVII, 87, 1784. **Eskīma'ntzik.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 9, 1877 (Abnaki name). **Eskimauk.**—Morse, N. Am., map, 1776. **Eskimaux.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 208, 1703. **Eskimeaux.**—Jefferys, French Dom. Am., pt. 1, map, 1760. **Eskimesi.**—Hervas, Idea dell' Universo, XVII, 86, 1784. **Eskimo.**—Buschmann, Spuren d. Aztek. Spr., 669, 1859. **Eskimos.**—Hutchins (1770) quoted by Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 38, 1851. **Esquimantsic.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist., V, 367, 1847. **Esquimau.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè Dindjié, 169, 1876. **Esquimaux.**—Morse, Hist. Am., 126, 1798. **Esquimeaux Indians.**—McKeevor, Voy. Hudson's Bay, 27, 1819. **Esquimones.**—Hennepin, Cont. of New Discov., 95, 1698. **Eusquemays.**—Potts (1754) quoted by Boyle, Archæol. Rep. Ont., 1905. **Excomminqui.**—Jes. Rel. 1612-14, Thwaites ed., II, 67, 1896 (='excommunicated'). **Excomminquois.**—Biard in Jes. Rel. 1611, 7, 1858. **Huskemaw.**—Packard in Am. Natural., XIX, 555, 1885 (name given by a missionary in Labrador). **Hŭs'ky.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 9, 1877 (Hudson Bay jargon). **Innoït.**—Petitot in Bib. Ling. et Ethnol. Am. III, pt. 2, 29, 1876 (sing. Innok). **In-nu.**—Lyon, Repulse Bay, 40, 1825. **Innuees.**—Parry, Sec. Voy., 414, 1824. **In'nūit.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 9,

1877 (own name). **Inuin.**—Murdoch in 9th Rep. B.A. E., 42, 1892. **Inuit.**—Bessels in Archiv f. Anthrop., VIII, 107, 1875. **Kaladlit.**—Nansen, Eskimo Life, 13, 1893 (name which the Greenland Eskimo give themselves, said to be a corruption of Danish Skraeling). **Kālālik.**—Richardson, Polar Regions, 300, 1861. **Kalalit.**—Keane in Stanford's Compend., 517, 1878. **Karaler.**—Crantz, Greenland, II, 291, 1820. **Karalit.**—Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., IX, 233, 1822. **Keralite.**—Heriot, Travels, 34, 1813. **Kĭ'ĭmĭlĭt.**—Bogoras, Chukchee, 21, 1904 (from *kĭ'xmĭ*, an inhabitant of C. Prince of Wales: Yuit name). **Nochways.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 12, 1744 (Algonkin: 'snakes,' 'enemies,' applied to people of alien race regarded as natural enemies). **Nodways.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 12, 1744 ('snakes': Siksika name). **Œnné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè Dindjié, 169, 1876 (Loucheux name: 'enemies'). **Orarians.**—Dall in Proc. A.A.A.S., XVIII, 265, 1870. **Ot'el'nna.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè Dindjié, 169, 1876 (Montagnais name: trans. 'steppes-ennemis'). **Pa-erks.**—Hooper, Tents of Tuski, 137, 1853 (Chukchi name for Eskimo of American coast). **Paya-irkets.**—Ibid., 103. **Ro'č'hĭlĭt.**—Bogoras, Chukchee, 21, 1904 ('opposite shore people': Yuit name). **Seymòs.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 340. 1851 (used by sailors of Hudson's Bay Co.'s ships: derived from the *Eskimo* cry of greeting *Seymo* or *Teymo*). **Skraelings.**—Schultz in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., XIII, pt. 2, 114, 1895. **Skrællingar.**—Richardson, Polar Regions, 298, 1861 (Scandinavian name: 'small people'). **S Krællings.**—Crantz, Greenland, I, 123, 1820 (applied by the Norwegians). **Skrellings.**—Amer. Hist. Soc., 2d ser., I, Portland, 1869. **Skroelingues.**—Morse, Hist. Am., 126, 1778. **Sūckĕmòs.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 340, 1851 (same derivation as Seymòs). **Ta-ĸutchi.**—Ibid. (Kutchin name: 'ocean people'). **Tchiechrone.**—Pyrlæus (*ca.* 1748) quoted in Am. Antiq., IV, 75, 1881 (German form of Seneca name: 'seal people'). **Tcič^{c}k-rúnĕ^{n}.**—Hewitt, inf'n (Seneca name). **Ultsehaga.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 408, 1851 (Kenai name: 'slaves'). **Ultsehna.**—Ibid. **Uskee-mès.**—Ibid., 55. **Uskee'mi.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 9, 1877 (Athapascan name). **Uskees.**—O'Reilly, Greenland, 59, 1818. **Uskimay.**—Middleton in Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 189, 1744. **Usquemows.**—Coats, Geog. of Hudson Bay, 15, 1852. **Weashkimek.**—Belcourt (before 1853) in Minn. Hist. Coll., I, 226, 1872 (Saulteur name: 'eaters of raw flesh'). **Yĭkĭrga'ulĭt.**—Bogoras, Chukchee, 21, 1904 (Yuit name).

Esksinaitupiks ('worm people'). A division of the Piegan.

Esk'-sin-ai-tŭp-ĭks.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892. **is-ksi'-na-tup-i.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862. **Worm People.**—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892.

Eskusone (now **Eskasoni**) A Micmac village formerly in Cape Breton.—Rand, First Micmac Reading Book, 87, 1875.

Espamichkon. A small Montagnais tribe N. of the St. Lawrence in 1643 (Jes. Rel. 1643, 38, 1858), probably about the headwaters of Saguenay or St. Maurice r.

Esquimalt. The local name for a body of Songish at the S. E. end of Vancouver id., under the Cowichan agency; pop. 15 in 1901, 16 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 66, 1902; pt. II, 8, 1911.

Esquimaux Point. A Montagnais mission settlement on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, about 20 m. E. of Mingan, Quebec.

Esquimaux Point.—Stearns, Labrador, 271, 1884. **Pointe des Esquimaux.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 180, 1863.

Etagottine ('people in the air'). A Nahane band or division in the valleys of the Rocky mts. between the Esbataottine and the Tukkuthkutchin, lat. 66°, British America. Their totem is the lynx.

Dābo'-tenā—Ross quoted by Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can. 1887–88, 200B, 1889. **Daha-dinneh.**—Dunn, Hist. Oregon, 79, 1844. **Dahadinnès.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 180, 1851. **Dahâ-dtinné.**—Richardson quoted by Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876. **Da-ha-dumies**—Hind, Expl. Exped., II, 159, 1860. **Dahodinni.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 66, 1856. **Daho-tena.**—Bancroft, Native Races, I, 149, 1882. **Dāho'-tenā'**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 33, 1877. **Dawhoot-dinneh.**—Franklin, Narr., II, 84, 1824. **Ehta-Gottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891. **Eta-gottiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1867 (trans. 'mountain people'). **Éta-Gottinè**—Petitot, Autour du Grand lac des Esclaves, 301, 1891. **Éta-Ottinè.**—Petitot, Grand lac des Ours, 66, 1893 (trans. 'Rocky mountain people'). **Gens de la montagne**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876. **Gens d' En-haut.**—Petitot, Autour du Grand lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Gens des Montagnes-Rocheuses**—Petitot, Grand lac des Ours, 66, 1893. **Gens en l'air.**—Petitot, Autour, op. cit., 262. **Hunters.**—Prichard, Phys, Hist., V, 377, 1847. **Mountain Indian.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 400, 1851 **Naha-'tdinné.**—Ibid. **Noh'ha-i-è.**—Ibid., II, 7, 1851 (so called by Kutchin). **Sicanees.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 33, 1877 (sometimes so called by traders). **Yéta-ottiné.**—Petitot, Autour du Grand lac des Esclaves, 363. 1891 (trans. 'dwellers in the air').

Etatchogottine ('hair people'). A division of the Kawchodinneh dwelling N. and E. of Great Bear lake and on Great cape, Mackenzie, N. W. T. Their totem is a white wolf.

Ehta-tchô-Gottinè.—Petitot, Grand lac des Ours, 66, 1893.

Etchaottine. An Etchareottine division living W. and N. W. of Great Slave lake between Liard r. and the divide, along Black, Beaver, and Willow rs., Brit. Col. and Mackenzie. The Bistchonigottine and Krayiragottine are two of the divisions.

Dènè Étcha-Ottinè.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 301, 1891. **Esclaves.**—Ibid. **Etcha-Ottinè.**—Ibid. **Gens du lac la Truite.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876. **Slaves proper.**—Kennicott, MS. vocab., B. A. E.

Etchareottine ('people dwelling in the shelter'). An Athapascan tribe occupying the country W. of Great Slave lake and upper

Mackenzie r. to the Rocky mts., including the lower Liard valley, Mackenzie, N.W.T. Their range extends from Hay r. to Ft. Good Hope, and they once lived on the shores of lake Athabaska and in the forests stretching northward to Great Slave lake. They were a timid, pacific people, called 'the people sheltered by willows' by the Chipewyan, indicating a riparian fisher folk. Their Cree neighbours, who harried and plundered them and carried them off into bondage, called them Awokanak, 'slaves,' an epithet which in its French and English forms came to be the name under which they are best known. Early in the 18th century they were dispossessed of their home, rich in fish and game, and driven northward to Great Slave lake, whither they were still followed by the Cree, known only as Enna, 'the enemy,' a name still mentioned with horror as far as Great Bear lake. On the islands where they took refuge a fresh carnage took place. The Thlingchadinneh and Kawchodinneh, who speak the same dialect with them and bear a like reputation for timidity, probably comprehended under the name Awokanak, by the Cree, began their northerly migration at the same time, probably under the same impulsion (Petitot, La Mer Glaciale, 292, 1887). Petitot found among them a variety of physiognomy that he ascribed to a mixture of races. Many of the males are circumcised in infancy; those who are not are called dogs, not opprobriously, but rather affectionately. The bands or divisions are Eleidlinottine, Etchaottine, Etcheridiegottine, Etchesottine, Klodesseottine, and Desnedeyarelottine (Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891). In his monograph on the Dènè-Dindjié, Petitot restricted the term to the Etcheridiegottine, whom he distinguished from the Slaves proper, making the latter a separate tribe with divisions at Hay r., Great Slave lake, Horn mts., the fork of the Mackenzie, and Ft. Norman.

A-cha'-o-tin-ne.—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 289, 1871 (trans. 'people of the lowlands'). **Acheo-tenne.**—Morgan in N. Am. Rev., 58, 1870. **A-che-to-e-ten-ni.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Acheto-e-Tinne.**—Kennicott, MS. vocab., B. A. E. **Acheto-tenà.**—Dall, Alaska, 429, 1870. **Achoto-e-tenni.**—Pope, MS. Sicanny vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **A-tsho-to-tī-na.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 1887–88, 200B, 1889. **Awokànak.**—Petitot, La Mer Glaciale, 293, 1887 ('slaves': Cree name). **Brushwood Indians.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, II, 87, 1824. **Cheta-ut-tdinnè.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 7, 1851. **Danè Esclaves**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 289, 1891. **Danites Esclaves.**—Ibid., 305. **Edchautawoot.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 27, 1852. **Edchawtawhoot.dinneh.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, 262, 1824. **Edchawtawhoot tinneh.**—Tanner, Narr., 293, 1830. **Edchawtawoot.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 19, 1836. **Edshawtawoots.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 542, 1853. **Esclaves.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Etchaρè-ottiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Etsh-tawút-dinni.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 69, 1856 (trans. 'thickwood-men'). **Slave Indians.**—Hooper, Tents of Tuski, 303, 1853. **Slaves.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891 (English form). **Slavey.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. (so called by fur-traders).

Etcheridiegottine ('people of the rapids'). An Etchareottine division which hunt along Liard r. and neighbouring regions to the border of the Etchaottine country near old Ft. Halkett, N. British Columbia. They have intermarried with the Etchaottine and with the Tsattine in the s., and have absorbed their manners and customs and adopted their dialectal forms to such a degree that they have been frequently confounded with the one tribe or the other.

Bastard Beaver Indians.—Ross in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 308, 1872. **Beaver.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, 262, 1824. **Erèttchi-ottinè.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 1887–88, 200B, 1889 ('people of the rapids': Kawchodinneh name). **Ettchéri-dié-Gottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Liards Indians.**—Ross quoted by Gibbs, MS., B. A. E. **Liard Slaves.**—Pope. MS. Sicanny vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **Ndu-tchô-ottinnè.**—Dawson, op. cit. **Scethtessesay-tinneh.**—Ross quoted by Gibbs, MS., B. A. E. ('people of the mountain river'). **Slave Indians of Ft. Liard.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Strong bow.**—Mackenzie in Mass. Hist. Coll., 2d s., II, 43, 1814. **Tsilla-ta-ut' tiné.**—Richardson quoted by Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Tsilla-ta-ut'-tinné.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 6, 1851. **Tsillawadoot.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 28, 1852. **Tsillawawdoot.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 19, 1836. **Tsillaw-awdút-dinni.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 69, 1856 (trans.: 'bush-woodmen'). **Tsillawdawhoot-dinneh.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, II, 87, 1824. **Tsillawdawhoot Tinneh.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 145, 1882.

Etechesottine ('horn mountain people'). A division of the Etchareottine occupying the country between Great Slave and La Martre lakes, Mackenzie dist., N.W.T. Franklin erroenously considered them Thlingchadinneh.

Deerhorn mountaineers.—Franklin, Narr., II, 181, 1824. **Étè-ches-ottinè.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. de Geog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Gens de la montagne la Corne.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Horn Mountain Indians.**—Franklin, Narr., 260, 1824.

Etheneldeli ('caribou-eaters'). An Athapascan tribe living E. of lake Caribou and lake Athabaska, in the barren grounds which extend to Hudson bay (Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876). Franklin (Journ. Polar Sea

II, 241, 1824) placed them between Athabaska and Great Slave lakes and Churchill r., whence they resorted to Ft. Chipewyan. Ross (MS,. B. A. E.) makes them a part of the eastern Tinne, their habitat being to the N. and E. of the head of lake Athabaska, extending to the end of Great Slave lake. Rocky r. separates them from the Tatsanottine. In the E. are the barren grounds to which they resort every year to hunt the caribou, which supplies practically all their needs. They were a part of the migrating Chipewyan who descended from the Rocky mts. and advanced eastward from Peace r. to dispute the Hudson Bay region with the Maskegon and Cree. One of their women who was held in captivity by the Maskegon was astonished at the weapons, utensils, and clothing of European manufacture that she saw among her captors, who told her that they made these articles themselves. Finding at last that they got them in barter for furs at Ft. Prince of Wales, she made her escape to the English and told them of her own people on Peace r. who held the choicest furs cheap. The British traders, eager to extend their trade, sent her with a safe conduct to her people, whom she persuaded to migrate to the barren grounds near Hudson bay, where caribou were abundant. They settled around Reindeer, Big, and North Indian lakes, and were called the Northern Indians by the English and the Mangeurs des Cariboux by the Canadian French, while the neighbouring tribes called them by the same name that they had given to the English, Men of the Stone House. Hearne saw them in 1769, and Petitot found them there still a century later, numbering 900. About 300 traded at Ft. Fond du Lac at the head of lake Athabaska. There were 445 enumerated at Fond du Lac in 1911.

Cariboo eaters.—Ross in Smithson. Rep. 1866. 306, 1872. **Eastern Folks.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 5, 1851. **Ethen-eldèli.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876. **Éthen-eltèli.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Ettine-tinney.**—Ross quoted by Gibbs, MS. notes, B. A. E. ('caribou people'). **Gens du Fort-de-pierre.**—Petitot, Autour du Grand lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Mangeurs de cariboux.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876. **Michinipicpoets.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 25, 1744 ('people of stone of the great lake': Cree name). **Northern Indians.**—Ibid., 17. **Rising Sun Folks.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 5, 1851. **Rising Sun men.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist., V, 376, 1847. **Sa-essau-dinneh.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 27, 1852 (trans. 'eastmen'). **Sah-se-sah tinney.**—Ross quoted by Gibbs, MS. notes, B. A. E. (trans. 'eastern people'). **Sa-i-sa-'dtinnè.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 5, 1851 ('people of the rising sun'). **Sawassaw-tinney** —Keane in Stanford, Compend., 534, 1878. **Saw-cesaw-dinneh.**—Franklin quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 542, 1853. **Saw-cessaw-dinnah.**—Schoolcraft, ibid., V, 172, 1855. **Saw-eessaw-dinneh.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, II, 241, 1824 (trans. 'Indians from the rising sun,' or 'eastern Indians).' **Sawessaw tinney.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 464, 1878. **See-issaw-dinni.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 69, 1856 (trans. 'rising-sun-men'). **Thé-Ottiné.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865 ('stone people'). **Thé-yé Ottiné.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 651, 1883. **Thè-yé-Ottiné.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891 ('people of the stone fort').

Ethics and Morals. It is difficult for a person knowing only one code of morals or manners to appreciate the customs of another who has been reared in the knowledge of a different code; hence it has been common for such a one to conclude that the other has no manners or no morals. Every community has rules adapted to its mode of life and surroundings, and such rules may be found more rigorously observed and demanding greater self-denial among savages than among civilized men. Notwithstanding the differences which necessarily exist between savage and civilized ethics, the two systems must evidently have much in common, for from the days of Columbus to the present, travellers have given testimony of customs and manners of Indians, who were still in the barbarous or the savage stage, which displayed a regard for the happiness and well-being of others.

It is often difficult to tell how much of Indian manners and morals may have been derived from white people; but there are still some tribes which have held aloof from the intrusive race and have been little contaminated by it, and we have the testimony of early writers to guide us. The latter may be narrow in their judgment of Indian conduct while they are accurate in describing it.

To discuss the rise of ethics among primitive peoples would lead too far afield; but it is clear from all that is known of the natives of this continent that there existed among them standards of right conduct and character. Both from folk-lore and other sources we learn of conscience among the Indians and of their dread of its pangs. The Navaho designate conscience by a term which signifies "that standing within me which speaks to me." Abundant evidence might be adduced to show that Indians are often actuated by motives of pure benevolence and do good merely from a generous delight in the act.

Social ethics obtained among all the tribes, and public opinion was the power that com-

pelled the most refractory to obedience. A system of ethics having once taken shape, the desire for the approval of one's associates and the wish to live at peace furnished sufficient incentive for compliance with the less onerous rules. But these motives were not sufficient in matters of graver import. Some tribes had executive bands, which had limited power to punish offenders in certain cases, such as violation of the orders of the tribal council; but among other tribes there was no established power to punish, nor were there even the rudiments of a court of justice. The pagan Indian is destitute of the faith in heaven and hell, which affords a strong incentive to moral life among many of our own people; but he has faith in good and bad luck, and frequently attaches different imaginary punishments to different offences. Some regard various inanimate objects as the agents of these punishments. "May the cold freeze you!" "May the fire burn you!" "May the waters drown you!" are their imprecations.

When during the tribal hunt runners were sent out to seek a herd of buffalo, they had to give, on their return to camp, their report in the presence of sacred emblems in attestation of the truth of their statement. Scouts must report accurately or meet disgrace. The successful warrior must not claim more than his due; otherwise he would not be permitted to receive the badge of honours rightfully won. The common punishment for lying in many of the tribes was the burning of the liar's tent and property by tribal sanction. Not to keep a promise deliberately given was equivalent to lying. There are many instances of Indians keeping their word even at the risk of death.

Honesty was inculcated in the young and exacted in the tribe. In some communities the rule was limited in its operation to those within the tribe itself, but it was not uncommon to find its obligations extended to allies and to all friendly tribes. As war removed all ethical barriers, pillage was legitimate. The stealing of horses was a common object of war parties, but only from a hostile tribe. When a theft was committed the tribal authorities demanded restitution; the loss of the property taken, flogging, and a degree of social ostracism constituted the punishment of the thief. Instances could be multiplied to show the security of personal effects in a tribe. The Zuñi, for example, on leaving home, close and seal the door with clay, and it remains inviolate. The Nez Percés and many other tribes lean a pole across the door to indicate the absence of the family, and no one molests the dwelling.

Murder within the tribe was always punished, either by exile, by inexorable ostracism and the making of gifts to the kindred of the slain, or by suffering the murderer to become the lawful victim of their vengeance.

Truth, honesty and the safeguarding of human life were everywhere recognized as essential to the peace and prosperity of a tribe, and social customs enforced their observance; the community could not otherwise keep together, much less hold its own against enemies, for except where tribes were allies, or bound by some friendly tie, they were mutual enemies. An unaccredited stranger was always presumably an enemy.

Adultery was punished. The manner of punishment varied among the tribes, the choice being frequently left to the aggrieved party. Among the Apache it was the common custom to disfigure an erring woman by cutting off her nose.

The care of one's family was regarded as a social duty and was generally observed. This duty sometimes extended to one's relations.

While the young were everywhere taught to show respect to their elders, and while years and experience were supposed to bring wisdom, yet there were tribes among which it was the custom to abandon or to put to death the very old. Where this custom prevailed the conditions of life were generally hard, and the young and active found it difficult to secure food for themselves and their children. As the aged could not take care of themselves, and they were an encumbrance to travel, they acquiesced in their fate as a measure of prudence and economy, dying in order that the young might live and the tribe maintain its existence.

The cruel punishment of witchcraft everywhere among the tribes had its ethical side. The witch or wizard was believed to bring sickness or death to members of the community; hence for their security the sorcerer must be put to death. The custom was due to a lack of knowledge of the causes of disease and to mistaken ethics. (A. C. F. W. M.)

Etiquette. The interior of most native dwellings was without complete partitions, yet each member of the family had a distinct space, which was as inviolable as a separate

apartment enclosed by walls. In this space the personal articles of the occupant were stored in packs and baskets, and here his bed was spread at night. Children played together in their own spaces and ran in and out of that belonging to the mother, but they were forbidden to intrude elsewhere and were never allowed to meddle with anyone's possessions. When more than one family occupied a dwelling, as the earth lodge, the long bark house, or the large wooden structure of the N. W., every family had its well-known limits, within which each member had a place. A space was generally set apart for guests, to which, on entering, a visitor made his way. Among the Plains tribes this place was at the back part of the dwelling, facing the entrance, and the visitor when entering a lodge and going to this place must not pass between his host and the fire. Among many tribes the place of honour was at the w., facing the entrance. If he was a familiar friend, greetings were at once exchanged, but if he had come on a formal mission, he entered in silence, which was unbroken for some little time after he was seated. On such occasions conversation was opened by reference to trivial matters, the serious purpose of the visit not being mentioned until considerable time had elapsed. When a delegation was received, only the older men of the party or of the tribe spoke; the younger members kept silent unless called on to say something. Among all the tribes haste was a mark of ill breeding, particularly during official or ceremonial proceedings. No visitor could leave the dwelling of his host without some parting words to show that his visit was at an end.

Among many tribes etiquette required that when speaking to a person a term of relationship rather than the personal name should be used. An elderly man or woman was usually addressed as grandfather or grandmother, and a similar title was also applied to a man of distinction. Uncle or aunt might be used for persons of about the same age as the speaker, but to a younger man or woman the term of address would signify younger brother or sister. A friendly visitor from outside the tribe was addressed by a term meaning "friend," A member of the tribe, although of a different clan or gens, was spoken to by a term of relationship; among the Iroquois, for example, one of the opposite phratry was greeted as "my father's clansman," or "my cousin."

When the bearer of an invitation entered a lodge, the person invited did not respond if a relative or friend was present, who would accept for him, saying "Your uncle (or aunt) has heard." * * * * *

Among a number of tribes etiquette required that there should be no direct speech between a woman and her son-in-law, and in some instances a similar restriction was placed on a woman addressing her father-in-law. In many tribes also the names of the dead were not likely to be mentioned, and with some Indians, for a space of time, a word was substituted for the name of a deceased person, especially if the latter were prominent. In some tribes men and women used different forms of speech, and the distinction was carefully observed. A conventional tone was observed by men and women on formal occasions which differed from that employed in everyday life.

Etiquette between the sexes demanded that the man should precede the woman while walking or in entering a lodge "to make the way safe for her." Familiar conversation could take place only between relatives; reserve characterized the general behaviour of men and women toward each other.

Respect must be shown to elders in both speech and behaviour. No one could be interrupted when speaking or forced to speak when inclined to be silent, nor could personal questions be asked or private matters mentioned. During certain ceremonies no one may speak above a whisper. If it was necessary to pass between a person and the fire permission must be asked, and if one brushed against another, or trod upon his foot, an apology must be made. At meal time, if one could not eat all that had been put upon his dish, he must excuse himself to show that it was through no dislike of the food. and when he had finished he must not push away his dish but return it to the woman, speaking a term of relationship, as mother, aunt, wife, which was equivalent to thanks. Among some tribes, if a cooking vessel had been borrowed, it must be returned with a portion of what had been cooked in it to show the owner the use that had been made of the utensil, and also, in courtesy, to share the food.

There was an etiquette in standing and sitting that was carefully observed by the women. They stood with the feet straight and close together, and if the hands were free, the arms hung down, a little toward the front,

the fingers extended and the palms lightly pressed against the dress. Women sat with both feet under them, turned to one side. Men usually sat cross-legged.

The training of children in tribal etiquette and grammatical speech began at an early age, and the strict observance of etiquette and the correct use of language indicated the rank and standing of a man's family. Class distinctions were everywhere more or less observed. On the N. Pacific coast the difference between high caste and low caste was strongly marked. Certain lines of conduct such as being a too frequent guest, were denounced as of low caste. So, too, among the Haida, it was of low caste to lean backward; one must sit on the forward part of the seat in an alert attitude to observe good form. Lolling in company was considered a mark of bad manners among the tribes; and among the Hopi one would not sit with legs extended during a ceremony. Smoking, whether social or ceremonial, had its etiquette; much form was used in exchanging smoking materials and in passing the pipe in smoking and in returning it. In certain societies, when a feast was served, particular parts of the animal belonged by etiquette to the noted warriors present, and these were presented by the server with ceremonial speech and movements. Among some tribes when a feast was given a pinch of each kind of food was sacrificed in the fire before eating. Ceremonial visitors usually made their approach known according to the local custom. Among some of the Plains tribes the visitors dispatched a runner bearing a little bunch of tobacco to apprise their host of their intended visit; should their coming prove to be ill-timed, the tobacco could be returned with an accompanying gift, and the visit would be postponed without any hard feeling. There was much and varied detail in the etiquette of family life, social gatherings, and the ceremonies of the various tribes living N. of Mexico.

(A. C. F.)

Etleuk. A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Howe sd., B. C.

Ela-a-who.—Brit. Adm. Chart., No. 1917 **Ētlē'uq.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Etsekin. A winter village of the Kwakiutl proper on Havannah channel, w. coast of British Columbia.

Et-se-kin.—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 229, 1887 **Êtsī-kin.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887.

Etskainah (*Ĕts-kai'nah*, 'horns'). A society of the Ikunuhkahtsi, or All Comrades, among the Siksika; it is obsolete among the southern Piegan, but still exists with the northern Piegan and the Kainah. It is regarded as having originated with the latter and extended to the other divisions. The Sinopah (Kit-fox) society among the Southern Piegan is practically identical with it. The present Etskainah society is said to have taken on some of the functions of the Stumiks (Bulls), now extinct. The members carry a crooked staff and are supposed to have magical powers (Wissler, inf'n, 1906). See Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

Ettchaottine ('people who act contrarily'). A Nahane tribe of which one division lives on Français lake, British Columbia, another in the neighbourhood of old Ft. Halkett, Liard r., B.C. (Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 311, 1872). Their name came from their warlike habits. Ross (MS., B.A.E.) gave their pop. in 1858 as 435.

Bad-people.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 16, 1893. **'Dtcha-ta-'uttinnnè.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 6, 1851. **Ettcha-ottiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876 ('people who act contrarily'). **Mauvais Monde.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 66, 1856. **Netsilley.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 401, 1851. **Slávè Indians.**—Dall, Alaska, 429, 1870. **Wild Nation.**—Richardson, op. cit.

Eulachon. One of the names of the candlefish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), of the family *Salmonidæ*, closely related to the smelt: from the name of this fish in one of the Chinookan dialects. It is found in the waters of the N. Pacific coast of America and is much used by the Indians of that region for food and the production of grease and oil. Other forms (Christian Union, Mar. 22, 1871) are *hoolikan* and *oolichan*, and Irving (Astoria, II) cites the form *uthlecan*.

(A. F. C.)

Ewawoos. A Cowichan tribe whose town was Skeltem, 2 m. above Hope, Fraser r., Brit. Col.; pop. 15 in 1911.

Ewahoos.—Can. Ind. Aff., 309, 1879. **Ewa-woos.**—Ibid., 1901, pt. 2, 158. **Ewā'wus.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E. 1891.

Exchange, media of. Before the arrival of Europeans intertribal trade had resulted almost everywhere in America in the adoption of certain standards of value of which the most

important were shell beads and skins. The shell currency of the Atlantic coast consisted of small white and black or purplish beads cut from the valves of quahaug and other shells and familiarly known as wampum, (q.v.) These were very convenient, as they could be strung together in quantities and carried any distance for purposes of trade, in this respect having a decided advantage over skins. In exchange two white beads were equivalent to one black one. During the early colonial period wampum was almost the only currency among white people as well; but inferior, poorly finished kinds, made not only out of shell, but of stone, bone, glass, horn, and even wood, were soon introduced, and in spite of all attempted regulation the value of wampum dropped continually until in 1661 it was declared to be legal tender no longer in Massachusetts, and a year or two later the same fate overtook it in the other New England colonies. In New York it appears to have held on longer, its latest recorded use as currency being in 1693. Holm says, speaking of the Delawares of New Jersey: "In trade they measure those strings [of wampum] by their length," each fathom of them being worth 5 Dutch guilders, reckoning 4 beads for every stiver. "The brown beads are more valued than the others and fetch a higher price; a white bead is of the value of a piece of copper money, but a brown one is worth a piece of silver." Holm quotes another authority, however, to the effect that a white bead was worth one stiver and a black bead two. The latter says also that "their manner of measuring the strings is by the length of their thumbs; from the end of the nail to the first joint makes 6 beads."

On the Pacific coast between S. E. Alaska and N. California shell currency of another kind was employed. This was made from the *Dentalium pretiosum* (money tooth-shell), a slender univalve found on the W. coasts of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte ids. In the Chinook jargon it was called *hiaqua*. The principal place where it was obtained is said to have been the territory of a Nootka tribe, the Ehatisaht, in Esperanza inlet, W. coast of Vancouver id., but it was collected as far N. as Quatsino inlet. The method of procuring it is described in one of the earliest accounts of this region, the Narrative of John Jewitt. According to Boas, a block of cedar was split up at one end so that it formed a kind of brush which opened when pushed down into the water and closed when pulled up, thus entangling the shells. These shells were valued in proportion to their individual lengths. In W. Washington the standard of value was 40 to the fathom, and the value fell off rapidly above that number, while very long single shells were worth more than a dollar. A fathom of 40 was formerly equivalent to a slave, according to Gibbs, and in his time would bring $5. In California and on the plateaus farther N. the shells had incised designs. Among the Hupa of California they are decorated by being wrapped spirally with fish skin or snake skin, and in addition usually bear a tuft of red feathers, probably from the woodpecker's crest. The following further description of these is given by Goddard:

"The individual shells are measured and their value determined by the creases on the left hand. The longest known shells were about 2½ in. long. One of them would reach from the crease of the last joint of the little finger to the crease on the palm opposite the knuckle joint of the same finger. The value of such a piece in early days was about $5. Shells of this length were called *diñket*. The next smaller shells were called *kiketûkûtxoi*, and measured about 2⅜ in. They were worth about $1.50 each. A shell about 1⅛ in. long was called *tcwōlahit*. Their value was from 25 to 50 cents. Shells smaller than these were not rated as money and had no denomination. The length of the shells smaller than the first mentioned was determined by applying them to the creases of the middle and other fingers of the left hand.

"This money was strung on strings which reached from the thumb nail to the point of the shoulder. Eleven of the largest size filled such a string and was therefore called *mōanala*. Twelve shells of the next smaller size composed a string and were called *mōananax*. Thirteen shells are called *mōanatak*, and 14 of the smallest shells, called *mōanadiñk*, was the largest number placed on a string. These strings are approximately 25 in. long. This, as it appears, was the least common multiple of the individual standard lengths.

"Since all hands and arms are not of the same length, it was necessary for the man, when he reached his maturity, to establish the values of the creases on his hand by comparison with money of known length as measured by someone else. He also had a set of lines tattooed on the inside of the left forearm. These lines indicated the length of 5 shells of the several standards. The measures were sub-

divided, there being lines of *mōanala* long and *mōanala* short, and so on. This was the principal method of estimating the money. The first 5 on the string were measured by holding the tip of the first shell at the thumb nail and drawing the string along the arm and noting the tattooed mark reached by the butt of the fifth shell. In like manner the last and intermediate sets of 5 were measured." This shell money was carried in special elk-horn boxes.

Among the coast tribes N. of Vancouver id., dentalia were not so much in vogue, but were used for ornamental purposes and in trade with the interior Indians. The standard of value among the Kutchakutchin and neighbouring tribes consisted of lines of beads 7 ft. long joined together at the distance of a foot, and called *naki eik* ('bead clothing'). The whole *naki eik*, according to Jones, "is equal to 24 made beaver, and one of the lines is one or more beaver skins, according to the value of the beads." * * * * * * *

A more usual standard of value among interior people, however, was the pelt, especially the skin of the beaver. Even on the Atlantic coast it was used from the very earliest times side by side with wampum, and in 1613 the statement is made that it was the basis of all trade between the French of Canada and the Indians. In 1670 (Margry, Déc., I, 164, 1878) it is learned that a beaver skin was worth a fathom of tobacco, a fourth of a pound of powder, 6 knives, or a portion of little blue beads. According to Hunter it was also the standard of value among the Osage, Kansa, Oto, Omaha, and their neighbours. He adds that 2 good otter skins, from 10 to 12 raccoon, or 4 or 5 wildcat (lynx?) skins were valued at one beaver skin. Here this standard passed out very rapidly with the coming of white men; but in the great fur regions of Canada it remained the basis of value first between French and Indians, and afterward between English and Indians. Up to the present time everything is valued in "skins," meaning beaver skins, but the term has come to have a fixed value of 50 cents in Canadian money.

In former days, before the arrival of the Russians, the unit of value among the Eskimo of the lower Yukon was a full grown land-otter skin, to which was equivalent the skin of the large hair seal. This has now given place to the beaver; and all other skins, furs, and articles of trade are sold as "a skin" and multiples and fractions of a "skin." "In addition to this," says Nelson, "certain small, untanned skins, used for making fur coats or blouses, are tied in lots sufficient to make a coat, and are sold in this way. It requires 4 skins of reindeer fawns, or 40 skins of Parry's marmot or of the muskrat for a coat, and these sets are known by terms designating these bunches." The pelt of a wolf or wolverene is worth several "skins" in trade, while a number of pelts of muskrats or Parry's marmot are required to make the value of "a skin."

Among the northern tribes in the N. Pacific coast area, where dentalia were not so much valued, elk and moose skins seem formerly to have constituted one of the standards of value, although the skins of other animals were no doubt used to some extent as well. In later times all these were replaced by blankets introduced by the Hudson's Bay Company, which were distinguished by points or marks on the edge, woven into their texture, the best being 4-point, the smallest and poorest 1-point. The acknowledged unit of value, at least among the Haida, was a single 2½-point blanket, worth in 1880 a little more than $1.50, but on the coast farther s. it is now rated at about 50 cents. Everything was referred to this unit, according to Dawson, even a large 4-point blanket being said to be worth so many "blankets."

Another standard universal in this region was slaves, and perhaps the remarkable copper plates should also be mentioned, though strictly speaking they were legal tender of varying value which had to be fixed by means of some other standard, such as blankets or slaves. Pieces of cedar bark prepared for roofing sometimes appear as units of value also.

By the interior Salish of British Columbia Indian hemp bark was put up in bundles about 2 ft. long and 2 in. in diameter, and tied at both ends, and 6 of these bundles constituted a "package," while dried salmon was generally sold by the "stick," each stick numbering 100 fish (Teit). * * * * * *

Although including the more prominent standards, the foregoing list by no means exhausts their number, for where articles of various kinds were continually bartered, numerous standards of a more or less evanescent nature arose. For a list of comparative valuations in one tribe see Teit, cited below, p. 260.

Consult Bourke, Snake Dance of the Moquis, 1885; Chittenden, Am. Fur Trade, 1902; Dawson, Report on Queen Charlotte Ids.,

Geol. Surv. of Can., 1880; Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, 1905; Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 1877; Goddard in Univ. Cal. Publ., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., 1903; Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 1872; Holm, Descr. New Sweden, 1834; Holmes in 2d Rep. B. A. E., 1883; Hunter, Captivity, 1823; Jewitt, Narrative, 1815; Jones in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 1872; Loskiel, Missions, 1794; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Teit, Thompson Indians, Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 1900.

(J. R. S.)

Family. There are important material differences in the organization and in the functions of the family as found respectively in savagery, barbarism, and civilization, and even within each of these planes of culture several marked types of the family, differing radically one from another in many characteristic features, exist.

To determine definitely even the main organic features of the family systems in a majority, not to say all, of the Indian tribes N. of Mexico, is not yet possible, owing to lack of material. In communities like those of the Muskhogean and the Iroquoian tribes, in which the clan system has been so highly developed, two radically different organic groups of persons exist to which the term family may properly be applied; and within each of these groups a more or less complex system of relationships definitely fixes the status of every person, a status, that, acquired by birth or adoption, determines the civil or other rights, immunities, and obligations of the person. Among the Iroquois the *ohwachira* (the common Iroquoian name for the maternal blood family) was becoming merged into the clan, so that in specific cases the two are virtually identical, although in other cases several ohwachira are comprised under one clan. The term ohwachira is common to all the known dialects of the Iroquoian stock. On the other hand there are found in these dialects several different names designating the group called a clan, seemingly indicating the probability that the family as an institution existed long before the development of the clan organization, when the several tribes still had a common history and tradition. But it is not strictly accurate to call an ohwachira a family, or a clan a family. The first and larger group includes the entire body of kindred of some one person, who is usually denominated the *propositus*.

In view of the rights and obligations of the father's clan to a person, in addition to those inherited from the clan of the mother, it appears that the family group among the Iroquois and Muskhogean tribes is composed of the maternal and paternal clans. The clan owes the child of its son certain civil and religious rights, and is bound to the child by obligations which vitally concern the latter's life and welfare, present and future. The youth's equipment for life would not be regarded as complete were the performance of these clan duties neglected. The tutelar of every person is named and made by the members of the paternal clan. The duties just mentioned do not end with the death of the person; if occasioned by war or by murder the loss must be made good by the paternal clan supplying a prisoner or the scalp of an enemy.

Some of the duties and obligations of the clan or clans whose sons have taken wives from a clan stricken by death are to condole with it, prepare the death feasts, provide suitable singers to chant the dirges at the wake lasting one or more nights, guard and care for the body lying in state and prepare it for burial, make the bark burial case or wooden coffin, construct the scaffold or dig the grave, and to perform all the other needful duties due from clans bound together by marriage. It was regarded as unseemly for the stricken clan to do anything but mourn until the body of the dead had been placed in its final resting place and until after the feast of "re-associating with the public," held ten days subsequent to the death of the deceased, at which his property was divided among his heirs and friends. In case of the death of a chief or other noted person the clan mourned for an entire year, scrupulously refraining from taking part in public affairs until the expiration of this period and until after the installation of a successor to the dead officer. During the interim the bereaved clan was represented by the clan or clans bound to it by the ties of marriage and offspring.

These two clans are exogamic groups, entirely distinct before the child's birth, and form two subdivisions of a larger group of kindred—the family—of which any given person, the propositus, is the local point or point of juncture. Strictly speaking, both clans form incest groups in relation to him. Every member of the community is therefore the

point of contact and convergence of two exogamic groups of persons, for in these communities the clan is exogamic; that is to say, each is an incest group in so far as its own members are concerned. Within these clans or exogamic groups the members are governed by rules of a more or less complex system of relationships, which fix absolutely the position and status of everyone in the group, and the clan is thus organized and limited. Those, then, who have common blood with one another, or with a third person, belong to the same family and are kindred. Both of these clans owe the offspring the rights and obligations of kindred, but in differing degrees. Thus a person may be said to have two clans, in some measure—that of his mother and that of his father. Both clans exercise rights and are bound by obligations to the household of which he is a member; both have, moreover, in different measure, the rights and obligations of kinship to him.

The second and smaller group, the fireside or household, includes only the husband, his wife or wives, and their children. Where there are several wives from several different families, this group in its family relations becomes very intricate, but is nevertheless under the rigid control of family law and usage.

It is thus apparent that these two groups of persons are in fact radically distinct, for the lesser group is not merely a portion of the larger. The relative status of the husband and his wife, or wives, and their children makes this evident.

Custom, tradition, and the common law do not regard the wife, or wives, of the household as belonging to the clan of the husband. By marriage the wife acquires no right of membership in her husband's clan, but remains a member of her own clan, and, equally important, she transmits to her children the right of membership in her clan; and she acquires no rights of inheritance of property either from her husband or from his clan. On the other hand, the husband acquires no rights from his wife or from her clan, and he, likewise, does not become a member of his wife's clan.

But the fireside, or household, is the product of the union by marriage of two persons of different clans, which does not establish between the husband and wife the mutual rights and obligations arising from blood feud and from inheritance. It is precisely these mutual rights and obligations that are peculiarly characteristic of the relations between clansmen, for they subsist only between persons of common blood, whether acquired by birth or by adoption. Therefore, husband and wife do not belong to the same clan or family.

As there is a law of the clan or exogamic kinship group governing acts and relations as between members of the same clan group, so there are rules and usages governing the household or fireside and defining the rights and obligations belonging to its jurisdiction. The relations of the various members of the fireside are affected by the fact that every member of it is directly subject to the general rule of the clan or higher kinship group—the husband to that of his clan, the wife or wives to those of their respective clans, and the children to those of both parents, but in different kind and degree.

The dominating importance of the family in the social organization of a primitive people is apparent; it is one of the most vital institutions founded by private law and usage. In such a community every member is directly obligated to the family, first of all, for the protection that safeguards his welfare. The members of the family to which he belongs are his advocates and his sureties. In the grim blood feud the family defends him and his cause, even with their lives, if need be, and this care ends not with his death, for if he be murdered the family avenges his murder or exacts payment therefor. In the savage and barbaric ages, even to the beginning of civilization, the community placed reliance largely on the family for the maintenance of order, the redress of wrongs, and the punishment of crime.

Concerned wholly with the intimate relations of private life, family custom and law are administered within the family and by its organs; such customs and laws constitute daily rules of action, which, with their underlying motives, embody the common sense of the community. In a measure they are not within the jurisdiction of public enactment, although in specific cases the violation of family rights and obligations incurs the legal penalties of tribal or public law, and so sometimes family government comes into conflict with public law and welfare. But by the increasing power of tribal or public law through centralization of power and political organization the independence of the family in private feuds, regarded as dangerous to the good order of the community, is gradually limited. And when the family becomes a unit or is absorbed in a higher organization the individual acquires

certain rights at the expense of the family—the right of appeal to the higher tribunal is one of these.

The wealth and power of a clan or family depend primarily on the dearth or abundance of its numbers. Hence the loss of a single person is a great loss, and there is need that it be made good by replacing the departed with another or by many others, according to the relative standing and importance of the person to be restored. For example, Aharihon, an Onondaga chieftain of the 17th century, sacrificed 40 men to the shade of his brother to show the great esteem in which he held him. But among the Iroquois the duty of restoring the loss does not devolve directly on the stricken clan or exogamic kinship group, but upon all allied to it by the ties of what is termed *hontoñnishoñ*'—i. e., upon those whose fathers are clansmen of the person to be replaced. So the birth or the adoption of many men in a clan or exogamic kinship group is a great advantage to it; for although these men become separated through the obligation of marrying into clans or such groups other than their own, the children of such unions are bound in a measure to the clan or exogamic kinship group of their fathers. This is a principle so well established that the chief matron of the paternal clan or exogamic kinship might oblige these offspring of diverse households (as many as might suffice) to go to war in fulfilment of their obligation, as seemed good to her; or she might stop them if they wished to undertake a war which was not, from its expediency, pleasing to her and her advisers. Therefore this chief matron, having decided that the time was at hand "to raise again the fallen tree" or "to put back on the vacant mat" one of the clan whom death removed, would inform one of the children whose fathers were her clansmen, their *hoñthoñni*', that it was her desire that he form and lead a war party against their enemies for the purpose of securing a prisoner or a scalp for the purpose named. The person whom she selected was one judged most capable of executing her commission. This was soon accomplished. She enforced and confirmed this commission with a belt of wampum. So powerful was this chief matron of a clan that when the council chiefs did not favour the designs of certain ambitious war chiefs in raising levies for military purposes, fearing that they might injure the best interests of the tribe, one of the surest methods they might employ to frustrate these enterprises was to win the chief matrons of the clans whose clansmen were the fathers of the recruits from the other clans, for these chief matrons had only to interpose their influence and authority to bring to naught the best concerted designs and enterprises of these ambitious war chiefs. This is ample evidence that these women had an influence in some degree exceeding that of the council of the ancients and tribal chiefs.

In the blood feud the paternal kin did not not interfere except by counsel; but to avenge the death of a clansman of their father was an obligation. Outlaws were denied family and tribal rights. The renunciation of clan kinship entailed the loss of every right and immunity inhering in kinship. The fundamental concept in the organic structure of the family with its rights, immunities, and obligations is that of protection. To exercise the right of feud was lawful only to avenge the guilty murder of a clansman.

The clan or family was made useful by the tribe as a police organization, through which control was exercised over lawless men who otherwise were beyond restraint. Every clan had jurisdiction over the lives and property of its members, even to the taking of life for cause.

The mutual obligations of kindred subsist between persons who can act for themselves; but there are duties of protection by these toward those who cannot act for themselves for any reason whatever, for it is a principle of humanity that they who are legally independent should protect those who are legally dependent. The modern law of guardianship of minors and imbeciles is evidently but a survival and extension of this obligation of protection in the primitive family and clan.

Speaking generally of the tribes of the N.W. coast, Swanton (Am. Anthrop., n.s., VII, no. 4, 1905) says that in addition to the "husband, wife, and children, a household was often increased by a number of relations who lived with the house owner on almost equal terms, several poor relations or protégés who acted as servants, and on the N. Pacific coast as many slaves as the house owner could afford or was able to capture."

In tribes where a clan or gentile organization similar to that of the Iroquoian and the Muskhogean tribes does not exist, it is known that the incest groups on the maternal and the paternal sides are largely determined by the system of relationships, which fixes the position and status of every person within an indefinite

group, and the incest group is reckoned from each propositus. That is to say, marriage and cohabitation may not subsist between persons related to each other within prescribed limits on both the maternal and paternal sides, although kinship may be recognized as extending beyond the prescribed limit. Among the Klamath these relationships are defined by reciprocal terms defining the relation rather than the persons, just as the term "cousin" is employed between cousins.

In speaking of the fierce, turbulent, and cruel Athapascan tribes of the valley of the Yukon, Kirkby (Smithson. Rep. 1864, 1865), says: "There is, however, another division among them, of a more interesting and important character than that of the tribes just mentioned. Irrespective of tribe they are divided into three classes, termed, respectively, Chit-sa, Nate-sa, and Tanges-at-sa, faintly representing the aristocracy, the middle classes, and the poorer orders of civilized nations, the former being the most wealthy and the latter the poorest. In one respect, however, they greatly differ, it being the *rule* for a man *not* to marry in his own, but to take a wife from either of the other classes. A Chit-sa gentleman will marry a Tanges-at-sa peasant without the least feeling *infra dig*. The offspring in every case belong to the class of the mother. This arrangement has had a most beneficial effect in allaying the deadly feuds formerly so frequent among them." As no further data are given, it is impossible to say what, if any ,was the internal structure and organization of these three exogamic classes, with female descent, mentioned above. Apparently a similar social organization existed among the Natchez, but no detailed information on the subject is available.

(J. N. B. H.)

Fasting. A rite widely observed among the Indians and practised both in private and in connection with public ceremonies. The first fast took place at puberty, when the youth was sometimes sent to a sequestered place and remained alone, fasting and praying from 1 to 4 days, or even longer. At this time or during similar fasts which followed, he was supposed to see in a dream the object which was to be his special medium of communication with the supernatural. Simple garments or none were worn when fasting. Among some tribes clay was put upon the head, and tears were shed as the appeals were made to the unseen powers. At the conclusion of a long fast the quantity of food taken was regulated for several days. It was not uncommon for an adult to fast, as a prayer for success, when about to enter upon an important enterprise, as war or hunting. Fasting was also a means by which occult power was believed to be acquired; a shaman had to fast frequently in order to be able to fulfill the duties of his office.

Initiation into religious societies was accompanied by fasting, and in some of the great ceremonies all the principal actors were obliged to fast prior to taking part. The length of these fasts varied with the ceremony and the tribe, and ranged from midnight to sunset, or continued 4 days and nights. Fasting generally included abstinence from water as well as food. The reason for fasting has been explained by a Cherokee priest as "a means to spiritualize the human nature and quicken the spiritual vision by abstinence from earthly food." Other tribes have regarded it as a method by which to remove "the smell" of the common world. Occasionally chiefs or leaders have appointed a tribal fast in order to avert threatening disaster.

Consult Dorsey and Voth in Field Columbian Mus. Publ., Anthrop. ser., III, 1900–03; Fewkes (1) in Jour. Am. Ethnol. and Archæol., IV, 1894, (2) in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1900; Matthews in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VI, 1902; Mooney in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1900.

(A. C. F.)

Feasts. Among all tribes there were feasts, ranging in importance from that of the little child to its playmate up to those which were a part of the great sacred ceremonies. These so-called feasts were never elaborate and were simply served, each portion being ladled from the kettle by the hostess, or by one appointed for the task.

Feasts were held at stated times. On the N. Pacific coast the coming of the salmon was celebrated in a feast of thanksgiving by all the tribes able to secure the fish from inlets or rivers. Farther s. the ripening of acorns and other fruits was similarly observed. The maturing of the maize was the occasion for tribal festivities; at that time the Creeks held their 8-days' ceremony known as the *Busk* when the new corn was eaten, the new fire kindled, new garments worn, and all past enmities forgiven. In November, when the Eskimo had gathered their winter store, thye held a feast, at which time gifts were exchanged;

by this a temporary relationship was formed between the giver and taker, which tended to good feeling and fellowship. During the full moon of December the Eskimo held a feast to which the bladders of animals killed during the year were brought. These were "supposed to contain the *inuas*, or shades of the animals." On the sixth and last day the bladders were taken out to a hole made in the ice, and thrust into the water under the ice. They "were supposed to swim far out to sea and then enter the bodies of unborn animals of their kind, thus becoming reincarnated and rendering game more plentiful" (Nelson). Among the Iroquois a feast was held to keep the medicine alive. Religious ceremonies to insure fruitfulness took place at the planting of the maize, at which time a feast was held.

Feasts were given on the completion of a house, at a marriage, and when a child was named. Feasts in honor of the dead were widely observed. The time which must elapse after a death before the feast could be given varied among the tribes. Among some of the Plains Indians it occurred after 4 days, with the Iroquois after 10 days, and with other tribes after nearly a year. The Eskimo held their memorial feast late in November. The near relatives were the hosts, and the dead were supposed to be present beneath the floor of the dwelling where they enjoyed the festivities in their honour, partaking of the food and water cast there for them, and receiving the clothing put as a gift upon their namesakes. At the feast for the dead held by the tribes on the N. Pacific coast, the spirits of the departed were also supposed to be present, but the portions of food intended for them were passed through the fire and reached them in this manner. The Huron held their ceremonial feast in the fall, when all who had died during the year were disinterred by their kindred, the flesh stripped from the bones, and these wrapped in new robes and laid in the clan burial pit. The feast was one of tribal importance and was accompanied with religious rites.

It was incumbent on an aspirant to tribal honour to give feasts to the chiefs, and one who desired initiation into a society must provide feasts for the society. Respect to chiefs and leading men was expressed by a feast. On such an occasion the host and his family did not eat with their guests; they provided the food and the dishes, but the head chief appointed one of the guests to act as server. At all feasts the host was careful not to include in the food or the dishes used anything that would be tabu to any of his guests; a failure to observe this important point would be considered an insult.

The meetings of secular societies among the Plains tribes, whether the membership was of one or both sexes, were always accompanied with a feast. There was no public invitation, but the herald of the society went to each lodge and gave notice of the meeting. The food was provided by the family at whose lodge the society met, or by certain other duly appointed persons. The preparation for the feast varied in different societies within the same tribe. In some instances the food was brought ready cooked to the lodge, in others it was prepared in the presence of the assembly. The people brought their own eating vessels, for at these feasts one had to eat all that was served to him or take what was left to his home.

In most tribal ceremonies sacred feasts occurred, for which certain prescribed food was prepared and partaken of with special ceremony. Feasts of this kind often took place at the close of a ceremony, rarely at the beginning, although sometimes they marked a particular stage in the proceedings. Among the Iroquois, and perhaps other tribes, the owner feasted his fetish, and the ceremony of the calumet, according to early writers, was always concluded with a feast, and was usually accompanied by an exchange of presents.

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At every feast of any kind, on any occasion, where food was to be eaten, a bit or small portion was first lifted to the zenith, sometimes presented to the four cardinal points, and then dropped upon the earth at the edge of the fire or into the fire. During this act, which was an offering of thanks for the gift of food, every one present remained silent and motionless.

Consult Dorsey and Voth in Field Columbian Mus. Publ., Anthrop. ser., III, 1900–03; Fewkes in 15th, 16th, and 19th Rep. B.A.E., 1897–1900; Fletcher in Publ. Peabody Museum; Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 177, 1884; Hoffman in 7th and 14th Reps. B.A.E., 1891, 1896; Jenks in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1900; Jesuit Relations, Thwaites ed., I-LXXIII, 1896-1901; Matthews in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VI, 1902; Mindeleff in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 1898; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 357, 1899.

(A. C. F.)

Featherwork. The feathers of birds entered largely into the industries, decorations

war and worship of the Indians. All common species lent their plumage on occasion, but there were some that were especially sought in the Arctic regions, water birds during their annual migrations; the eagle everywhere; wild turkeys in their habitat; ravens and flickers on the N. Pacific coast; woodpeckers, meadow larks, crested quail, mallard ducks, jays, blackbirds, and orioles in California; and in the Pueblo region, eagles, hawks, turkeys, and parrots especially. The prominent species in every area were used. * * * *

Fans and other accessories of dress were made of wings or feathers by the Iroquois and other tribes. The uses of feathers in decoration were numberless. The Western Eskimo sewed little sprays of down into the seams of garments and bags made of intestinal membranes, and the California Indians decorated their exquisite basketry in the same manner. The quills of small birds, split and dyed, were used for beautiful embroidery and. basketry in the same way as porcupine quills, For giving directness to the flight of arrows feathers were usually split so that the halves could be tied or glued to the shaftment in twos or threes. Among the Eskimo and some of the southwestern Indians the feathers were laid on flat. Among California tribes bird scalps were used as money, being both a standard of value and a medium of exchange. The most striking uses of feathers were in connection with social customs and symbolism. The masks and the bodies of performers in ceremonies of the N. Pacific coast were copiously adorned with down. Feathers worn by the Plains tribes in the hair indicated rank by their kind and number, or by the manner of mounting or notching. The decoration of the stem of the calumet (q. v.) was of feathers, the colours of which depended on the purpose for which the calumet was offered. Whole feathers of eagles were made into war-bonnets, plumes and long trails for dances and solemnities. In the Pueblo region feathers played an important rôle in symbolism and worship —prayer-sticks, wands, altar decorations, and aspergills were made of them. The downy feather was to the mind of the Indian a kind of bridge between the spirit world and ours. Creation and other myths spring out of feathers.

Feather technic in its highest development belongs to South America, Central America, and Polynesia, but there is continuity in the processes from the N. part of America southward.

Consult Bancroft, Native Races, I-V, 1874-75; Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888; Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, 1905; Goddard in Publ. Univ. Cal., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., I, 1903; Holmes (1) in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888; (2) in 13th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Mallery in 10th Rep. B. A. E., 1893; Mason (1) in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1902, 1904, (2) in Smithson. Rep. 1886, 1889; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson in 18th Rep. B.A.E., 1899; Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894; Winship in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896.

(O. T. M.)

Fetish (Portuguese: *feitiço*, 'a charm,' 'sorcery', 'enchantment'—whence the English *fetish*—; adjective, 'made by art', 'artificial', 'skilfully contrived'; Latin *factitious*, 'made by art', 'artful by magic'). Among the American Indians an object, large or small, natural or artificial, regarded as possessing consciousness, volition and immortal life, and especially *orenda* or magic power, the essential characteristic, which enables the object to accomplish, in addition to those that are usual, abnormal results in a mysterious manner. Apparently in any specific case the distinctive function and sphere of action of the fetish depends largely on the nature of the object which is supposed to contain it. It is the imagined possession of this potent mysterious power that causes an object to be regarded as indispensable to the welfare of its possessor.

In the belief of the Indians, all things are animate and incarnate—men, beasts, lands, waters, rocks, plants, trees, stars, winds, clouds, and night—and all possess volition and immortal life; yet many of these are held in perpetual bondage by weird spells of some mighty enchantment. So, although lakes and seas may writhe in billows, they cannot traverse the earth, while brooks and rivers may run and bound over the land, yet even they may be held by the potent magic power of the god of winter. Mountains and hills may throb and quake with pain and grief, but they cannot travel over the earth because they are held in thraldom by the powerful spell of some potent enchanter. Thus it is that rocks, trees, roots, 'stocks and stones', bones, the limbs and parts of the body, and the various bodies of nature are verily the living tombs of diverse beings and spirits.

Of such is the kingdom of the fetish, for even the least of these may be chosen. Moreover, a fetish is an object which may also represent a vision, a dream, a thought, or an action.

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A fetish is acquired by a person, a family, or a people for the purpose of promoting welfare. In return, the fetish requires from its owner worship in the form of prayer, sacrifice, feasts, and protection, and from its votaries it receives ill or good treatment in accordance with the character of its behaviour toward them. Some fetishes are regarded as more efficacious than others. The fetish which loses its repute as a promoter of welfare gradually becomes useless and may degenerate into a sacred object—a charm, an amulet, or a talisman—and finally into a mere ornament. Then other fetishes are acquired, to be subjected to the same severe test of efficiency in promoting the well-being of their possessors.

The fetish is clearly segregated from the group of beings called tutelars, or guardian spirits, since it may be bought or sold, loaned or inherited, while, so far as known, the tutelar is never sold, loaned, or, with the Iroquois, inherited. Among the Santee and the Muskhogean and Iroquoian tribes the personal tutelar, having a different origin, is scrupulously discriminated from all those objects and beings which may be called fetishes. The tutelar has a particular name as a class of beings. Rev. John Eastman says that this is true of the Santee, and it is probably true of many other tribes. Some fetishes are inherited fron kindred, while others are bought from neighbouring tribes at a great price, thus constituting a valuable article of intertribal commerce. It is also acquired by choice for multifarious reasons.

A person may have one or many fetishes. The name fetish is also applied to most of the articles found in the medicine sack of the shaman, the *pindikosan* of the Chippewa. These are commonly otter, snake, owl, bird, and other skins; roots, bark, and berries of many kinds; potent powders, and a heterogeneous collection of other things employed by the shaman.

A fetish is not a product of a definite phase of religious activity, much less is it the particular prerogative of any plane of human culture; for along with the adoration of the fetish goes the worship of the sun, moon, earth, life, trees, rivers, water, mountains, and storms as the embodiment of as many personalities. It is therefore erroneous to assign the fetish to the artificial stage of religion, sometimes called hecastotheism. The fetish must be carefully distinguished from the tutelar of every person. Among the Iroquois these are known by distinct names, indicative of their functions: *ochina'kĕⁿ'da'* for fetish, and *oiãroⁿ'* for the tutelar.

Mooney says, in describing the fetish, that it may be "a bone, a feather, a carved or painted stick, a stone arrowhead, a curious fossil or concretion, a tuft of hair, a necklace of red berries, the stuffed skin of a lizard, the dried hand of an enemy, a small bag of pounded charcoal mixed with human blood—anything, in fact, which the owner's medicine dream or imagination might suggest, no matter how uncouth or unaccountable, provided it be easily portable and attachable. The fetish might be the inspiration of a dream or the gift of a medicine-man, or even a trophy taken from a slain enemy, or a bird, animal, or reptile; but, however insignificant in itself, it had always, in the owner's mind at least, some symbolic connection with occult power. It might be fastened to the scalp-lock as a pendant, attached to some part of the dress, hung from the bridle bit, concealed between the covers of a shield, or guarded in a special repository in the dwelling. Mothers sometimes tied the fetish to the child's cradle."

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Consult Bourke in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Clark, Indian Sign Language, 1885; Cushing, Zuñi Fetishes, 2d Rep. B.A.E., 1883; Jesuit Relations, Thwaites ed., 1896-1901; Lafitau, Mœurs des Sauvages Ameriquains, 1724; Maximilian, Travels, 1843; Müller, Orig. and Growth of Religion, 1879; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Riggs, Gospel among the Dakotas, 1869.

(J. N. B. H.)

Fire-making. Two methods of making fire were in use among the American aborigines at the time of the discovery. The first method, by flint-and-pyrites (the progenitor of flint-and-steel), was practised by the Eskimo and by the Athapascan and Algonquian tribes ranging across the continent from Stikine r. in British Columbia to Newfoundland and around the entire Arctic coast, and also throughout New England; as well as by the tribes of the N. Pacific coast. The inference is that this method of fire-making at

one time was general in this area, but the observations on which its distribution is based are from widely separated localities in which it is invariably used in connection with fire-making by wood friction. It appears probable that flint-and-pyrites, in view of its distribution in northen Europe, was introduced into America through Scandinavian contact, or is accultural either from Europe or Asia. The flint-and-steel is clearly an introduction of recent times.

The second method, by reciprocating motion of wood on wood and igniting the ground-off particles through heat generated by friction, was widespread in America, where it was the most valued as well as the most effectual process known to the aborigines. The apparatus, in its simplest form, consists of a slender rod or drill and a lower piece or hearth, near the border of which the drill is worked by twisting between the palms, cutting a socket. From the socket a narrow canal is cut in the edge of the hearth, the function of which is to collect the powdered wood ground off by the friction of the drill, as within this wood meal the heat rises to the ignition point. This is the simplest and most widely diffused type of fire-generating apparatus known to uncivilized man. Among the Eskimo and some other tribes the simple two-piece fire drill became a machine by the use of a hand or mouth rest containing a stone, bone, or wood socket for the upper end of the drill, and a cord with two handles or string on a bow for revolving the drill. By these inventions uniform and rapid motions and great pressure were effected, rendering it possible to make fire with inferior wood. The four-part drill consisted of two kinds: (*a*) The cord drill, which requires the co-operation of two persons in its working, and (*b*) the bow drill, which enables one person to make fire or to drill bone and ivory. The distribution of these varieties, which are confined to the Eskimo and their neighbours, follows no regular order; they may be used together in the same tribe, or one or other may be used alone, although the presumption is that the cord drill is the older. The hearth alone embodies two interesting modifications which reflect the environment. In one the canal leads down to a step or projection from the side of the hearth, and in the other the drilling is done on a longitudinal slot in the middle of the hearth, the object in both cases being to prevent the fire from falling into the snow. These features also seem to have an indiscriminate distribution in the area mentioned.

The pump drill has been employed for fire-making only among the Onondaga of Canada, who used it in making sacred fire for the White-dog feast; but the pump drill is of little practical use in fire-making. From the Onondaga also there is an example of the fire plough like that of the Polynesians, in which a stick is held at an angle between the hands and rubbed back and forth along a plane surface, cutting a groove in which the wood meal produced by friction ignites. The appearance of these diverse methods in one tribe, in an area where the simple drill was common, leads to the assumption that they are of recent introduction. There is no other evidence that the fire plough ever existed in the western hemisphere.

The wood selected for the fire drill varied in different localities, the proper kinds and qualities being a matter of acquired acknowledge. Thus the weathered roots of the cottonwood were used by the Pueblos; the stems of the yucca by the Apache; the root of the willow by the Hupa and Klamath; cedar by the N. W. Coast tribes; elm, maple, and buttonwood by the eastern Indians. In some instances sand was placed in the fire cavity to increase friction; often two men twirled the drill alternately for the purpose of saving labour or when the wood was intractable.

A similar discrimination is observed in the selection of tinder. The Eskimo prized willow catkins; the Indians of the N. W. coast used frayed cedar bark; other tribes used fungi, softened bark, grass, or other ignitible material. Touchwood or punk for preserving fire was obtained from decayed trees, or some form of slow match was prepared from bark. From the striking of a spark to the well-started camp-fire considerable skill and forethought were required. The glowing coal from the fire drill was usually made to fall into a small heap of easily ignitible material, where it was encouraged by fanning or blowing until actual flame was produced; or the spark with the small kindling was gathered in a bunch of grass or a strip of bark and swung in the air.

Fire-making formed an important feature of a number of ceremonies. New fire was made in the Green-corn ceremony of the Creeks, the White-dog feast of the Iroquois, the New-fire and Yaya ceremonies of the Hopi,

and among many other tribes in widely separated localities. There are also many legends and myths grouped about the primitive method of obtaining fire at will. The Cherokee and other southern tribes believed that a perpetual fire burned beneath some of the mounds in their country, and the Natchez built their mounds with a view, it is said, of maintaining a perpetual fire. On the introduction of flint-and-steel and matches the art of fire-making by the old methods speedily fell into disuse among most tribes and was perpetuated only for procuring the new fire demanded by religious rites.

Consult Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, 1905; Hough in Rep. Nat. Mus., 1888 and 1890. (W. H.)

Fishhooks. Starting from the simple device of attatching the bait to the end of a line, the progressive order of fishhooks used by the Indians seems to be as follows: (*a*) The gorge hook, a spike of bone or wood, sharpened at both ends and fastened at its middle to a line, a device used also for catching birds; (*b*) a spike set obliquely in the end of a pliant shaft; (*c*) the plain hook; (*d*) the barbed hook; (*e*)the barbed hook combined with sinker and lure. This series does not exactly represent stages in invention; the evolution may have been effected by the habits of the different species of fish and their increasing wariness. The material used for hooks by the Indians was wood, bone, shell, stone, and copper. The Mohave employed the recurved spines of certain species of cactus, which are natural hooks.

Data on the archæology of the fishhook have been gathered from the Ohio mounds and the shell-heaps of Santa Barbara, Cal., unbarbed hooks of bone having been found on a number of Ohio sites and gorge hooks at Santa Barbara. The fishhook of recent times may be best studied among the N. Pacific tribes and the Eskimo of Alaska. The Makah of Washington have a modified form of the gorge hook, consisting of a sharpened spine of bone attached with a pine-root lash to a whalebone. British Columbian and s. Alaskan tribes used either a simple hook of bent wood having a barb lashed to a point, or a compound hook consisting of a shank of wood, a splint of pine-root lashed at an angle of 45° to its lower end, and a simple or barbed spike of bone, wood, iron, or copper lashed or set on the outer end of the splint. Eskimo hooks consisted frequently of a shank of bone with a curved, sharpened spike of metal set in the lower end, or several spikes were set in, forming a gig. Usually, however, the Eskimo hook had the upper half of its shank made of stone and the lower half of ivory, in which the unbarbed curved spike of metal was set, the parts being fastened together by lashings of split quill. A leader of quill was attached to the hook and a bait of crab carapace was hung above the spike. This is the most complete hook known in aboriginal America.

Lines and poles varied like the hook with the customs of the fisherman, the habits of the fish, and the environment. The Eskimo used lines of knotted lengths of whalebone, quill, hair, or sinew; the N. Pacific tribes, lines of twisted bark, pine root, and kelp; and other tribes lines of twisted fibre. Short poles or none were used by the Eskimo and N. Pacific tribes. In other regions it is probable that long poles of cane or saplings were used. In some regions, as on the N. W. coast, a trawl, consisting of a series of hooks attached by leaders to a line, was used for taking certain species of fish. The Haida, according to Swanton, made a snap hook, consisting of a hoop of wood, the ends of which were held apart by a wooden peg. This peg was displaced by the fish on taking the bait, and the ends of the hoop snapped together, holding the fish by the jaw.

Consult Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888; Goddard in Univ. Cal. Publ., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., 1, 1903; Hoffman in 14th Rep. B. A. E., pt. 2, 1896; Holmes in 2d Rep. B. A. E., 1883; Mills (1) in Ohio Archæol. and Hist. Quar., IX, No. 4, 1901, (2) ibid., XV, No. 1, 1906; Moore (1) in Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., XI. 1899; (2) ibid., XII, 1903; (3) ibid,. XIII, 1905; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., pt. 1, 1899; Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890; Palmer in Am. Nat., XII, No. 6, 1878; Putnam in Wheeler Surv. Rep., VII, 1879; Rau in Smithson. Cont., XXV, 1884; Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, Anthrop. I, 1900; Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894.

(W. H.)

Fishing. At the first coming of the Europeans the waters of this continent were found teeming with food fish, the great abundance of which quickly attracted fleets of fishermen from all civilized parts of the Old World. The list of species living in American waters

utilized by the Indians would fill a volume. The abundance or scarcity of this food on the Atlantic coast varied with the season. In spring the fish made their appearance in vast shoals in the spawning beds of the coast and in the bays and rivers. Capt. John Smith relates, in his history of Vi gin a, early in the 17th century, that on one occasion fish were encountered in such numbers in the Potomac as to impede landing from his boat. The annual spring run of herring above Washington is still almost great enough to warrant the assertion. Fish life varied with locality and season. On the northern and eastern coasts the fish disappeared to a great extent when the waters became cold at the approach of winter, and many northern fishes went to more southerly waters. Among the better known food products furnished by the waters of the country may be mentioned the whale, sea lion, seal, otter, swordfish, sturgeon, porpoise, cod, haddock, halibut, pollock, salmon, trout, herring, shad, perch, bass, mackerel, flounder, eel, plaice, turbot, whitefish, catfish, smelt, pike, dogfish, and all varieties of shellfish. By some tribes, as the Apache, Navaho, and Zuñi, fish were tabu as food; but where fish was used at all by the Indians, practically everything edible that came from the water was consumed. The salmon of the Pacific coast are still found in enormous schools, and in the canning industry hundreds of persons are employed. Lobsters and crabs furnished no inconsiderable food supply, while the vast deposits of shells along all tidewater regions, as well as many of the interior rivers, testify to the use made of shellfish by the aborigines; they not only supplied a large part of the daily food of the people, but were dried for time of need. Shellfish were dug or taken by hand in wading and by diving. Salmon and herring eggs formed one of the staple articles of diet of the tribes of the N. Pacific coast. To collect herring eggs these tribes laid down under water at low tide a row of hemlock branches, which were held in position with weights; then branches were fastened together and a float was fixed at one end, bearing the owner's mark. When these boughs were found to be covered with eggs they were taken into a canoe, carried ashore, and elevated on branches of a tree stripped of its smaller limbs, where they were left to dry. When first placed in pos tion the eggs adhered firmly to the boughs, but on taking them down great care had to be exercised, because they were very brittle and were easily knocked off. Those not immediately consumed were put up in the intestines of animals and laid aside for winter use. It is recorded in the Jesuit Relations that many eels came to the mouth of the St. Lawrence r. and were trapped by the Indians, who made long journeys to get the season's supply.

On the middle and s. Atlantic coast, fish are found during the greater portion of, if not throughout, the year, while farther N. fishing is confined more to the spawning seasons and to the months when the waters are free of ice. Experience taught the natives when to expect the coming of the fish and the time when they would depart. In methods of capturing sea food the native had little to learn from the white man, even in killing the whale (which was treated as royal game on the coast of Vancouver id.), the sea lion, or the seal, or in taking shellfish in the waters of the ocean and in the smallest streams.

Large fish and marine mammals were captured by means of the harpoon, while the smaller ones were taken by the aid of bow and arrow, gigs, net, dull, trap, or weir. Fires or torches were used along the shore or on boats, the gleam of which attracted the game or fish to the surface, when they were easily taken by hand or with a net. Among the Cherokee, Iroquois, and other tribes, fish were drugged with poisonous bark or other parts of plants; in parts of California extensive use was made of soap root and other plants for this purpose. Carved fishhooks (q.v.) of shell and bone have been found in shell-heaps and graves in the interior. In shape these resemble the hooks of metal from Europe, though the natives of the Pacific coast used fishhooks of wood and bone combined, made in so primitive a manner as to indicate aboriginal origin. Another ingenious device employed along the N. Pacific coast for catching fish consisted of a straight pin, sharp at both ends and fastened to a line by the middle; this pin was run through a dead minnow, and, being gorged by another fish, a jerk of the string caused the points to pierce the mouth of the fish, which was then easily taken from the water. Artificial bait, made of stone and bone combined, was used as a lure, and was quite as attractive to fish as is the artificial bait of the civilized fisherman.

Still another ingenious way of catching fish was by "pinching," by means of a split stick, which, like the gig, held the fish fast.

In shallow rivers low walls were built from one side of the stream to the other, having a central opening through which fish were forced into a trap. Brushwood mats were also made, which were moved along like seines, so as to drive the fish into shallow or narrow places, where they were readily taken by the hand or with dipnets. Along the shores of rapid streams men stationed themselves on rocks or staging and speared fish as they passed up or down stream. During winter, when the northern waters were frozen, holes were cut in the ice, and through these, fish were shot, speared or netted. Probably the most primitive of all methods of fishing, however, by which many salmon were and, doubtless are still, captured, was that of knocking them on the head with a club. After a great run of fish had subsided, single ones were caught n shallow water by any of the above methods. There are still indications that from an early period a trade existed between the fishing Indians and those of the interior who gained their livelihood by other means. Great supplies of fish were cured by drying in the sun or over fires, and sometimes the product was finely ground and packed in skins or baskets for future use.

Consult Adair, Hist. Am. Inds., 1775; Boas (1) in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888, (2) in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xv, pt. 1, 1901; Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 1880; Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xvii, pt. 3, 1905; Gatschet in Am. Anthrop., v, 361, 1892; Goddard in Univ. Cal. Publ., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., i, 1903; Jesuit Relations, Thwaites ed., i–lxxiii, 1896-1901; Lawson, Hist. Carolina, 340, 1714, repr. 1860; Lewis and Clark, Orig. Jour., i-viii, 1904–05; Margry, Découvertes, v, 81, 1883; Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., 1893; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., pt. 1, 1889; Rau, Prehistoric Fishing, 1884; Smith, Hist. Va., repr. 1819; Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894.

(J. D. M.)

Flathead. A name applied to several different tribes usually owing to the fact that they were accustomed to flatten the heads of their children artificially. In s. e. United States the Catawba and Choctaw were sometimes designated by the term Flatheads and the custom extended to nearly all Muskhogean tribes as well as to the Natchez and the Tonika. In the N. W. the Chinook of Columbia r., many of the Vancouver Id. Indians, and most of the Salish of Puget sd. and British Columbia were addicted to the practice, and the term has been applied to all as a body and to some of the separate divisions. Curiously enough, the people now known in official reports as Flatheads—the Salish proper (q.v.) —never flattened the head. Dawson implies (Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. ii, 6) that they were so named (Têtes Plates) by the first Canadian voyageurs because slaves from the coast with deformed heads were among them. For the names of the tribes to which the term has been applied, see *Flatheads* in the index.

(J. R. S.)

Flowpahhoultin. A small body of Salish of Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col., in 1878. —Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878.

Food. The areas occupied by the Indians may be classed as supplying, predominantly, animal food, vegetal food, and mixed diet. No strict lines separate these classes, so that in regions where it is commonly said that the tribes are meat eaters exclusively, vegetal food is also of importance, and vice versa. Vegetal food stuffs are (1) pre-agricultural, or the gathering of self-sown fruits, nuts, seeds, and roots; and (2) agricultural, or (*a*) the raising of root crops, originating in the harvesting of roots of wild plants, and (*b*) of cereal products, consisting chiefly of maize, grown by the majority of the tribes, and wild rice in the area of the upper lakes, where a sort of semi-agriculture was practised to some extent. See *Agriculture*.

Animal food was obtained from the game of the environment, and the settlement and movements of some tribes depended largely on the location or range of animals, such as the buffalo, capable of furnishing an adequate food supply; while on the other hand, the limit of habitat of water animals, as the salmon, tended to restrict the range of other tribes to the places where the supply could be gathered. No pure hunter stage can be found, if it ever existed, for while the capture of animals devolved on the man and the preparation of food on the woman, the latter added to the diet substances derived from the vegetal kingdom. Similarly no purely agricultural stage with exclusively vegetal diet existed, and no aboriginal domestication (q. v.) of animals n. of Mexico is found except in the case of the turkey and the dog.

In general, in the n. portion of the continent the diet was three-fourths animal food; in the s. part it was three-fourths vegetal; while

with the tribes of the coast, mountains, lakes, and plains, it varied according to the food supply. The absence of milk food, other than the maternal lactation, to a considerable extent limited the natural increase of the population. The food supply also changed with the seasons, causing the diet at different periods of the year to vary in its ratio of animal to vegetal constituents, and another feature depended on religious customs and habits which modified or regulated the food used.

* * * * * * * *

Vegetal food comprised a vast array of the products of plant life, of which roots and seeds were the most valuable. The most important food plant possessed by the Indians was maize which formed and still forms their principal subsistence. Following maize in order of importance came beans, peas, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, melons and chile, which were grown in variety. Uncultivated plants also entered into the dietary, as seeds, roots, and flowers of grasses and other plants, or parts of plants used as greens, for flavouring, etc. In numberless cases wild plants have preserved tribes from starvation when cultivated crops failed. In the S. W., cactus and yucca fruits, mesquite beans, and the agave were most important elements of the food supply. As in Mexico, the roasted fleshy leaves and leaf matrix of the agave were prized as sweet, nourishing food. Tuckaho and other fungi were used for food by the eastern Indians; "tuckaho bread" was well known in the S. The N. Pacific tribes made much use of the sweet inner bark of the hemlock and spruce. Savours, flavours, and condiments, as well as sweets, were valued by the Indian, who was also fond of chewing gum. While salt was tabued by the Onondaga and lye substituted by some of the southern Indians, the former was in general use. In some cases salt was made by the evaporation of the water of salt springs; in other localities it was obtained in crystal form from salt lakes and springs, and commerce in this product was widespread. Chile, which is of Mexican origin, became known throughout the S. W., and saffron, an introduced plant, is still in use there to flavour and colour food, as are also the yellow flowers of the squash vine. Throughout New England and S. E. Canada sugar was produced by the evaporation of maple sap (see *Maple sugar*); in the S. W. it was derived from the willow and the agave. In some localities clay was eaten, either alone or mixed with food or taken in connection with wild potatoes to mitigate the griping effect of this acrid tuber. In general, buffalo, the deer family, and fish were the animals most useful for food. Some woodland tribes depended on deer, while the coast and river tribes usually made special use of fish and other products of the waters. Amphibious mammals sustained the Eskimo, while the porcupine is said to have been the chief food animal of the Montagnais. The range of game animals influenced the range of man in America quite as much as the distribution of food plants predetermined his natural diffusion.

Contrary to popular belief, the Indians, as a rule, preferred cooked food. The Eskimo, whose name signifies 'eaters of raw flesh', ate uncooked meat only when absence of fuel prohibited cooking, or as a side dish. Vegetal food especially requires the agency of fire to render it fit for human digestion, whereas animal food may be consumed in a raw state, certain parts, as the liver, often being eaten in this way. All the edible portions of the animal were put to use, and in many cases both animal and vegetal substances advanced toward putrefaction were preferred, as salmon eggs which were stored in sand, by the Alaskans, and immature corn in the ear, which the Hurons are said to have soaked in water until it became putrid, when soup was made of it.

Among the Pueblo Indians cooking is carried to a remarkable degree of proficiency, approaching in variety and methods the art among civilized peoples. Most tribes knew how to prepare savoury and nourishing dishes, some of which have been adopted by civilized peoples. The methods of cooking among the meat-eating tribes were, in order of importance, broiling, roasting, and boiling, the last-named process often being that known as "stone boiling." The tribes whose diet was approximately vegetarian practised all the methods.

The preparation of maize as food involved almost numberless processes, varying with the tribes. In general, when maize reached the edible stage the ears were roasted in pit ovens, and after the feasting the surplus of roasted ears was dried for future use. The mature grain was milled raw or parched, the meal entering into various mushes, cakes, pones, wafers and other bread. The grain was soaked in lye obtained from wood ashes to

remove the horny envelope and was then boiled, forming hominy; this in turn was often dried, parched and ground, reparched and reground, making a concentrated food of great nourishing power in small bulk, which was consumed dry or in water as gruel. Pinole, consisting of ground parched corn, forms the favorite food of S. W. desert tribes. The fermentation of corn to make beer was not generally practised, and it is doubtful if the process was known in America before the discovery. A yeast formed by chewing corn has long been known to the Zuñi and Hopi, at least, and the former know how to preserve it through the agency of salt.

The Iroquois and other eastern tribes cooked maize with beans, meat, or vegetables. The Pueblos add wood-ash lye to their "paper bread," and prepare their bread and mushes with meat, greens, or oily seeds and nuts, besides using condiments, especially chile.

Vegetal food stuffs were preserved by drying, and among the less sedentary tribes were strung or tied in bundles for facility of transportation or storage. The preservation of maize, mesquite beans, acorns, etc., gave rise to granaries and other storage devices. Animal food, from its perishable character, was often dried or frozen, but at times was preserved by smoking. Dried meat was sometimes pulverized and mixed with berries, grease, etc., forming pemmican (q. v.), valued for use on journeys on account of its keeping properties. Fruits were pulped and dried or preservation. Nuts were often ground before being stored, as were also maize, grass seeds, and the legumes. Tubers were frequently stored in the ground or near the fireplace; the Virginian tribes preserved tubers for winter use in this way.

Infusions of leaves, roots, etc., of various herbs were drunk by the Indians as medicine, but no stimulating beverage of the character of tea or coffee has been observed. Drinks made from fruit, as cider from manzanita berries, used by the tribes of California, and a beverage made from cactus fruit by the Pima and neighbouring tribes of Arizona, are the fermented beverages best known.

In addition to the reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, consult Barber, Moqui Food preparation, Am. Nat., XII, 456, 1878; Barrows, Ethnobotany of Coahuilla Inds., 1900; Carr, Food of Certain American Indians and their Method of Preparing It, Proc. Am. Antiq. Soc., X, 155-190, 1895; Cabeza de Vaca, Narr., Smith trans., 1871; Coville, Wokas, A Primitive Food of the Klamath Inds., 1902; Cushing, Zuñi Breadstuffs, The Millstone, IX and X, Indianapolis, 1884-85; Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, 1905; Fewkes in Am. Anthrop., IX, 1896; Goddard in Univ. Cal. Publ., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., I, 1903; Holm, descr. New Sweden, 1834; Hough (1) in Am. Anthrop. X, 1897, (2) ibid., XI, 1898; Jenkins, The Moki Bread, Pop. Sci. Month., Jan., 1900; Jenks in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1900 Mason (1) Migration and the Food Quest, Smithsonian Rep., 1894, (2) Aboriginal American Zootechny Am. Anthrop., I, Jan., 1899; Palmer (1) in Am. Nat., XII, 402, 1878, (2) in Rep. Com'r of Agr. 1870, 1871; Payne, Hist. America, I, 376-400, 1892; Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Sagard-Theodat, Grand Voy., 1632, repr. 1865; Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I-VI, 1851-57; Sturtevant, Indian Corn and the Indian, Am. Nat., XIX, 225, 1885. See also bibliographies under the articles above cited.

(W. H.)

Fortification and Defence. The simplest defences were furnished to the Indians by nature. In the forest regions battles were fought in the shelter of trees, and in stony sections from sheltering rocks. That war was waged and defensive measures were necessary in prehistoric times is shown by the remains of fortifications in the mound area of the United States. These are of different types, the most common being the so-called hill forts, where defensive walls of earth or stone surround a peak or hilltop or skirt a bluff headland, as at Fort Ancient, Ohio. There are also circular, square, octagonal, and other inclosures on the lowlands which are generally supposed to have been built for defensive purposes, but they could hardly have been effectual unless stockaded. There are, or were until recently, earthen embankments and inclosures in New York which, as Squier has shown, mark the sites of palisaded forts similar to those of the Iroquois observed by Champlain and Cartier. These were often polygonal, of double or triple stockades, as that at Hochelaga which Cartier says was of "three courses of rampires, one within another." Some were strengthened by braces and had beams running round them near the top, where stones and other missiles were placed ready to be hurled upon besiegers.

The walls of some of these fortifications were 20 ft. high. One of the polygonal forts in w. New York, however, was overlooked by a hill from which arrows could easily be shot into the inclosure. Most of the early figures of these forts represent them as having a single entrance between overlapping ends of the stockade; there is one, however (Underhill, News from America, 1638), which shows two overlappings. When first seen by the whites most of the villages from Florida to the Potomac were protected with surrounding stockades, which are represented in De Bry as single with one opening where the ends overlap. The construction of these surrounding palisades was practically the same, whether they inclosed a single house or 50 houses. In some sections a ditch was usually dug, both within and outside of the palisade. A few of the forts in s. New England were square, but the circular form generally prevailed (Willoughby in Am. Anthrop., VIII, No. 1, 1906). The fortress built by King Philip in the swamp at South Kensington, R.I., consisted of a double row of palisades, flanked by a great abatis, outside of which was a deep ditch. At one corner a gap of the length of one log was left as an entrance, the breastwork here being only 4 or 5 ft. high; and this passage was defended by a well-constructed blockhouse, whilst the ditch was crossed by a single log which served as a bridge. Stockaded villages were also common as far w. as Wisconsin. Stone walls which C. C. Jones considered defensive, have been observed on Stone mt., mt. Yona, and other peaks of N. Georgia. De Soto found strongly fortified villages in his passage through the Gulf states and Arkansas.

Vancouver (Voy., III, 289, 1798) mentions villages on Kupreanof id., situated on the summits of steep, almost inaccessible rocks and fortified with strong platforms of wood laid upon the most elevated part of the rock, which projected at the sides so as to overhang the declivity. At the edge of the platform there was usually a sort of parapet of logs placed one upon another. This type, according to Swanton, was quite common on the N. W. coast. The Skagit tribe, according to Wilkes, combined dwellings and forts, and a similar custom was followed by some of the Haida clans. Wilkes mentions also inclosures 400 ft. long, which were constructed of pickets about 30 ft. long thrust deep into the ground, the interior being divided into roofed lodges. The Clallam also had a fort of pickets, 150 ft. square, roofed over, and divided into compartments for families. No stockades seem to have been used by the Ntlakyapamuk, but fortresses or fortified houses were at one time in use in a few places. These defences, according to Boas, consisted of logs placed lengthwise on the ground one above another and covered with brush and earth, loopholes being left at places between the logs. According to the same authority, some of the stockades of British Columbia were provided with underground passages as a means of escape. It has been a general custom of the Indians of the Plains, when in danger of being attacked by a superior force, to dig a pit or pits in the loose, generally sandy soil, throwing the earth around the margin to increase the height of the defence, the bank of a creek or a gully being selected when within reach, as defense of one side only was necessary. Native drawings of some of these defences are given by Mooney (17th Rep. B.A.E., 271-274, 1898.) * * * * * *

In addition to the authorities cited, consult Bancroft, Native Races, I, 1886; Bry, Collectiones Peregrinationem, 1590-1634; Jesuit Relations, Thwaites ed., I-LXXIII, 1896-1901; V. Mindeleff in 8th Rep. B.A.E., 1891; C. Mindeleff in 13th and 16th Reps. B. A. E., 1896, 1897; Squier, Antiq. of N. Y., 1851; Squier and Davis, Ancient Monuments, 1848; Thomas in 12th Rep. B. A. E., 1894.

(C. T.)

Fountain. A band of Upper Lillooet, inhabiting, with the Shuswap, the village of Huhilp, on the E. bank of Fraser r., above Lillooet, Brit. Col.; pop. 244 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1910, pt. II, 18, 1911.

French Indians. A term used by early English writers to designate the tribes in the French interest, especially the Abnaki and their congeners on the New England frontier.

French influence. The influence of the French colonists on the Indians began very early. The use of glass beads in barter gave an impetus to the fur trade, and the speedy introduction of other commodities of trade led to long-continued associations with the Iroquoian tribes in particular. The influence of the French missionaries on many of the Indian tribes was marked; for example, the Montagnais and the Huron in the early days. The supply of peltries was increased by furnishing the Indians with firearms, which en-

abled them to travel with impunity and gave them a superiority over the neighbouring tribes which they were not slow to take advantage of; hence almost from the beginning the French settlers and the government of New France came into more or less sympathetic contact with several tribes of the country. This state of affairs arose both from the peaceful efforts of the missionaries and from the desire of the authorities to use the aborigines as a bulwark against the power of the English in North America. To her alliances with the Algonquian tribes of the Great lakes and the region s. and E. of them, including New France and Acadia, France owed in great part her strength on this continent, while on the other hand the confederacy of the Iroquois, the natural enemies of the Algonquian peoples contributed largely to her overthrow. The French character impelled the colonists to see in the Indian a fellow human being, and it is no wonder that the greatest intermixture between the Indian and the European N. of the Mexican boundary, is represented by the mixed-bloods of Canada and the N. W. and their descendants, who form no small element in the population of these regions of civilized America. The French recognized the Indian's pride and prejudices, and won his confidence by respecting his institutions and often sharing in his ceremonies. They ruled while seeming to yield. Least of all did they despise the languages of the aborigines, as the rich records of the missionaries abundantly prove. The existence of a large number of mixed-bloods able to speak both their own tongue and French was a distinct advantage to the colonists. The relations between the French and the Acadian Indians, as pictured by Lescarbot, were, to use the word of Friederici, "idyllic," though there is doubtless some exaggeration in these old accounts.

Several words of French origin crept very early into the Eastern Algonquian tongues, such as Montagnais, Naskapi, and Micmac, and later a corresponding French element is to be found in the Algonquian languages of the region beyond Montreal (Chamberlin in Canad. Indian, Feb., 1891). The Chippewa vocabulary (Carver, Trav., 421, 1778) contains the word *kapotewian*, 'coat,' which is the French *capote*, with the Chippewa radical suffix *-waian*, 'skin.' In a Missisauga vocabulary of 1801 appears *napané*, 'flour.' The French *bon jour!* in the form *boju!* is now the salutation in several Algonquian dialects. From (*les*) *anglais* is supposed to be derived the word for 'English' in a number of these languages: Micmac *aglaseāoo*, Montagnais *agaleshu*, Nipissing *aganesha*, formerly *angalesha*, Chippewa *shaganash*, Cree *akayâsiw*, etc. Another example of French influence is the contribution of Canadian French to the Chinook jargon (q. v.). There is also a French element in the modern tales and legends of the Indians of the Canadian Northwest and British Columbia, partly due to missionary teaching, partly to the campfires of the trappers, voyageurs, coureurs de bois, etc. In tales of the N. Pacific coast appears 'Shishé Tlé (i. e., Jésus Christ), and in some of those of Indians on the E. side of the Rocky mts., 'Mani' (i. e., the Virgin Mary). The French are also the subject of many Indian stories from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Among the Abnaki intermixture began very early. With them the term for mixed-blood is *malouidit*, 'of (St.) Malo,' indicative of the source of the fathers in most of these marriages. The wheat introduced from France was termed *maloumenal*, 'grains of (St.) Malo.' In the 17th century the Abnaki called peas *wenutsiminar*, 'French seeds.' The Micmac term for apple is *wenjoosoon*, 'French cranberry' In the Iroquoian languages an example of French influence is seen in *Onontio* ('Big Mountain'), the term applied by the Mohawk to the kings of France, which seems to translate Montmagny, the name of Champlain's successor as governor of Canada. Another example, noted by Hewitt, is that the Mohawk of Caughnawaga and other settlements on St. Lawrence r. speak far more rapidly than do their brethren on Six Nation res., Ontario, and they also have a more copious lexicon of modern terms.

Under the leadership of Mgr. de Laval the clergy of New France made strenuous opposition to the sale of liquor to the Indians, and succeeded in getting Colbert to prohibit the traffic; but the necessities of the political schemes of Frontenac and the fact that the Indians turned to the English and Dutch, from whom they could easily procure rum and brandy, caused the reversal of this policy, against the protests of missionaries and the church. To salve their feelings the matter was referred to the Sorbonne and the University of Toulouse, the former pronouncing against the sale of liquor to the Indians, the latter declaring it permissible. Finally a sort of theoretical prohibition but actual toleration of liquor selling resulted.

Consult Parkman (1) Jesuits in North America, (2) Conspiracy of Pontiac, (3) Pioneers of France in the New World, and other works; Jesuit Relations, Thwaites ed., I-LXXIII, 1896–1901. (A. F. C.)

Friendly Village. The name given by Mackenzie (Voy., 351, 1802) to an Athapascan village, probably of the Takulli, on upper Salmon r., Brit. Col., on account of his kind treatment there.

Furniture. There was little regular furniture among the Indians, as home life was simple and wants were few. The furniture of the tipi differed from that used in the communal dwelling, for the character of the habitation controlled its furnishing. In all classes of habitations seats were generally arranged along the walls. Mats of plaited bark or of woven rushes and skins dressed only on one side were spread as seats, and pillows, formerly having skin cases, were stuffed with feathers, the hair of the deer or elk, in some cases scrapings from the hide, or, as in the S., the long, gray Spanish moss, and used as cushions to sit on. Among some tribes a bearskin was the seat of honour. In the pueblos seats were of stone, or were rectangular stools made from a single block of wood, in addition to a masonry bench extending round or partly round the room. In N. California stools were circular in form. In the houses of the N. W. coast long settees were placed facing the fire, against the partitions that marked a family's space in the communal dwelling.

In the earth lodge and similar habitations stationary couches, which served as seats by day and as beds by night, were arranged against the walls. These were made by planting in the floor four tall posts on which were supported two shelves, or bunks, of wattled twigs, on which the bedding was placed. Sometimes both shelves were used as beds, but generally the upper one was used for storing the property of the person to whom the compartment belonged. In the lodges of some tribes, hung on a rod fastened across the two front poles, was a reed curtain, which could be rolled up or dropped to give seclusion to the occupant of the berth. Another form of bed consisted of a mat of willows stretched upon a low platform its tapering ends raised and fastened to tripods which formed head and foot boards. The skin of an animal, as the buffalo bull, killed in winter, was trimmed to fit the bed and served as the mattress, on which robes or blankets were spread as bedding. Pillows such as are described above were used, but in N. California were of wood and were used only in the men's sleeping lodge. Little children occupied cradles which varied in form and ornamentation, but were all constructed on the general plan of a portable box and adapted to the age of the child. Among some tribes a hammock, made by folding a skin about two ropes, was hung between posts and used to swing children to sleep. A crotched stick was thrust slanting into the edge of the fireplace, and from the crotch hung one or more smaller crotched sticks directly over the fire, serving as hooks for kettles in cooking. The household meal was often served on a mat. In the dwellings of the corn-growing Plains Indians the wooden mortar used for pounding maize was set at the right of the entrance and held firmly in place by sinking its pointed base well into the earthen floor. In every habitation a suspended pole or rack was placed near the fire for the drying of moccasins or other clothing. In the Pueblo house the mealing trough occupied a corner of the room, and was set at a sufficient distance from the wall to permit the women to kneel comfortably at their work and face the apartment. The trough was of stone and generally contained three metates, varying in coarseness, for hulling, cracking, and mealing the grain. Niches in the walls served as shelves or closets. Utensils varied with the methods of cooking in the different parts of the country; they were baskets, wooden and pottery vessels, and later, metal kettles. Household utensils, for cooking, eating, and drinking, were usually kept in or near the space belonging to the housewife, and consisted of baskets, boxes, platters, and bowls of wood or pottery, spoons of horn, wood, gourd, or pottery, and ladles. Some of the household utensils were ornamented with carving or painting, and not infrequently were treasured as heirlooms. Brooms of coarse grass or twigs were used to sweep the floor, and the wing of a bird served as a brush to keep the central fireplace tidy. The Pueblos tied a bunch of coarse grass near the middle, using the butt end for brushing the hair and the other for sweeping the floor. Some of the Plains and Rocky Mt. tribes used a wooden spade-like implement to remove the snow from the ground about the entrance of the lodge, and the Pueblos employed a similar implement for passing bread in and out of the ovens. The Plains tribes stored their food and other articles in packs made of parfleche and ornamented

with painted designs; for preserving feathers until needed, the Pueblos used wooden receptacles cut from a single stick, usually of cottonwood, and provided with a countersunk lid; on the N. W. coast elaborately carved boxes and trays were made for this purpose.

In the lodges of the Plains tribes the ornamented shields, weapons, saddles, bridles, and various accoutrements were always hung on the posts within the lodge, and gave colour and decorative effect to the otherwise plain interior of the native dwelling. In winter painted or embroidered skins were suspended between the inner circle of posts of the earth lodge and, like an arras, inclosed the space about the fire, adding much to the attractiveness of this picturesque habitation. Among the Eskimo the stone lamp was the essential article of the household. It furnished light and heat and served as a stove for cooking. Such lamps, cut from steatite or basalt, cost much labour, and were handed down from one generation to another.

Consult Boas (1) in Rep. Nat. Mus., 1895, (2) in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888; Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt 3, 1905; Dorsey and Voth in Field Columb. Mus. Publ., Anthrop. ser.; J. O. Dorsey in 13th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Goddard in Univ. Cal. Publ., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., I, 1903; Hoffman in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Holm, Descr. New Sweden, 1834; Hough in Rep. Nat. Mus., 1896; Kroeber in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVIII, pt 1, 1902; Mindeleff in 8th Rep. B. A. E., 1891; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899.

(A. C. F.)

Fur trade. The fur trade was an important factor in the conquest and settlement of North America by the French and the English. Canada and the great W. and N. W. were long little more to the world than the "Fur Country." Lahontan (New Voy., I, 53, 1703) said: "Canada subsists only upon the trade of skins or furs, three-fourths of which come from the people that live around the great lakes." Long before his time the profit to be gained in the fur traffic with distant tribes encouraged adventurers to make their way to the Mississippi and beyond, while the expenses of not a few ambitious attempts to reach Cathay or Cipangu through a N. W. passage to the South sea were met, not out of royal treasuries, but from presents and articles of barter received from the Indians. The various fur and trading companies established for traffic in the regions w. of the Great lakes and in the Hudson Bay country exercised a great influence upon the aborigines by bringing into their habitat a class of men, French, English, and Scotch, who would intermarry with them, thus introducing a mixed-blood element into the population. Manitoba, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in particular owe much of their early development to the trader and the mixed-blood. The proximity of hunting grounds to the settlements beyond the Alleghanies favoured the free hunter and the single trapper, while the remote regions of the N. W. could best be exploited by the fur companies. The activity of the free trapper and solitary hunter meant the extermination of the Indian where possible. The method of the great fur companies, which had no dreams of empire over a solid white population, rather favoured amalgamation with the Indians as the best means of exploiting the country in a material way. The French fur companies of early days, the Hudson's Bay Company (for two centuries ruler of the major portion of what is now Canada), the Northwest Company, the American Fur Company, the Missouri Fur Company, the Russian-American Company, the Alaska Commercial Company, and others have influenced the development of civilization in North America. The forts and fur-trading stations of these companies long represented to the Indian tribes the white man and his civilization. That the Hudson's Bay Company abandoned its line of forts on the seacoast and went to the Indian hunting grounds, ultimately taking possession of the vast interior of Canada, was due largely to the competition of rival fur traders, such as the Northwest Company. Intimate contact with Indian tribes was thus forced on, rather than initiated by, the Hudson's Bay Company. The pioneers of the fur trade were the solitary trappers and buyers, whose successors are the free traders on the upper Mackenzie today. They blazed the way for canoe trips, fur brigades, trading posts, and, finally, settlements. It was often at a portage, where there were falls or rapids in a river, that the early white trader established himself. At such places afterward sprang up towns whose manufactures were developed by means of the water power. The Indian village also often became a trading post and is now transformed into a modern city. Portages and paths that were first used by the Indian and afterward by the fur trader are now changed to canals and highways, but other routes used by fur traders are still, in regions

of the far N., only primitive paths. Some, like the *grande route* from Montreal to the country w. of lake Superior, are followed by white men for summer travel and pleasure. In the N. W. the fur trade followed he course of all large st eams, and in some parts the lead ng clans derived much of their power from the control of the waterways

Th appearance and disappearance of fur-bearing animals, their retreat from one part of the country to another, influenced the move-ments o Indian tribes. This is particularly true of the movements of the buffalo (q. v.), though the decrease of other large game was often the compelling motive of tribal m gration. The hunt of the buffalo led to certain alliances and unions for the season of the chase among tribes of different stocks, a few of which may have become permanent. Thus the Kutenai, Sarsi, Siksika, and Atsina have all hunted to-gether on the plains of the Saskatchewan and the upper Missouri. The occasional and fin-ally complete disappearance of the buffalo from these regions has weighed heavily upon the Ind an tribes, the buffalo having been to some of them what the bamboo is to the Malay and the palm to the West African, their chief source of food, fuel, clothing, and shelter. The extermination of the wild buffalo caused the dis-continuance of the Kiowa sun dance (Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 346, 349, 1898) and affected likewise the ceremonies of other tribes. In several tribes the buffalo dance was an important ceremony and buffalo chiefs seem to have been elected for duty during the hunting season. The importance of the northern hare, whose skin was used to make coats and tipis by certain Indians of the Canadian Northwest, is shown in the designation "Hareskins" for one of the Athapascan tribes (Kawchogottine). The Tsattine, another Athapascan tribe, received their name for a like reason. The Iroquois war against the Neutral Nation was partly due to the growing scarcity of beavers in the Iroquois country. The recent inroads of the whites upon the musk-ox of arctic Canada are having their effect upon the Indian tribes of that region. Bell (Jour. Am. Folk-lore, XVI, 74, 1903) has noted the advance of the free trader on Athabaska r. and ake, giving rise to a barbarous border civilization, like that of the whaler on the shores of Hudson bay and the rancher and miner on the Peace and other mountain streams, which is having its due effect on the natives: "The influx of fur traders into the Mackenzie River region, and even to Great Bear lake, within the last two years, has, I believe, very much altered the character of the northern Indians." The effect upon the Indians of the s. Atlantic region of the coming of the white trader was early noted by Adair and others. Here, too, the trader not infre-quently married into the tribe and became an agent in modifying aboriginal culture by the introduction of European ideas and institu-tions.

Before the advent of the Europeans the fur trade had assumed considerable proportions in various parts of the continent (Mason, Rep. Nat. Mus., 586–589, 1894). In the 16th cen-tury the Pecos obtained buffalo skins from the Apache and bartered them again with the Zuñi. The people of Acoma obtained deerskins from the Navaho. The trade between Ottawa r. and Hudson bay was well known to the Jesuit missionaries in the beginning of the 17th cen-tury. In the time of Lewis and Clark the Arikara obtained furs from other tribes and bartered them with the whites for various articles, and the Skilloot used to get buffalo skins from tribes on the upper Missouri to barter off with other Indian tribes. The Chil-kat proper and the Chilkoot even now act as middlemen in the fur trade between the whites and other Indian tribes. The tribes about the mouth of the Columbia were also middlemen, and their commerce influenced the conditions of their social institutions, making possible, perhaps, slavery, the existence of a class of nobles, certain changes in the status of women, etc. The trade in furs between the Eskimo of Alaska and the peoples of extreme N. E. Asia existed long before the advent of Europeans. At Kotzebue sd. there is still held a summer fair (Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 229, 1899). Fur-trading voyages are common in this region.

The development of intertribal commerce among the Plains Indians was much stimulated by the hunt of the buffalo and its material rewards. By inducing the natives to trap and hunt the wild animals of the northern portion of the continent on a large scale for the sake of their valuable skins the fur companies stimu-lated the aboriginal talent in th production and use of snares and other devices, even if they did not improve the morals of the Indians. The introduction of the horse (q. v.) and the gun led to the extermination of the buffalo by Plains Indians and whites. In certain parts of the continent skins were a basis of value—primitive money. A Kutenai, when he draws a beaver, produces a picture, not of the animal,

but of its cured skin. With the Eskimo of the Yukon, even before the advent of the Russians, the unit of value was "one skin"; that is, the skin of the full-grown land otter, and of late years this has been replaced by the skin of the beaver (Nelson, op. cit., 232). Skins of sea otters, beavers, and other animals were the basis of the wealth, also, of many tribes of the N. Pacific coast, until the practical extermination of some of these species made necessary a new currency, provided in the blankets of the Hudson's Bay Company, which were preferred to most other substitutes that were offered by white men. Toward the interior the beaver skin was the ruling unit, and to-day in some parts such unit is the skin of the muskrat. Among the Kutenai of s E. British Columbia the word for a quarter of a dollar s *khanko* ('muskrat'). English traders reckoned prices in skins and French traders in "plus" (*pelus, peaux*). Indians counted their wealth in skins, and in the potlatch of some tribes the skin preceded the blanket as a unit of value in the distribution. During the colonial period furs were legal tender in some parts of the country; also at variou times and places during the pioneer occupancy of the W. and N. Altoge her the fur trade may be co sid red one of he most impo tant and interesting phases of the intercourse between the Europeans and the North Ameri an Indians.

Consult Bryce, Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1900; Chittenden, American Fur Trade of the Far West, 1902; Laut, Story of the Trapper, 1902; Morice, History of Northern British Columbia, 1904; Wilson, The Great Company, 1900.

(A. F. C.)

Gachigundae (*Gatc!igu'nda-i* 'village always moving to and fro') A Haida town on the N. E. shore of Alliford bay, Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., occupied by a socially low branch of the Djahui-skwahladagai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Gado (*Ga̤dō'*). A Haida town said to have stood on the s. side of De la Beche inlet, Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. Another town of the same name is said to have stood on the E. side of Lyell id., near the town of Hlkia. —Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Gaedi (*Gā̤-idî*, the name of a fish). A Haida town on the N. E. shore of a small inlet just N. E. of Houston inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It belonged to the Tadji-lanas, a band of Ninstints.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Gaesigusket (*Ga-isiga's-q!eit*, 'strait town where no waves come ashore'). A Haida town on Murchison id., at a point opposite Hot Springs id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. So named because it fronted on smooth water. It belonged to the Hagilanas of the Ninstints. —Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Gagihetnas-hadai (*G̱Egihē't-nas:had'ā'i*, 'land-otter house people'). Given by Boas (5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 27, 1889) as the name of a subdivision of the Yaku-lanas, a division of the Raven clan of the Haida in Alaska. It is in reality only a house name belonging to that band. The Gagihet (Gagixī't) is a human being who, in native mythology, has been made insane by land otters.

(J. R. S.)

Gahlinskun (*Gālî'nskun*, 'high up on a point'). A Haida town N. of cape Ball, on the E. coast of Graham id., Brit. Col., occupied by the Naikun-kegawai. Wark assigned to it 120 people in 9 houses in 1836–41. A se-guang, the name given by him, is said to have been applied to some high land back of the town.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

A se guang.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 489, 1855 (after Wark, 1836–41). **A-se-quang.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859 (misprint from Wark). **Gālî'nskun.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Gaiagunkun (*GaiEgA'n, kun*). A Haida town said to have stood near Hot Spring id., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Galiano Island. A band of the Penelakut (q. v.) who speak a Cowichan dialect, residing in S. E. Vancouver id.; pop. 31 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. II, 10, 1911.

Gamgamtelatl. A gens of the Tenaktok, a Kwakiutl tribe.

G̱'a'mG̱'amtElaL.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 331, 1895.

Ganadoga. A former Iroquois village on the Canadian shore of lake Ontario, near the site of Toronto.

Ganadoke.—Homann Heirs' map, 1756. **Gä-nä'-doque.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 473, 1851. **Kanadagerea.**—Doc. of 1676 in Doc. Col. Hist. N. Y., XIII, 502, 1881.

Ganahadi ('people of Ganak,' an island somewhere near the s. end of Alaska). A Tlingit division which is said to have moved from below the present town of Por Simpson,

Brit. Col., and to have separated into several branches, of which one settled at Tongas, another at Taku, a third at Chilkat, a fourth at Yakutat, and, according to one informant, a fifth at Klawak. (J. R. S.)

Gānaxà'dī.—Swanton, inf'n, 1904. **Gānaxte'dī.**—Ibid. **Kanách-ădi.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 120, 1885. **Kanach-tēdi.**—Ibid., 116.

Gandaseteiagon. A Cayuga village existing about 1670 near Port Hope, Ontario, on the shore of lake Ontario.

Ganadatsiagon.—Vaugondy, map (1753), cited in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 112, 1855. **Ganatschekiagon.**—Frontenac (1673) in Margry, Déc., I, 233, 1875. **Ganatoheskiagon.**—Frontenac (1673) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 112, 1855 (misprint). **Gandaschekiagon.**—Frontenac (1674), ibid., 117. **Gandaseteiagon.**—Shea, note in Charlevoix, New France, III, 110, 1868. **Gandatsiagon.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Gandatskiagon.**—Homann Heirs' map, 1756.

Ganeraske. An Iroquois village that stood about 1670 at the mouth of Trent r., Ontario, near the N. E. end of lake Ontario.

Ganaraské.—Bellin, map, 1756. **Ganeraské.**—Frontenac (1673) in Margry, Déc., I, 233, 1875. **Ganeroske.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., II, 183, 1787. **Gannaraské.**—Denonville (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 369, 1855. **Gonaraske.**—Homann Heirs' map, 1756. **Puandarosque.**—Crepy, map, *ca.* 1755.

Ganneious. A former Iroquois village on the N. shore of lake Ontario, on the present site of Napanee, Ontario.

Ganciou.—Lotter, map, *ac.* 1770. **Gancydoes.**—Esnauts and Rapilly, map, 1777. **Ganeidos.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., II, 183, 1787. **Ganeious.**—Frontenac (1673) in Margry, Déc., I, 233, 1875. **Ganejou.**—Homann Heirs' map, 1756. **Ganeousse.**—Lahontan (1773), New Voy., I, 32, 1735. **Ganeyont.**—Parkman, Frontenac, 140, 1883. **Ganneious.**—Denonville (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 362, 1855. **Gannejouts.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Ganneous.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 101, 1698. **Ganneouse.**—Lahontan (1703) quoted by Macauley, N. Y., II, 191, 1829. **Gonejou.**—

Gaodjaos (*Gaodja'os*, 'drum village'). A Haida town on the s. shore of Lina id., Bearskin bay, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., occupied by the Hlgaiu-lanas family. It is often referred to in the native stories.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Gao-haidagai ('inlet people'). The name by which the Haida of Masset inlet and of the N. coast of Queen Charlotte ids. generally were known to those farther s. (J. R. S.)

Gasins (*Gasî'ns*, perhaps 'gambling sticks'). A Haida town on the N. W. shore of Lina id., Bearskin bay, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.; occupied by the family Hlgaiu-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Gaspesien (*Gaspe* is from *gachepe*, or *kéchpi*, 'the end.'—Vetromile). A name given by early French writers to a part of the Micmac living about Gaspe bay on the gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec. Their dialect differs somewhat from that of the other Micmac. They frequently crossed the gulf and made war on the Eskimo and Papinachois. In 1884 the "Micmacs of Gaspe" in Maria tp. numbered 71 persons; pop. 110 in 1911. (J. M.)

Gaspesians.—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 230, 1703 (common English form). **Gaspesies.**—Hennepin, New Discov., map, 1698.

Gatga-inans (*Gā'tgaīna'ns*). A Haida town on Hippa id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It is in possession of the family Do-gitinai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Crepy, map, *ca.* 1755.

Gauntlet. See *Captives, Ordeals.*

Gens. See *Clan and Gens.*

Gens de la Sapinière (French: 'people of the fir tree'). A numerous tribe formerly living N. N. W. of lake Superior and trading with the English on Hudson bay. Du Lhut, in 1684, endeavoured to draw their trade to the French. They were distinct from the Cree, Chippewa, and Assiniboin, and may have been a part of the Maskegon.—La Chesnaye (1697) in Margry, Déc., VI, 7, 1886.

Gens de Pied (French: 'foot people'). A former band of Assiniboin in 33 lodges W. of Eagle hills, Saskatchewan.—Henry (1808) in Coues, New Light, II, 494, 1897.

Foot Assiniboines.—Ibid., 523.

Ghost dance. A ceremonial religious dance connected with the messiah doctrine, which originated among the Paviotso in Nevada about 1888, and spread rapidly among other tribes until it numbered among its adherents nearly all the Indians of the Interior basin, from Missouri r. to or beyond the Rockies. The prophet of the religion was a young Paiute Indian, at that time not yet 35 years of age, known among his own people as Wovoka ('Cutter'), and commonly called by the whites Jack Wilson, from having worked in the family of a ranchman named Wilson. Wovoka seems already to have established his reputation as a medicine-man when, about the close of 1888, he was attacked by a dangerous fever. While he was ill an eclipse spread excitement among the Indians, with the re-

sult that Wovoka became delirious and imagined that he had been taken into the spirit world and there received a direct revelation from the God of the Indians. Briefly stated, the revelation was to the effect that a new dispensation was close at hand by which the Indians would be restored to their inheritance and reunited with their departed friends, and that they must prepare for the event by practising the songs and dance ceremonies which the prophet gave them. Within a very short time the dance spread to the tribes E. of the mountains, where it became known commonly as the Spirit or Ghost dance. The dancers, men and women together, held hands and moved slowly around in a circle, facing toward the centre, keeping time to songs that were sung without any instrumental accompaniment. Hypnotic trances were a common feature of the dance. Among the Sioux in Dakota the excitement, aggravated by local grievances, led to an outbreak in the winter of 1890–91. The principal events in this connection were the killing of Sitting Bull, Dec. 15, 1890, and the massacre at Wounded Knee, Dec. 29. The doctrine has now faded out, and the dance exists only as an occasional social function. In the Crow dance of the Cheyenne and Arapaho, a later development from the Ghost dance proper, the drum is used, and many of the ordinary tribal dances have incorporated Ghost-dance features, including even the hypnotic trances.

The belief in the coming of a messiah, or deliverer, who shall restore his people to a condition of primitive simplicity and happiness, is probably as universal as the human race, and take on special emphasis among peoples that have been long subjected to alien domination. In some cases the idea seems to have originated from a myth, but in general it may safely be assumed that it springs from a natural human longing. Both the Quichua of Peru and the Aztec of Mexico as well as more cultured races, had elaborate messiah traditions, of which the first Spanish invaders were quick to take advantage, representing themselves as the long-expected restorers of ancient happiness. Within the United States nearly every great tribal movement originated in the teaching of some messianic prophet. This is notably true of the Pontiac conspiracy in 1763–64, and of the combination organized by Tecumseh (q. v.) and his brother, the prophet Tenskwatawa (q. v.), shortly before the War of 1812. Of similar nature in more recent times is the doctrine formulated on Columbia r. by Smohalla. See Mooney, Ghost Dance Religion, 14th Rep. B. A E., pt. II 1896. See *Dance, Mythology*.

(J. M.)

Gitin-gidjats (*Gitîn-gī' djats*, 'servants of the Gitins'). A family of the Eagle clan of the Haida. This family, who are of low social rank and are distributed among the houses of the Gitins of Skidegate, once had a town in connection with the Lana-chaadus, on Shingle bay Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., but people of Kloo enslaved so many of them that they gave up their town and independent family organization, entering the different houses of the Gitins as servants.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Gyitingīts'ats.—Boas, Twelfth Rep. N.W. Tribes Can., 24, 25, 1898. **Gyit'îngyits'ats.**—Boas, Fifth Rep., ibid., 26, 1889.

Gitinka-lana (*Gî'tînq!a-lā'na*). A town of the Yagunstlan-lnagai of the Haida, on the shore of Masset inlet, Brit. Col., where it expands into the inner bay.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Gitins (*Gîtî'ns*). An important subdivision of the Eagle clan of the Haida. Gitins is a synonym for Eagle clan, and the name of the subdivision would naturally have been Hlgaiugitinai, but the family was so prominent that, as in a similar case at Masset, it came to be called simply Gitins. This was the subdivision or family that owned the town of Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was divided into two principal branches—Nayuunshaidagai and Nasagas-haidagai. Subordinate branches were the Lagalaiguahl-lanas and the Gitin-gidjats.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Gyit'î'ns.—Boas, Twelfth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 1898.

Gituns (*GîtAns*, dialectic variant of *Gîtîns*) An important family group of the Haida, living at Masset, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. Its prominence at Masset, like that of the Gitins at Skidegate, was such that no further designation was used. Two principal subdivisions recognized were the Mamungitunai and the Undlskadjins-gitunai; inferior divisions were the Tees-gitunai and the Sadjugahl-lanas.

(J. R. S.)

Gyit'î'ns.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 1898. **Kitāns.**—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895.

Glen-Vowell Band. A band of Kitksan living on the right bank of upper Skeena r., 4 m. above Hazelton, Brit. Col.,; pop. 100 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff., 209, 1902; 212, 1904; pt. II, 8, 1911.

Goasila ('north people'). A Wakashan tribe of Smith inlet, Brit. Col., speaking the Kwakiutl subdialect. The gentes are Gyigyilkam, Sisintlae, and Komkyutis. One of their towns is Waitlas. Pop. 48 in 1901; 28 in 1911.

Gua-shil-la.—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Guasi'la.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 53, 1890. **Kwashilla.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 117B, 1884. **Kwasila.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 226, 1887. **Kwawshela.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 70, 1905. **Kwaw-she-lah.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 145, 1879. **Qoasī'la.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887. **Quatsinas.**—Scott in Ind. Aff. Rep., 316, 1868. **Quaw-she-lah.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 226, 1887. **Quoisillas.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Qusisillas.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 113, 1879.

Goch ('wolf'). The name given by the southern Tlingit to one of the two sides or phratries into which the Tlingit are divided. The northern Tlingit call this phratry *Chak*.

Gōtc.—Swanton, field notes, 1904, B. A. E. **Khanúkh.**—Dall, Alaska, 414, 1870 (the word for petrel is here used erroneously).

Godbout. A trading station of the Montagnais and Naskapi at the mouth of Godbout r., on the St. Lawrence, Quebec. In 1904 the Indians there numbered 40, the population having been stationary for 20 years.

Goggles. Inventions relating to the visor and eyeshade, to reduce the amount of sunlight penetrating the eye. After the long Arctic winter comes the trying season of the low sun which, glancing over the snow, and Arctic waters nearly blinds the hunter and fisher. All northern peoples wear visors of some kind, but it is not enough that the Eskimo should have his eyes shaded; he must have a device through which the eyes look out of narrow slits or small elliptical holes. Indeed, in many localities the shade and goggles are united. From E. to the farthest W. the Eskimo have succeeded in perfecting such apparatus. The Eskimo and Aleut spend much pains and skill in the manufacture of their goggles. They differ in materials, form, workmanship, method of attachment, and amount of foreign acculturation according to locality and exposure. Goggles or eye shades were rarely worn by the Indians. In the Report of the National Museum for 1894 (pp. 281-306, figs. 15–35) this device is well illustrated. Consult also Boas, Murdoch, Nelson and Turner in the Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology. In the writings of Arctic explorers also goggles are mentioned (O. T. M.)

Golden Lake. A band of Algonkin occupying a reservation on Golden lake, Bonnechere r., Renfrew co., Ontario; pop. 86 in 1900, 139 in 1911.

Got (*Gōt*, 'eagle'). One of the two great exogamic phratries or clans of the Haida. A synonym for the term was Gitins, the meaning of which is uncertain. The Masset dialect made these *ᵋōt* and *Gituns*, respectively.

(J. R. S.)

Gōt.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, passim, 1905. **Koot.**—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 134B, 1880.

Government. Government is the basis of the welfare and prosperity of human society. A government is an organic institution formed to secure the establishment of justice by safeguarding rights and enforcing the performance of duties in accordance with the experience and the established customs and rules of conduct of the governed. The superlative measure of justice obtainable by government is found in the care and protection of the young and the aged, the eady assistance rendered to comrades and the unfortunate, the maintenance of peace, the preservation of the equivalency of rights, the recognition of the equality of persons, the liberty of judgment and personal activity, and the substitution of mercy for vengeance in the punishment of crime. Among primitive folk rules of conduct, formulated by common consent or by customs derived from high ancestral usage, are observed, and these are enforced ultimately by corrective punitive measures. But justice is not secured thereby, and so some other method whereby causes in contention may be more promptly adjudicated is devised, and governments are organized.

Among the Indians of North America there are found many planes of culture, every one of which is characterized by widely differing forms of government—from the simplest family group and village community to the most complex confederation of highly organized tribes. In this area there are scores of distinct political governments, all differing widely in degrees of structural complexity. These differences in organization are determined largely by the extent to which the functions of government

are discriminated and by the correlative specialization of organs thus made necessary. For most of the tribes of North America a close study and analysis of the social and political organization are wanting, hence the generalizations possible may as yet be applied safely only to those peoples that have been most carefully studied. However, it may be said in general that kinship, real or fictitious, is the basis of government among the Indians of North America, for the fundamental unit of the social structure are groups of consanguine kindred, tracing descent of blood through the male or the female line.

The known units of the social and political organization of the North American Indians are the family, the clan or gens, the phratry, the tribe, and the confederation. Of these the tribe and the confederation are the only units completely organized. The structures of only two or three confederations are known, and that of the Iroquois is the type example. The confederation of tribes was not usual, because the union of several tribes brought together many conflicting interests which could not be adjusted without sacrifices that appeared to overbalance the benefits of permanent confederation, and because statesmanship of the needed breadth and astuteness was usually wanting. Hence tribal government remains as the prevailing type of social organization in this area. In most tribes the military were carefully discriminated from the civil functions. The civil government was lodged in a chosen body of men usually called chiefs, of whom there were commonly several grades. Usually the chiefs were organized in a council exercising legislative, judicial, and executive functions in matters pertaining to the welfare of the tribe. The civil chief was not by virtue of his office a military leader. Among the Iroquois the civil chief in order to go to war had to resign his civil function during his absence on the warpath.

In tribal society every structural unit has, so far as known, the right to hold a council. The *ohwachira* can hold a council, the family can hold a council, and the united ohwachira councils with their officers form the council of the clan or gens. The clan or gens has the right to hold a council. The chiefs of the clans and gentes are the tribal chiefs, who form the tribal council; but on occasions of great emergencies a grand council is held, composed of the chiefs and subchiefs, the matrons and head warriors of the ohwachira, and the leading men of the tribe. Besides, there is the council of the confederation. So there are family councils, clan councils, gentile councils, tribal councils, and confederation councils, respectively exercising sway in separate and independent jurisdictions.

In some regions nature is so niggard of her bounties to man that savagery and barbarism had not devised means to enable their sons to dwell there in organized political communities; hence here may be found some of the lowest forms of social organization, if such it may be named. Kroeber says: "In general rudeness of culture the California Indians are scarcely above the Eskimo; and whereas the lack of development of the Eskimo on many sides of their nature is reasonably attributable in part to their difficult and limiting environment, the Indians of California inhabit a country naturally as favourable, it would seem, as might be. If the degree of civilization attained by people depends in any large measure on their habitat, as does not seem likely, it might be concluded from the case of the California Indians that natural advantages were an impediment rather than an incentive to progress" (Univ. Cal. Publ., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., II, no. 3, 81, 1904). This question of the effect of environment on the activities and development of peoples is one still requiring much scientific study. * * * * * *

Some of the tribes, like the Five Civilized Tribes, the eastern Cherokee, and the Seneca of New York, have written constitutions patterned largely after European ideas. That of the Seneca is confirmed by the legislature of New York.

(J. N. B. H.)

Governmental policy. The policy of the several governments* toward the Indians and

* The policy and method of administration inaugurated by Sir William Johnson will be found referred to in the article on the Indian Affairs, Dept. of. The policy as to territorial rights, which recognized that the Indian title was subject to special surrender or treaty, and that the title of the Crown was not unencumbered until the Indian rights had been properly ceded, constantly governed Canadian action. The greater portion of the territory now comprising the Dominion has been ceded by the Indians to the Crown. The important exceptions being Quebec, where a certain state of Indian affairs existed at the time of the conquest and British Columbia which, before Confederation, had followed certain policies with reference to Indians which did not recognize their right to the soil. The tie of sentiment which has led the Indian to consider the King as his "great father" has also led the Government to adopt a paternal position toward the Indians. They are considered minors in the eye of the law, and their property is administered for them as such. About the year 1830, we notice the first indication of all Government policy of civilization and, since then, the fixed aim of all Government administration to Canada has been to render the Indian self-supporting and to gradually win him to complete citizenship. But a thorough comprehension of the Indian nature has led the Canadian Government to

their methods of pursuing it were often at variance, and therefore should not be confused. The policy itself may have been just, equitable, and humane, while the method of carrying it into effect by those to whom this duty was entrusted was sometimes unjust, oppressive, and dishonest. The governments, other than those of the United States and the colonies, which have had control of portions of the territory N. of Mexico are Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and The Netherlands. Although the policy adopted by them in their dealings with the Indians differed in some important respects, all agreed in assuming the right of dominion, based on discovery, without regard to the natives. In all the contests between the European nations regarding their claims to territory in the New World the rights of the Indians nowhere were allowed to intervene. The earliest charters, as those to Raleigh and Gilbert, make no allusion to the natives, while most of those of the 17th century call briefly for their Christianization, and efforts to this end were made to some extent in most of the colonies. The questions of most importance in the relations of the whites with the Indians were those relating to the title to the soil. Although each government insisted on the right of dominion in its acquired territory and that of granting the soil, the rights of the original inhabitants were in but few instances entirely disregarded, though they were necessarily to a considerable extent curtailed (Johnson and Graham's lessee *v.* McIntosh, 8 Wheaton, 583 et seq.). The Indians were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the lands, with right of possession over so much as was necessary for their use; yet the policy of the various governments differed in the extent to which the exercise of this right was conceded. While Spain limited it to the lands actually occupied or in use (Recop. de Leyes de los Reynos de las Indias, I, lib. ii, 1774), the United States usually allowed it to the land claimed, whenever the boundaries between the different tribes were duly recognized.

It was the usual policy of the United States and other governments, as well as of the colonies, in dealing with the Indians to treat them as tribes. * * * * * * *

The plan of forming Indian reservations was adopted from the necessity of bringing tribes under the more complete control of the Government and of confining them to definite limits for the better preservation of order, and aimed especially to restrict them to less territory in order that the whites might obtain the use of the residue. This was a most important step in the process of leading the natives to abandon the hunter stage and to depend for their subsistence on agriculture and home industries (see *Reservations*). The same policy was followed in Canada under both French and English rule, and to some extent by the colonies, and it was inaugurated by the United States in 1786. An incident indicative of one phase of the policy of the colonies in their dealings with and management of the Indians is that Indian captives were held as slaves in some of the colonies, while, under various pretexts, during a period in the history of South Carolina, Indians were forced to submit to the same fate. * * * * *

Though the brief rule of the Dutch in New York was marked chiefly by an irregular and vacillating policy in their dealings with their Algonquian neighbours, they established a trading post at Albany in 1615 and entered into treaties with the Iroquois that were never broken. In 1664 New Netherlands passed under English control, and the ill-advised English policy relative to the Indians of the northern districts prevailed until 1765, when, through the efforts of Sir William Johnson, a more satisfactory and practical method of dealing with the Indians, especially as to their territorial rights, was adopted. * * *

(A. C. F.)

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make haste slowly in the matter of wholesale or even individual enfranchisement. It has been deemed not inconsistent with the best interests of the Indians to maintain reservations in which they have special protection. It has thus followed that, up to the present time, the Canadian Government has made no serious mistake by admitting Indians into full citizenship although many of them may be already quite prepared for that condition. The sacredness of obligation entered into between the Indians and the Government has been so fully recognized that there have never been hostilities between the two parties in Canada. In the Riel Rebellion of 1885 certain Indians of North Saskatchewan and Alberta, influenced by the Half-breeds, went upon the war-path and committed serious depredations, but these acts did not arise from any hostility occasioned by the disregard of treaty stipulations. After the country was pacified, these Indians, for a time. did not enjoy their full rights under the treaties, but they were gradually readmitted and received no permanent punishment for their overt acts.

Grand River Indians. The Iroquois living on Grand r., Ontario. They numbered 3,230 in 1884, 4,050 in 1902, 4,466 in 1911.

Sweke-áka.—Gatschet, Tuscarora MS., B. A. E., 1885 (Tuscarora name).

Grangula (from French *grande gueule*, 'big mouth'). An Onondaga chief, whose right name was Haaskouan ('His mouth is large'), but who was also known as Otreouati. The governor of Canada equipped an army in 1684

to crush the Five Nations because they interfered with French trade. Sickness among the troops having prevented the expedition, Governor de la Barre crossed lake Ontario to offer peace, which he sought to make conditional on the restoration to French merchants of the trade that the Iroquois had diverted to the English. Grangula, representing the Five Nations, replied defiantly that the Iroquois would trade with English or French as they chose, and would continue to treat as enemies French traders who supplied the Miami, Illinois, Shawnee, and other tribes with arms and ammunition to fight them.

Graphic art. With the tribes N. of Mexico the arts that may be comprehended under the term graphic are practically identical with the pictorial arts; that is to say, such as represent persons and things in a manner so realistic that the semblance of the original is not entirely lost. Graphic delineations may be (1) simply pictorial; that is, made to gratify the pictorial or æsthetic impulse or fancy; (2) trivial, intended to excite mirth, as in caricature and the grotesque; (3) simply decorative, serving to embellish the person or object to which they are applied; (4) simply ideographic, standing for ideas to be expressed, recorded, or conveyed; (5) denotive, including personal names and marks of ownership, distinction, direction, enumeration, etc.; and (6) symbolic, representing some religious, totemic, heraldic, or other occult concept. It is manifest, however, that in very many cases there must be uncertainty as to the motives prompting these graphic representations; and the significance attached to them, even where the tribes using them come directly under observation, is often difficult to determine.

The methods of expression in graphic art are extremely varied, but may be classified as follows: (1) Application of colour by means of brushes and hard or soft points or edges, and by developing the form in pulverized pigments; (2) engraving, which is accomplished by scratching and pecking with hard points; (3) indenting and stamping where the surfaces are plastic; (4) tattooing, the introduction of colouring matter into designs pricked or cut in the skin; (5) textile methods, as in weaving, basketry, beadwork, featherwork, and embroidery; and (6) inlaying, as in mosaic, where small bits of coloured material are so set as to form the figures. The figures are drawn in outline simply, or are filled in with colour or other distinctive surfacing. The elaboration or embellishment of sculptured or modelled figures or images of men and beasts by adding details of anatomy, markings, etc., in colour or by engraving, thus increasing the realism of the representation, comes also within the realm of the graphic as here defined. In recent times, as the result of contact with the whites, much progress has been made by some of the native tribes in the pictorial art; but the purely aboriginal work, although displaying much rude vigour, shows little advance toward the higher phases of the art. Aboriginally, there was little attempt at effective grouping of the subject save as required in decoration, and light and shade and perspective were entirely unknown. Portraiture and landscape belong apparently to much more advanced stages of culture than have been reached by any of the northern tribes. When the delineations are devoted to the presentation of non-symbolic ideas merely, as in pictography and denotive devices, there is a tendency in frequently recurring use to progressive simplification; the picture as such has no reason to be perpetuated, and this simplification in time reaches a stage where a part takes the place of the whole, or where semblance to the original is entirely lost, the figure becoming the formal sign of an idea. The graphic art of the northern tribes, however, shows no very significant progress in this kind of specialization, unless modern alphabets, like those of the Micmac, or certain inscriptions of somewhat problematical origin, as the Grave Creek Mound tablet and the Davenport tablet (Farquharson), are considered.

Graphic delineations are most extensively employed by the tribes in pictography examples of which, engraved or painted on rock surfaces, are found in nearly every section of the country. Similar work was executed by many of the tribes on dressed skins, on birch-bark, and on objects of wood, ivory, bone, horn, and shell. The delineation of life forms in decorative and symbolic art is hardly less universal than in simple pictography, and is especially exemplified in the work of the more advanced peoples, as the pottery of the mound builders and Pueblos, the utensils and the carvings of the tribes of the N. Pacific coast, and ceremonial costumes, and walls and floors of sacred chambers among various tribes. The graphic work of the Eskimo has a peculiar interest, since it seems to have been somewhat recently superposed upon an earlier system in

which simple geometrical figures predominated, and is much more prevalent where these people have been for a long time in contact with the whites, and more especially with the Athapascan and other Indian tribes skilled in graphic work (Hoffman). A special feature of the art of the Eskimo is the engraving of hunting scenes and exploits of various kinds on objects of ivory and bone—works paralleled among the Indian tribes in the S. by such examples as the Thruston tablet (Thruston, Holmes), the Davenport tablet (Farquharson), and the battle and hunting scenes of the Plains tribes (Mallery, Mooney).

Skill in graphic work was highly regarded among many of the tribes, and the artist took particular pride in his work, and when especially successful became in a sense professional. Usually decorative designs were executed without pattern or copy, and with much directness. The most intricate patterns, applied to earthenware vessels and other objects, were not sketched out but were drawn at once, and often with remarkable skill. Among the N. W. Coast tribes, however, patterns were often cut out of cedar bark and the conventional life forms worked in their handsome blankets and capes were drawn out full size on a pattern board. The native artist did not draw directly from nature, but kept in view rather the presentation of the idea, delineating it in the conventional form common to his tribe. He might have been able to produce a portrait, for example, but the desirability of portraiture does not seem to have occurred to him. He might have delineated a species of animal with accuracy, but was apparently content to suggest the particular subject of his thought in a striking and forcible though conventional manner.

Among the numerous authorities to be consulted on this topic are Boas, Cushing, Fewkes, Holmes, Mallery, Mooney, Murdoch, Nelson, J. and M. C. Stevenson, and Turner in Reps. B. A. E.; Boas, Hoffman, Mason, and Niblack in Reps. Nat. Mus.; Dixon, Kroeber, Matthews, Swanton, Wissler, and others in Memoirs and Bulletins Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Farquharson in Proc. Davenport Acad. Sci., II, 1877–1880; Grosse, Beginnings of Art, 1897; Haddon, Evolution in Art, 1895; Kroeber in Am. Anthrop., n. s., III, 1901; Moore various memoirs in Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1894–1905; Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I–VI, 1851–57; Thruston, Antiq., 1897; various authors in the ethnological and archæological journals.

(W. H. H.)

Guauaenok. A Kwakiutl tribe living on Drury inlet, Brit. Col. The gentes are Gyigyilkam, Kwakowenok, and Kwikoaenok. Summer villages are Hohopa and Kunstamish. Pop. 46 in 1885.

Guau'aēnoq.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Guau'aēnox.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 331, 1895. **Kwauaenoq.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 228, 1887. **Kwā-wa-ai-nuk.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 73, 1887. **Kwā-wa-a-nuk.**—Ibid. **Quai-iunough.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Quai-nu.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Quāūaēnoq.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887.

Guetela ('northern people'). A sept of the true Kwakiutl which formerly formed one tribe with the Komoyue, but separated on account of some quarrel. The clans are Maamtagyila, Kukwakum, Gyeksem, Laalaksentaio, and Sisintlae. They now live a Ft. Rupert, Vancouver id., B.C.

Guē'tɛla.—Boas in Nat. Mus. Rep., 330, 1895. **Kuē'xâmut.**—Ibid. (='fellows of the Kueha').

Guetela. A clan of the Wikeno, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Nat. Mus. Rep., 330, 1895.

Gueyniotiteshesgue ('four tribes'). A phratry of the Caughnawaga Iroquois.

Guhlga (*Gū'ɬga*). A legendary Haida town on the N. shore of Skidegate inlet, just above the present town of Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., where there are now works for refining dog-fish oil. No native pretends to say what family occupied this town. (J.R.S.)

Gū'ɬga.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905. **Quilhcah.**—Deans, Tales from Hidery, 67, 1899.

Gulhlgildjing (*GAllgî'ldjiñ*, probably 'mussel-chewing town'). A Haida town on the s. shore of Alliford bay, Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. Another name for this place (or for one near it) was Skama. It was occupied by a low social division of the Djahuiskwahladagai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Sqā'ma.—Ibid. (probably identical with above: 'woman's needle case').

Gunakhe. The principal village of the Lakweip, situated on a branch of upper Stikine r., Brit. Col.

Gunaqä'.—Boas, 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 34 1895.

Gunasquamekook ('long gravel ba· 'oining the island'). A former Passamaquoddy village on the site of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on Passamaquoddy bay. The Indians

were dispossessed by the whites and were finally settled at Pleasant Point, Me.—Vetromile, Abnakis, 55, 1866.

Gunghet-haidagai ('Ninstints people'). A part of the Haida living about the s. end of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. In the Masset dialect their name is Anghethade. The whites formerly called them Ninstints people, from the name by which their chief town was generally known. Their language differs somewhat from that spoken by the Haida farther N. The remnant lives principally at Skidegate. (J. R. S.)

Āngīt Hāadē.—Harrison in Proc. Royal Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895. **Cape St. James tribe.**—Poole, Queen Charlotte Ids., 195, 1872. **Ga'ñxet Xā'-idaga-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905. **Kunqit.**—Swanton, field notes, 1900–1901. **Kunχit.**—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 169, 1880 (proper name of the village, Ninstance being the name of the chief).

Gunghet - kegawai (*Ga'ñxet-qē'gawa-i*, 'those born in the Ninstints country'). A subdivision of the Stasaos-kegawai, a division of the Raven clan of the Haida, probably descended from women who had married in the Ninstints country. It is to be distinguished from another and more important division of the same name at Ninstints which belonged to the Eagle clan.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Gunghet-kegawai. A subdivision of the Eagle clan of the Haida, belonging, as the name implies, to one of the Ninstints or Gunghet group. They were sometimes called also Gunghet-gitinai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Gutgunest-nas-hadai (*Gutgunē'st nas:-had'ā'i*, 'owl-house people'). Given by Boas (Fifth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 26, 1889) as the name of a subdivision of the Yaku-lanas, a division of the Raven clan of the Haida. It is really only a house name belonging to that family. (J. R. S.)

Gwaeskun (*Gwā-iskún*, 'end of island'). Formerly the northernmost Haida town on Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was named from the cape near by and is said to have been owned by the Stustas, but it has long been abandoned.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Gwaidalgaegins (*Gwai-dalga'-igîns*, 'island that floats along'). A former Haida fort belonging to the Kadusgo-kegawai of Kloo. It was near the mountain called Kinggi, famous in native legend, on Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. (J. R. S.)

Gweundus (*Gwē'A'ndAs*). A subdivision of low social rank of the Hlgahetgitinai, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905.

Gwinwah. A former Niska village on Nass r., Brit. Col.

Gu'nwa.—Swanton, field notes, 1900-01 (name obtained from the Haida). **Gwinwah.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 281, 1897.

Gyagyilakya (*G'āg'g ilak'a* 'always wanting to kill people'). A gens of the Tsawatenok, a Kwak'utl tribe.—Boas in Rep Nat. Mus., 331, 1895.

Gyaushk ('gull'). A gens of the Chippewa (q. v.).

Gi-oshk.—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830. **Gyaushk.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885.

Gyegyote (*G''ēg''ō'tē*, 'descendants of Gyote'). A subdivision of the Lalauitlela, a gens of the Tlatlasikoala.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 332, 1895.

Gyekolekoa (*G'ēg'ō'lqEoa*). A gens of the Koskimo, a Kwakiutl tribe,—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 329, 1895.

Gyeksem ('chiefs'). The principal gens in the following Kwakiutl tribes and septs: Koskimo, Nakomgyilisala, Tlatlasikoala, Nakoaktok, Guetela, Walaskwakiutl, Matilpe, Tenaktak, Hahuamis, and Wiwekae.

G'ē'xsEm.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 329–331, 1895. **Gyē'qsEm.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 53–55, 1980.

Gyeksemsanatl (*G'ē'xsEms'anaL*, 'highest chiefs'). A gens of the Koskimo, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 329, 1895.

Gyigyekemae (*G'ī'g'EqEmaē*, 'chiefs'). A gens of the Tsawatenok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 331, 1895.

Gyigyilkam ('those who receive first'). A gens or gentes, having the same name, in the following Kwakiutl tribes and septs: Wikeno, Tlatlasikoala, Goasila, Komoyue sept of the true Kwakiutl, Koeksotenok, Tlauitsis, Nimkish, Awaitlala, Guauaenok, Hahuamis, Wiwekae sept of the Lekwiltok.

G'ī'g'ilqam.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 328–331, 1895. **Gyī'gyElk'am.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Gyī'gyilk'am.**—Ibid. **Hamalakyauæ.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887 (name of ancestor).

Gyilaktsaoks (*Gyilaχtså'oks*, 'people of the canoe planks'). A Tsimshian family living at Kitsalas, on the N. side of Skeena r., Brit. Col.—Boas in Ztschr. f. Ethnol., 232, 1888.

Gyisgahast (*Gyîsg''ahā'st*, 'grass people'). A Nishka division of the Gyispawaduweda clan, living in the town of Kitwinshilk, on Nass r., and a Kitksan division living in the town of Kitzegukla, on Skeena r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49-50, 1895.

Gyiskabenak (*Gyisk'ab'Enā'q*). A Niska division of the Lakskiyek clan, living in the town of Lakkulzap, on Nass r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 1895.

Gyispawaduweda (*Gyispawaduw E'da*, 'bear'). One of the four Tsimshian clans.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 50, 1895.

Gyīspōtuwe'da.—Boas in 5th Rep., ibid., 9, 1889.

Gyitgyigyenik (*Gyîtgyîgyē'niH*). A Niska division of the Lakyebo clan, now in the town of Andeguale, on Nass r., Brit, Col.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 1895.

Gyitkadok (*GyîtHk'' adô'k'*). A Niska division of the Kanhada clan, now living in the town of Lakkulzap, at the mouth of Nass r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 1895.

Gyitktsaktl (*Gyitχtsä'χtl*, 'people of the lake shore'). A subdivision of the Kitzilas living in a village on the s. side of Skeena r., Brit. Col.—Boas in Ztschr. f. Ethnol., 232, 1888.

Gyitsaek (*Gyits'ä'eK*). A Niska division of the Lakskiyek clan living in the town of Kitwinshilk, on Nass r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 1895.

Gyitwulnakyel (*Gyîtwulnaky'ē'l*). A Niska division of the Lakyebo clan living in the town of Kitlakdamix, on Nass r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 1895.

Haaialikyauae (*Haai'alik'auaē*, 'the shamans'). A gens of the Hahuamis, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 331, 1895.

Haailakyemae ('the shamans'). A gens of the Kwakiutl proper, found among the Komoyue and Matilpe subdivisions.

Haai'lak'Emaē.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 330, 1895. **Haaílakyemaē.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Haialikyā'ūaē.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887. **Lâqsē.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Lâ'xsē.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 330, 1895 (sig. 'going through').

Haanatlenok. ('the archers'). A gens of the Komoyue, a subdivision of the Kwakiutl.

Hā'anaLēnôx.—Boas in Nat. Mus. Rep., 330, 1895. **Hā'anatlēnoq.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Hā'natlinō.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Habitations. The habitations of the Indians of Northern America may be classed as community houses (using the term "community" in the sense of comprising more than one family) and single, or family, dwellings. "The house architecture of the northern tribes is of little importance in itself considered; but as an outcome of their social condition and for comparison with that of the southern village Indians, is highly important." (Morgan). The typical community houses, as those of the Iroquois tribes, were 50 to 100 ft. long by 16 to 18 ft. wide, with frame of poles and with sides and triangular roof covered with bark, usually of the elm; the interior was divided into compartments and a smoke hole was left in the roof.

Other forms, some community and others not, are the following: Among the Eskimo, the *karmak*, or winter residence, for which a pit of the required diameter is dug 5 or 6 ft. deep, with a frame of wood or whalebone, constructed within 2 or 3 ft. above the surface of the ground and covered with a dome-shaped roof of poles or whale ribs, turfed and earthed over. Entrance is gained by an underground passageway. The temporary hunting lodge of the Labrador Eskimo was sometimes constructed entirely of the ribs and vertebræ of the whale. Another form of Eskimo dwelling is the hemispherical snow house, or *iglu*, built of blocks of snow laid in spiral courses. The Kaniagmiut build large permanent houses, called *barabara* by the Russians, which accommodate 3 or 4 families; these are constructed by digging a square pit 2 ft. deep, the sides of which are lined with planks that are carried to the required height above the surface and roofed with boards, poles or whale ribs, thickly covered with grass; in the roof is a smoke hole, and on the eastern side a door. The Tlingit, Haida, and some other tribes build substantial rectangular houses with sides and ends formed of planks and with the fronts elaborately carved and painted with symbolic figures. Directly in front of the house a totem pole is placed, and

nearby a memorial pole is erected. These houses are sometimes 40 by 100 ft. in the Nootka and Salish region, and are occupied by a number of families. Formerly some of the Haida houses are said to have been built on platforms supported by posts; some of these seen by such early navigators as Vancouver were 25 or 30 ft. above ground, access being had by notched logs serving as ladders.

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Consult Boas in Proc. Nat. Mus., XI, 1889; Hrdlicka in Am. Anthrop., V, 385, 1903; VI, 51, 1904; VII, 480, 1905; VIII, 39, 1906; De Bry, Brevis Narratio, 1591; Hariot, Virginia, repr. 1874. Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, 1905; Catlin, Manners and Customs N. A. Indians, 1841; Goddard, Life and culture of the Hupa, 1903; Bandelier in various papers of the Archæol. Inst. America; Morgan, Houses and House-life of the American Aborigines, Cont. N. A. Ethnol., IV, 1881; Willoughby in Am. Anthrop., VIII, No. 1, 1906; Holm, Descr. New Sweden, 1834; Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I–VI, 1851–57; Dellenbaugh, North Americans of Yesterday, 1901; Matthews, Navaho Legends, 1897; also, the various reports of the B. A. E.: Boas, Murdoch, Nelson, and Turner for the Eskimo; Dorsey for the Omaha; C. and V. Mindeleff for the Navaho and Pueblos; Fewkes for the Pueblos: Hoffman for the Menominee and Chippewa, etc. (C. T.)

Hachaath. An extinct Nootka tribe which formerly lived on or N. of Barkley sd., Vancouver id.

A-y-charts.—Jewitt, Narr., 120, 1849. **Aytch-arts.**—Ibid., 37. **Hacā′ath.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890. **Hatcā′ath.**—Ibid., 31.

Haena. A former Haida town on the E. end of Maude id., Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It is said to have been occupied in very early times by the Djahui--skwahladagai, and in recent years it was reoccupied by the west coast Haida, who desired to be nearer the traders, but, after a comparatively short occupancy, the people moved to Skidegate about 1880. There are said to have been 13 houses, which would indicate a population of about 150. (J. R. S.)

Khīna Hāadē.—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895 (Khina = Haena). **New Gold Harbour Village.**—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 168B, 1880. **X̣a′ina.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Hagi (*Xā′gî*, said to mean 'striped'). A Haida town on or near the largest of the Bolkus ids., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It derived its name from a reef which, in local mythology, was the first land to appear above the waters of the flood, bearing the ancestress of all the Raven people upon it. The town was occupied by a Ninstints division of the same name.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Hagi-lanas (*Xági-lā′nas*, 'people of striped (?) town'). A subdivision of the Haida, belonging to the Raven clan and occupying the town of Hagi, on Hagi id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. From the circumstance attending their supposed origin (see *Hagi*) the family claimed to be the oldest on the islands, but it is now represented by only two or three individuals. There were two subdivisions, the Huldanggats and the Keda-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 268, 1905.

Hagonchenda. A former Iroquois town, probably belonging to the people of Tequenondahi, and situated in 1535 no far from the junction of Jacques Cartier r. with the St. Lawrence. The chief of this town gave a small girl to Cartier on his second voyage, and placed Cartier on his guard against the machinations of the chiefs of the peoples dwelling around Stadacona and elsewhere on the St. Lawrence. For this reason Cartier, in his third voyage, in 1540, gave this chief 2 small boys to learn the language, and also a "cloake of Paris red, which cloake was set with yealow and white buttons of Tinne, and small belles." See Cartier, Bref. Récit, 67, 1863. (J. N. B. H.)

Hagwilget (Tsimshian: 'well dressed'). The chief village of the Hwotsotenne, on Bulkley r., 3 m. S. E. of Hazelton, Brit. Col.; pop. 500 in 1870, 165 in 1911.

Achwlget.—Horetzky, Canada on Pac., 103, 1874. **Ahwilgate.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 1879–80, 20B, 1881. **Hagulget.**—Scott in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Hagwilget.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 73, 1905. **Ha-gwĭl′-kĕt.**—Henshaw, MS. note, B. A. E., 1887. **Tschah.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., map, 1892. **Tsitsk.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 212, 1902 (Kitksun form).

Hahamatses ('old mats'). A subdivision or sept of the Lekwiltok, a Kwakiutl tribe. They received their name because they were the slaves of the Wiwekae sept. Recently they have taken the name of Walitsum, 'the great ones.' Pop. 53 in 1901, 43 in 1904.

Chāchamātses.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887. **H′ah′amatses.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 230, 1887. **Kahk-ah-mah-tsis.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 119, 1880. **Kakamatsis.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Qā′-qamātses.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Wā′-lit-sum.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc.

Can., v, sec. II, 65, 1887. **Wau-lit-sah-mosk.**—Sproat in Can. Ind. Aff., 149, 1879. **Waw-lit-sum.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 189, 1884. **Xā'xamatsES.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 331, 1895.

Hahekolatl (*Hä'hêqolaL*, descendants of Hakolatl'). A subdivision of the Lalauitlela, a gens of the Tlatlasikoala (q. v.), a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 332, 1895.

Hahuamis. A Kwakiutl tribe living on Wakeman sd., Brit. Col.; pop. 63 in 1901, the last time they were officially reported. They are divided into three gentes: Gyeksem, Gyigyilkam, and Haaialikyauae.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 331, 1895.

Ah-knaw-ah-mish.—Can. Ind. Aff., 189, 1884. **Ah-know-ah-mish.**—Ibid., 314, 1892. **Ah-wha-mish.**—Ibid., 364, 1897. **A-kwā-'amish.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 65. **A-qua-mish.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am. ,app., 1859. **Chachuā'mis.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Ecquamish.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **H'ah'uámis.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 228, 1887. **Haquā'mis.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Haxuā'mis.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 331, 1895.

Haida (*Xa'ida*, 'people'). The native and popular name for the Indians of the Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., and the s. end of Prince of Wales id., Alaska, comprising the Skittagetan family (q. v.). By the natives themselves the term may be applied generally to any human being or specifically to one speaking the Haida language. Some authors have improperly restricted the application of the term to the Queen Charlotte islanders, calling the Alaskan Haida, Kaigani (q. v.). Several English variants of this word owe their origin to the fact that a suffix usually accompanies it in the native language, making it Hā'dē in one dialect and Haidaga'i in the other.

On the ground of physical characteristics the Haida, Tlingit, and Tsimshian peoples should be grouped together. Language and social organization indicate still closer affinities between the Haida and Tlingit.

According to their own traditions the oldest Haida towns stood on the E. shore, at Naikun and on the broken coast of Moresby id. Later a portion of the people moved to the W. coast, and between 150 and 200 years ago a still larger section, the Kaigani, drove the Tlingit from part of Prince of Wales id. and settled there. Although it is not impossible* that the Queen Charlotte ids. were visited by Spaniards during the 17th century, the first certain account of their discovery is that by Ensign Juan Perez, in the corvette *Santiago*, in 1774. He named the N. point of the islands Cabo de Santa Margarita. Bodega and Maurelle visited them the year after. In 1786 La Perouse coasted the shores of the islands, and the following year Capt. Dixon spent more than a month around them, and the islands are named from his vessel, the *Queen Charlotte*. After that time scores of vessels from England and New England resorted to the coast, principally to trade for furs, in which business the earlier vo agers reaped golden harvests. The most mportant expeditions, as those of which there is some record, were by Capt. Douglas, Capt. Jos. Ingraham, of Boston, Capt. Etienne Marchand in the French ship *Solide*, and Capt. Geo. Vancouver, R.N., (Dawson, Queen Charlotte ids., 1880).

The advent of whites was, as usual, disastrous to the natives. They were soon stripped of their valuable furs, and, through smallpox and general immorality, they have been re-been reduced in the last 60 years to one-tenth of their former strength. A station of the Hudson's Bay Company was long established at Masset, but is now no longer remunerative. At Skidegate there are works for the extraction of dog-fish oil, which furnish employment to the people during much of the year; but in summer all the Indians from this place and Masset go to the mainland to work in salmon canneries. The Masset people also make many canoes of immense cedars to sell to other coast tribes. The Kaigani still occupy 3 towns, but the population of 2 of them, Kasaan and Klinkwan, is inconsiderable. Neighbouring salmon canneries give them work all summer.

Mission stations are maintained by the Methodists at Skidegate, by the Church of England at Masset, and by the Presbyterians at Howkan, Alaska. Nearly all the people are nominally Christians.

The Haida, Tlingit, and Tsimshian seem to show greater adaptability to civilization and to display less religious conservatism than many of the tribes farther s. They are generally regarded as superior to them by the white settlers, and they certainly showed themselves such in war and in the arts. Of all peoples of the N. W. coast the Haida were the best carvers, painters, and canoe and house builders, and they still earn considerable money by selling carved objects of wood and slate to traders and tourists. Standing in the tribe depended more on the possession of

*No Spaniards reached it before 1774.

property than on ability in war, so that considerable interchange of goods took place and the people became sharp traders. The morals of the people were, however, very loose.

Canoes were to the people of this coast what the horse became to the Plains Indians. They were hollowed out of single logs of cedar, and were sometimes very large. Houses were built of huge cedar beams and planks which were worked out with adzes and wedges made anciently of stone, and put together at great feasts called by the whites by the jargon word "potlatch" (q. v.). Each house ordinarily had a single carved pole in the middle of the gable end presented to the beach. Often the end posts in front were also carved and the whole house front painted. The dead were placed in mortuary houses, in boxes on carved poles, or sometimes in caves. Shamans were placed after death in small houses built on prominent points along the shore. Among the beliefs of the Haida reincarnation held a prominent place.

An estimate of the Haida population made, according to Dawson, by John Wark, between 1836 and 1841 gives a total of 8,328, embracing 1,735 Kaigani and 6,593 Queen Charlotte Islanders. Dawson estimated the number of people on the Queen Charlotte ids. in 1880 as between 1,700 and 2,000. An estimate made for the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs in 1888 (Ann. Rep., 317) gives 2,500, but the figures were evidently exaggerated, for when a census of Masset, Skidegate, *and Gold Harbour was taken the year after (Ann. Rep., 272) it gave only 637. This, however, left out of consideration the people of New Kloo. In 1894 (Ann. Rep., 280), when these were first added to the list, the entire Haida population was found to be 639. The figures for the year following were 593, but from that time showed an increase and stood at 734 in 1902. In 1904, however, they had suffered a sharp decline to 587. Petroff in 1880–81 reported 788 Kaigani, but this figure may be somewhat too high, since Dall about the same time estimated their number at 300. According to the census of 1890 there were 391, and they are now (1905) estimated at 300. The entire Haida population would thus seem to be about 900.

The Alaskan Haida are called Kaigani. By the Queen Charlotte Islanders they are designated Kets-hade (*Q!ēts xā'dē*), which probably means 'people of the strait.' The people of Masset inlet and the N. end of Queen Charlotte ids. generally are called by their southern kinsmen Gao-haidagai (*Gao xa'-ida-ga-i*), 'inlet people,' and those living around the southern point of the group are called Gunghet-haidagai (*GA'ñxet-xā'-idAga-i*), from the name of one of the most southerly capes in their territory. All of these latter finally settled in the town afterward known to whites as Ninstints, and hence came to be called Ninstints people.

The entire stock is divided into two "sides" or clans—Raven (Hoya) and Eagle (Got)—each of which is subdivided and resubdivided into numerous smaller local groups, as given below. (The braces indicate that the families grouped thereunder were related. Theoretically each clan was descended from one woman.)

RAVEN

Aokeawai.
- *a*. Hlingwainaas-hadai.
- *b*. Taolnaas-hadai.

Daiyuahl-lanas (or) Kasta-kegawai.

{
Djahui-skwahladagai.
Hlgaiu-lanas.
- *a*. Hlgagilda-kegawai.

Kogangas.
Skwahladas.
- *a*. Nasto-kegawai.
}

Hagi-lanas.
- *a*. Huldanggats.
- *b*. Keda-lanas.

{
Hlgahetgu-lanas.
- *a*. Kilstlaidjat-taking-galung.
- *b*. Sels.

Stasaos-kegawai.
- *a*. Gunghet-kegawai.

Kadusgo-kegawai.
Yaku-lanas.
- *a*. Aoyaku-lnagai.
- *b*. (Alaskan branch.)
  1. Kaadnaas-hadai.
  2. Yehlnaas-hadai.
  3. Skistlainai-hadai.
  4. Nakeduts-hadai.
}

{
Naikun-kegawai.
- *a*. Huados.

Kuna-lanas.
- *a*. Hlielungukn-lnagai.
- *b*. Saguikun-lnagai.
- *c*. Teeskun-lnagai.
- *d*. Yagunkun-lnagai.
}

*In 1911, Masset band, pop. 372 and Skidegate band, 239.

Stlenga-lanas.
- *a*. Aostlan-lnagai.
- *b*. Dostlan-lnagai.
  - 1. Kaiihl-lanas.
- *c*. Teesstlan-lnagai.
- *d*. Yagunstlan-lnagai.

Kagials-kegawai.
- *a*. Kils-haidagai.
- *b*. Kogahl-lanas.

Tadji-lanas. There were two great divisions of this name, the southern one with a subdivision called—
- *a*. Kaidju-kegawai.

Kas-lanas.

Kianusili.
Sagangusili.
Skidaokao.

Koetas.
- *a*. Hlkaonedis.
- *b*. Huadjinaas-hadai.
- *c*. Nakalas-hadai.
- *d*. Neden-hadai.
- *e*. Chats-hadai.

EAGLE

Djahui-gitinai.
Gitins of Skidegate.
- *a*. Nayuuns-haidagai.
- *b*. Nasagas-haidagai.
- *c*. Lgalaiguahl-lanas.
- *d*. Gitingidjats.

Hlgahet-gitinai.
- *a*. Djahuihlgahet-kegawai.
- *b*. Yaku-gitinai.
- *c*. Hlgahet-kegawai.
- *d*. Kahlgui-hlgahet-gitinai.
- *e*. Gweundus.

Sagui-gitunai.
- *a*. Kialdagwuns.

Djiguaahl-lanas.
- *a*. Tlduldjitamae.

Kaiahl-lanas.
- *a*. Stasaos-lanas.

Kona-kegawai.
- *a*. Dagangasels.
- *b*. Sus-haidagai.

Stawas-haidagai.
- *a*. Heda-haidagai.
- *b*. Kahligua-haidagai.
- *c*. Sa-haidagai.

Do-gitunai.
Gituns (of Masset).
- *a*. Mamun-gitunai.
- 1. Ao-gitunai.
- *b*. Undlskadjins-gitunai.
- *c*. Tees-gitunai.
- *d*. Sadjugahl-lanas.

Djus-hade.
Sagua-lanas.
- *a*. Dotuskustl.

Chets-gitunai.
Tohlka-gitunai.
Widja-gitunai.

Gunghet-kegawai.
Saki-kegawai.
Skidai-lanas.
Stagi-lanas.

Lana-chaadus.
Salendas.
- *a*. Hlimulnaas-hadai.
- *b*. Nahawas-hadai.

Stustas.
- *a*. Kawas.
- *b*. Kangguatl-lanas.
- *c*. Hlielung-keawai.
- d. Hlielung-stustai.
- *e*. Nekun-stustai.
- *f*. Chawagis-stustae.
- *g*. Yadus.
  - 1. Ildjunai-hadai.
  - 2. Naalgus-hadai.
  - 3. Nakons-hadai.
  - 4. Otkialnaas-hadai.
  - 5. Otnaas-hadai.

Chaahl-lanas.
- *a*. Lanagukunhlin-hadai.
- *b*. Hotagastlas-hadai.
- *c*. Skahane-hadai.
- *d*. Stulnaas-hadai.

Taahl-lanas (clan uncertain).

The principal towns known to have been occupied by large bodies of people in comparatively recent times, although not always contemporaneously, are the following, the Kaigani towns being marked with an asterisk: Chaal (on Moresby id.), Cumshewa, Dadens, Gahlinskun, Haena, Hlielung, Howkan,* Kaisun, Kasaan,* Kayung, Kiusta, Klinkwan,* Kloo, Kung, Kweundlas,* Masset, Naikun, Ninstints, Skedans, Skidegate, Sukkwan,* Tigun, Yaku, and Yan. Of these only Howkan, Kasaan, Kayung, Klinkwan, Masset, and Skidegate are now inhabited.

In addition there was formerly an immense number of small towns hardly distinguishable from camps, places that had been occupied as towns at some former time, and mythic or semi-mythic towns. The following

is a pa tial list of these: Aiodjus, Atana, Atanus, Chaal (on North id.), Chatchini, Chets, Chuga, Chukeu, Dadjingits, Dahua, Daiyu, Djigogiga, Djigua, Djihuagits, Edjao, Gachigundae, Gado, (2 towns), Gaedi, Gaesigusket, Gaiagunkun, Gaodjaos, Gasins, Gatgainans, Gitinkalana, Guhlga, Gulhlgildjing, Gwaeskun, Hagi, Heudao Hlagi, Hlakeguns, Hlgadun, Hlgaedlin, Hlgahet, Hlgai, Hlgaiha, Hlgaiu, Hligihla-ala, Hlgadun, Hlkia, Hluln, Hotao, Hotdj hoas, Hoya-gundla, Huados, Kadadjans, Kadusgo, Kae, Kaidju, Kaidjudal, Kaigani,* Kasta, Katana, Kesa, Ket, Kil Koagaogit, Koga, Kogalskun, Kostunhana, Kundji, (2 towns), Kungga, Kungielung, Kunhalas, Kunkia, Kuulana, Lanadagunga, Lanagahlkehoda, Lanahawa (2 towns), Lanahilduns, Lanas-lnagai (3 towns), Lanaungsuls, Nagus, Sahldungkun, Sakaedigialas, Sgilgi, Sindaskun, Sindatahla, Singa, Skae, Skaito, Skaos, Skena, Skudus, Stlindagwai, Stunhlai, Sulustins Ta, Te, Tlgunghung, Tlhingus, Tohlka, Widja, Yagun, Yaogus, Yastling, Yatza, Youahnoe(?)

(J. R. S.)

Haida.—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 103B, 1880. **Haidah.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 184, 221, 1841. **Hai-dai.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859 (after Wark, 1836–41). **Hydahs.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Hyder.**—Simmons in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 190, 1860. **Tlaidas.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 176, 1877.

Haim. A body of Salish of Kamloops agency, Brit. Col., numbering 26 in 1885.

Ha-im.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1885, 196, 1886.

Haimaaksto (*Hai'māaxstō*). A subdivision of the Tsentsenkaio, a clan of the Walaskwakiutl.—Boas in Rep. Nat Mus., 332, 1895.

Hair dressing. Many tribes had a distinctive mode of cutting and dressing the hair, and the style occasionally suggested the nickname by which the people were called by other tribes, as, for instance, in the case of the Pawnee, who cut the hair close to the head, except a ridge from the forehead to the crown, where the scalp-lock was parted off in a circle, stiffened with fat and paint, made to stand erect, and curved like a horn, hence the name *Pawnee*, derived from *pariki*, 'horn.' The same style of shaving the head and roaching the hair was common among eastern and western tribes, who braided and generally hung the scalp-lock with ornaments. The Dakota and other western tribes parted the hair in the middle from the forehead to the nape of the neck, the line, usually painted red, being broken by the circle that separated the scalp-lock, which was always finely plaited, the long hair on each side, braided and wrapped in strips of beaver or otter skin, hanging down in front over the chest. The Nez Percés of Idaho and neighbouring tribes formerly wore the hair long and unconfined, falling loosely over the back and shoulders. In the S. W. among most of the Pueblo men the hair was cut short across the forehead, like a "bang,' and knotted behind. The Eskimo wore the hair loose

* * * * * * * * *

The first cutting of the hair was usually attended with religious rites. Among the Kiowa and other southern Plains tribes a lock from the first clipping of the child's hair was tied to the forelock (Mooney). Among many tribes the hair was believed to be closely connected with a person's life. This was true in a religious sense of the scalp-lock. In some of the rituals used when the hair was first gathered up and cut from the crown of a boy's head the teaching was set forth that this lock represents the life of the child, now placed wholly in the control of the mysterious and supernatural power that alone could will his death. The braided lock worn thereafter was a sign of this dedication and belief, and represented the man's life. On it he wore the ornaments that marked his achievements and honours, and for anyone to touch lightly this lock was regarded as a grave insult. As a war trophy the scalp-lock had a double meaning. It indicated the act of the supernatural power that had decreed the death of the man, and it served as tangible proof of the warrior's prowess in wresting it from the enemy. The scalper, however, was not always the killer or the first striker. The latter had the chief credit, and frequently left others to do the killing and scalping. With the Eastern or timber tribes, the scalper was usually the killer, but this was not so often the case among the Plains Indians. The scalp was frequently left on the battle ground as a sacrifice. Among the Dakota a bit of the captured scalp-lock was preserved for a year, during which period the spirit was supposed to linger near; then, when the great death feast was held, the lock was destroyed and the spirit was freed thereby from its earthly ties. There are many beliefs connected with the hair, all of which are interwoven with the idea that it is mysteriously connected with a person's life and fortune. One can be bewitched and made subservient

to the will of a person who becomes possessed of a bit of his hair; consequently combings are usua"y carefully burned. According to Hrdlicka the Pima, after killing an Apache, purified themselves with smoke from the burnt hair of the victim.

Personal joy or grief was manifested by the style of dressing the hair. Young men often spend much time over their locks, friends assisting friends in the toilet. The Pueblo and Plains tribes commonly used a stiff brush of spear grass for combing and dressing the hair, while the Eskimo and the N. W. Coast tribes used combs. A pointed stick served for parting it and painting the line. These sticks were often carefully wrought, ornamented with embroidery on the handle, and kept in an embroidered case. Perfumes, as well as oils, were used, and wisps of sweet-grass were concealed in the hair of young men to add to their attractions. * * * (A. C. F.)

Haisla (*Xa-islá*). One of the three Kwakiutl dialectic divisions, embracing the Kitimat (Haisla proper) and the Kitlope.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 328, 1895.

Hakouchirmiou (probably misprint for Hakouchiriniou). Mentioned by Dobbs (Hudson Bay, 23, 1744), as a tribe, on or near Bourbon (Nelson) r., Manitoba, at war with the Maskegon. Possibly a division of the Cree or of the Assiniboin.

Halaut. A Shuswap village 3 m. below Shuswap lake, Brit. Col.; pop. 162 in 1911.

Halant.—Can. Ind. Aff., 244, 1902. **Ha-la-ut.**—Ibid., 196, 1885. **Halaut.**—Ibid., 223, 1910. **Kell-aout.**—Ibid., 188, 1884. **Naskant-lines.**—Ibid., 78, 1878. **Neskainlith.**—Ibid., pt. II, 68, 1902. **Niskahnuith.**—Ibid., 259, 1882. **Niskainlith.**—Ibid., map, 1891. **South Thompson.**—Ibid.

Halkaiktenok (*Ha'lx'aix̣'tēnôx*, 'killer whale'). A division of the Bellabella.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 328, 1895.

Hamalakyauae. An ancestor of a Nimkish gens, after whom it was sometimes called.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887.

Hamanao (*Xâmanâô*). A gens of the Quatsino tribe of the Kwakiutl, q. v.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus., 329, 1895.

Hameyisath (*Ha'mēyisath*). A sept of the Seshat, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Hamilton Creek. The local name for a body of Salish of Kamloops-Okanagan agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 38 in 1901 (Can. Ind. Aff. for 1901, pt. II, 166), after which date the name does not occur.

Hammers. Few implements are of so much importance to primitive men as the stone hammer and the several closely allied forms—the sledge, the maul, and the stone-head club, which may be described here rather than under the caption *Clubs*. All of these implements are employed, like the ordinary club, in striking blows that stun, break, crush, or drive, the only distinction to be drawn between the hafted hammer and the club being that the one carries the weight chiefly in the extremity or head, which is usually of heavier or harder material than the handle, while the other has the weight distributed along the shaft. Although the several implements comprised in this group have many features in common, they are somewhat clearly differentiated in shape and use. All are made of hard, heavy, tough materials, including stone, bone, ivory, antler, shell, and metal. Some are never hafted, while perhaps nearly all on occasion are used unhafted, one or both hands being employed according to the weight of the implement. Haftings vary with the form and use of the object as well as with the region and the people.

Hammers employed in shaping stone, especially in the more advanced stages of the work, are usually unhafted and are held tightly in the hand for delivering heavy blows, or lightly between the thumb and finger-tips for flaking or pecking. They may be natural pebbles, boulders, or fragments, but by prolonged use they assume definite shapes or are intentionally modified to better fit them for their purpose. Globular and discoidal forms prevail, and the variety employed in pecking and for other light uses often has shallow depressions centrally placed at opposite sides to render the finger hold more secure. The pecking and flaking work is accomplished by strokes with the periphery, which is round or slightly angular in profile to suit the requirements of the particular work.

Hammers intended for breaking, driving, and killing are generally hafted to increase their effectiveness. Sledge hammers, used in mining and quarrying, were usually heavy, often rudely shaped, and the haft was a pliable stick or withe bent around the body of the implement, which was sometimes grooved for the purpose. The fastening was made secure by the application of thongs or rawhide coverings. In the

flint quarries and copper mines great numbers of hammers or sledges were required; indeed, it may be said that in and about the ancient copper mines of McCargol cove, Isle Royale, Mich., there are to be seen tens of thousands of wornout and abandoned sledge heads. In an ancient paint mine in Missouri, recently exposed by the opening of an iron mine, upward of 1,200 rude stone sledges were thrown out by the workmen. Heavy grooved and hafted hammers, resembling somewhat the mining sledges, though much more highly specialized, were in general use among the tribes of the great plains and served an important purpose in breaking up the bones of large game animals, in pounding pemmican, flint, and seeds, in driving tipi pegs, etc. A lighter hammer, usually referred to as a war-club, was, and is, in common use among the western tribes. It is a globular or doubly conical stone, carefully finished and often grooved, the haft being strengthened by binding with rawhide. Closely allied to this weapon is a kind of slung hammer, the roundish stone being held in place at the end of the handle by a covering of rawhide that extends the full length of the haft. These are very effectual implements, and decked with streamers of horsehair and other ornaments have been devoted, at least, in recent years to ceremony and show.

Heavy hammers, often tastefully carved, were and are used by the tribes of the N. W. for driving wedges in splitting wood, for driving piles, and for other heavy work; they are usually called mauls, or pile-drivers. Many of the larger specimens have handles or finger holes carved in the stone, while others are provided with handles of wood. The Eskimo also have hammers for various purposes, made of stone, bone, and ivory, with haftings ingeniously attached.

The literature of this topic is voluminous, but much scattered, references to the various kinds of hammers occurring in nearly all works dealing with the archæology and ethnology of N. America. For an extended article on the stone hammer, see McGuire in Am. Anthropologist, IV, no. 4, 1891. (W. H. H.)

Hamtsit (*Hámtsīt*, 'having food', named from an ancestor). A Bellacoola division at Talio, Brit. Col.—Boas n 7th Rep N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Hanehewedl (*XanEXEwêI'*, 'stone by or near the trail'). A village of the Nicola band of the Ntlakyapamuk, near Nicola r., 27 m. above Spence Bridge, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900.

Harpoons. Piercing and retrieving weapons with a moveable head—probably the most ingenious and complicated device invented by the North American aborigines. Before the natives came into contact with the whites, they made harpoons of wood, bone, walrus ivory, shell, stone, sinew, and hide. The several structural parts consisted of the shaft, foreshaft, loose shaft, ice pick, head, hinge, connecting line, assembling line, main line, hand rest, eyelet, float, and detachers. Besides these there were a multitude of accessories, such as stools, decoys, ice scoops, and canoes. The technic of every part represented the Indian's best skill in a number of handicrafts—wood working, bone and ivory carving, chipping and grinding stone; shredding, twisting, and braiding sinew; and dressing hides or floats, canoes, and the toughest possible thongs or lines, and other parts.

There are two quite different varieties of harpoons, based on the shape of the head—the barbed harpoon and the toggle harpoon. The head of the barbed harpoon is attached to the shaft by means of a connecting line tied to the butt or tang of the head. The toggle head is attached to the line or sling by means of a hole bored through the body; the head is driven entirely into the animal, and, toggling under the skin, gives firm hold. These two types merge into each other, and some harpoons possess the characteristics of both.

The parts of a barbed harpoon are:

Head.—Of various materials, the specific characters being the same as those of barbed arrows; they differ in that the tang fits loosely into a socket and is roughened, notched, or pierced for the hingeing or connecting line.

Foreshaft.—That of the harpoon, as compared with the arrow, is heavier, and has a socket in front for the wedge-shaped, conical, or spindle-shaped tang of the head.

Shaft.—Length, from a few inches to many feet; thickness, from one-fourth of an inch to an inch or more; outer end spliced or socketed to the foreshaft; center of gravity furnished with hand rest; inner end pointed, pitted for hook of throwing stick, notched for a bowstring, with or without feathers, or furnished with ice pick.

Connecting line.—Of string or thong rudely tied to head and shaft or, in the finest speci-

mens, attached at one end through a hole in the tang, the other end being bifurcated and fastened like a martingale to the ends of the shaft. When the animal is struck by the hurled harpoon the head is withdrawn, the foreshaft sinks by its gravity, and the shaft acts as a drag to impede the progress of the game (see Nat. Mus. Rep. 1900, pl. 11).

The parts of a toggle harpoon are:

Toggle head.—Consisting of body; blade of slate, chipped stone, ivory, or metal, usually fitted into a slit in front; line hole or opening through the body for the sling or leader of hide on which the toggle head hinges; line grooves channeled backward from the line hole to protect the leader; barbs projecting backward at the butt of the toggle head to catch into the flesh and make the head revolve 90 degrees, forming a T with the line; shaft socket, a conoid pit in the butt of the toggle head to receive front end of loose shaft; and leader or sling, not always separate, but when so, either spliced to the main line or joined by an ingenious detacher, which is sometimes prettily carved.

Loose shaft.—A spindle-shaped piece of ivory socketed to toggle head and foreshaft and attached as a hinge to the leader or the foreshaft. Its object is to catch the strain caused by convulsive movements in the game and to render certain the speedy detachment of the toggle head.

One of the most interesting studies in connection with harpoons is environment in relation to culture—the play between the needy and ingenious man and the resources of game, materials, and tools. In E. Greenland is found the hinged toggle by the side of old forms; in w. Greenland a great variety of types from the very primitive and coarse to those having feathers of ivory and the hooks on the shaft. In the latter area are also throwing sticks of two kinds. On the w. side of Davis strait harpoons are heavy and coarse, showing contact of the natives with whalers, especially the Ungava Eskimo examples. There also are flat types suggestive of N. Asia. From the Mackenzie River country the harpoons are small and under the influence of the white trader. The harpoons of the Pt. Barrow Eskimo are exhaustively discussed by Murdoch and those from point Barrow southward by Nelson.

From mount St. Elias southward, within the timber belt where wood is easily obtainable, harpoon shafts are longer, but all the parts are reduced to their simplest form. For example, the Ntlakyapamuk of British Columbia make the toggle heads of their two-pronged harpoons by neatly lashing the parts together and to the sennit leaders. The Makah of Washington formerly made the blade of the head from shell, but now use metal; the leader is tied to a large, painted float of sealskin, the shaft being free. The Quinaielt of Washington have the bifurcated shaft, but no float, The Naltunne of Oregon have a barbed harpoon, with prongs on the blade as well as on the shank, while their cousins, the Hupa of N. California make the toggle, as do the Vancouver tribes, by attaching the parts of the head to a strip of rawhide.

See Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888; Goddard in Publ. Univ. Cal., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., I, no. 1, 1903; Holm, Ethnol. Skizz., 1887; Mason in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1900, 1902; Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., IV, 1895; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890; Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, Anthrop. I, 1900; Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894. (O. T. M.)

Harrison River. The local name for a body of Cowichan near lower Fraser r., Brit. Col. (Can. Ind. Aff. for 1878, 78); evidently the Scowlitz, or the Chehalis, or both.

Hartwell. An Algonquian settlement, containing 25 persons in 1884, in Ottawa co., Quebec.—Can. Ind. Aff., 1884.

Hastings Saw Mill. A local name for a body of Squawmish of Fraser River agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 91 in 1898, the last time the name is mentioned.

Haisting's Saw Mills.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1889, 268. **Hastings Saw-mill.**—Ibid., 1898, 413. **Hastings Saw Mills.**—Ibid., 1886, 229.

Hata. A Tsawatenok village at the head of Bond sd., Brit. Col.

Hā-tā.—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv., map, 1888.

Hatchets. These implements, made of iron or steel, and hafted with wood, were an important factor in the colonization of northern America, and the value of the hatchet, as well as that of the axe, was soon recognized by the natives, who obtained these tools through trade. Large numbers of hatchets and axes of both French and English manufacture are obtained from aboriginal dwelling sites. It is not known with certainty just what aboriginal implements and weapons were supplanted by the European hatchet, but it probably super-

seded, in large part, the grooved axe, the celt, and probably the tomahawk or war club among tribes that used these implements. So far as can be judged by the forms, the term "hatchet" may be applied with equal propriety to both the hafted axe and the hafted celt, as both were wielded usually with one hand and were equally effectual in war and in the arts of peace. So far as colonial literature refers to the uses of these implements, it would appear that the tomahawk or club, among the eastern tribes, was the weapon of war par excellence, while the axe and the celt were employed more especially in domestic work and for other ordinary industrial purposes (McCulloch). Both the hatchet and the war club doubtless rose on occasion to the dignity of ceremonial objects.

It is clear, not only from the practice of the living tribes and of primitive peoples generally, but from traces of handles remaining on both stone and copper specimens obtained from the mounds, that the celt was hafted after the manner of the hatchet. An interesting group of implements showing that this was the archaic method of hafting celt-like objects, are the monolithic hatchets in which the blade and the handle are carved of a single piece of stone. Several specimens of this type are on record; one, found by Joseph Jones, in Tennessee, is made of greenstone, and is 13½ in. in length; another, from a mound in York district, S. C., now in the U. S. National Museum, is also of greenstone; the third is from Mississippi co., Ark., and is owned by Mr. Morris of that county (Thruston); the fourth, from a mound in Alabama, and now in possession of Mr. C. B. Moore, of Philadelphia, is 11½ in. long, of greenstone, and a superb example of native lapidarian work. Specimens of this class are much more numerous in the Bahamas and the West Indies. As all are carefully finished, some being provided with a perforated knob or projection at the end of the handle for the insertion of a thong, it is probable that they served as maces or for some other ceremonial use. On the Pacific coast the stone war club sometimes took the form of a monolithic hatchet (Niblack.)

The combination of the iron hatchet with the tobacco pipe as a single implement, often called the tomahawk pipe, became very general in colonial and later times, and as no counterpart of the device is found in aboriginal art, it was probably devised by the whites as a useful and profitable combination of the symbol of peace and war. To "take up the hatchet" was to declare war, and "to bury the hatchet" was to conclude peace. According to some authors the hatchet pipe was a formidable weapon in war, but in the forms known to-day it is too light and fragile to have taken the place of the stone axe or the iron hatchet. It has passed entirely out of the realm of weapons.

Consult C. C. Jones, Antiq. So. Inds., 1873; Jos. Jones, Aboriginal Remains of Tenn., 1876; McCulloch, Researches, 1829; McGuire in Rep. Nat. Mus., 1897; Moore, various memoirs in Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1894–1905; Morgan, League of the Iroquois, 1904; Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890; Thruston, Antiq. of Tenn., 1897; Wilson in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1896, 1898. (W. H. H.)

Hatch Point. A local name for a body of Salish of Cowichan agency, Vancouver id.; pop. 4 in 1896, the last time reported.

Haitch Point.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1896, 433. **Hatch Point.**—Ibid., 1883, 197.

Hatzic. See *Katzik*.

Hawmanao (*Xâmanâô*). A gens of the Quatsino, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 329.

Health and Disease. There is little evidence to show what diseases prevailed among the Indians N. of Mexico prior to the advent of white people. The traditions of the Indians, the existence among them of elaborate healing rites of undoubtedly ancient origin, their plant-lore, in which curative properties are attributed to many vegetal substances, and the presence among them of a numerous class of professed healers, honoured, feared, and usually well paid, would seem to indicate that diseases were not rare, but actual knowledge and even tradition as to their nature are wanting The condition of the skeletal remains, the testimony of early observers, and the present state of some of the tribes in this regard, warrant the conclusion that on the whole the Indian race wa a comparatively healthy one. It was probably spared at least some of the epidemics and diseases of the Old World, such as smallpox and rachitis, while other scourges, such as tuberculosis, yphilis (pre-Columbian), typhus, cholera, scarlet fever, cancer, etc., were rare, if occurring at all. Taking into consideration the warlike nature of many of the tribes and the evidence presented by their bones (especi-

ally the kulls), injuries, etc., particularly those received by offensive weapons, must have been common, although fractures are less frequent than among white people.

At the time of the discovery the Indians on the whole were probably slowly increasing in numbers. Frequent wars, however, had a marked effect in limiting this increase. Since their con act with whites most of the tribes have gradually diminished in strength, while some of the smaller tribes have disappeared entirely. Very few tribes have shown an increase or even maintained their former numbers. The most remarkable example of steady gain is the Navaho tribe. The causes of decrease were the introduction of diseases (particularly smallpox), the spread of alcoholism, syphilis, and especially tuberculosis, destructive wars with the whites, and increased mortality due to changes in the habits of the people through the encroachment of civilization. During recent years a slow augmentation in population has been noticed among a number of tribes, and as more attention is paid to the hygienic conditions of the Indians, an increase comparable to that in whites may be expected in many sections. The least hopeful conditions in this respect prevail among the Dakota and other tribes of the colder northern regions, where pulmonary tuberculosis and scrofula are very common.

While preserving much of their robust constitution, the Indians—particularly those of mixed blood—are at present subject to many disorders and diseases known to the whites, although the pure bloods are still free from most of the serious morbid conditions and tendencies due to defective inheritance. They suffer little from insanity, idiocy, and rachitis. Cretinism is exceedingly rare, and general paresis, with a large number of serious nervous affections, has not yet been recorded among them. Diseases of the heart, arteries, and veins, serious affection of the liver and kidneys, as well as typhoid and scarlet fever are infrequent. Congenital malformations are very rare, although it is commonly heard among the Indians themselves that they do sometimes occur, but that the afflicted infants are not allowed to live. Fractures, and diseases of the bones in general, as well as dental caries, are less frequent than among the whites. There is considerable doubt whether cancer occurs in any form. Venereal diseases, while predominant among the more degraded Indians, are more or less effectually guarded against by others.

The most common disorders of health now experienced among Indians generally are those of the gastro-intestinal tract, which in infancy are due to improper feeding and particularly to the universal consumption of raw, unripe fruit and vegetables, and in later life to the lack of, or over indulgence in, food, irregular meals, the preference for fat, crudely prepared food, and, recently, the misuse of inferior baking powders and excessive use of coffee. While most of the disorders thus introduced are of a minor character, others, particularly in infants, are frequently fatal. Other more common diseases are various forms of malaria, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and measles in the young Whooping cough is also met with. Inflammation of the conjunctivæ is common and often leads to ulceration, opacity, and defect in or even total loss of vision. Defective hearing is occasionally found in the aged, and there are rare instances of deaf mutes. Eczema, favus, and acnæ are among the more ordinary affections of the skin. Tuberculosis of the lungs, and glandular tuberculosis, or scrofula, are frequent in many localities and are especially common among the reservation Indians in the colder parts of the United States, particularly in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, due to their present mode of life. They live in small, insanitary hovels, which in cold weather are ill ventilated, and often overheated and crowded, while their dress is heavier than formerly, their daily life less active, their food changed, and, what is most important, there is complete ignorance of the contagious nature of consumption. Some of these conditions, however, are being gradually bettered.

Goitre is widely distributed, though seldom prevalent; it is found particularly among some bands of the Sioux, and t occurs also with some frequency among the Menominee, Oneida, Crows, and White Mountain Apache. Albinism occurs among a number of the tribes; the cases, however, are quite isolated, except among the Hopi and, to a lesser degree, the Zuñi. In 1903 there were 12 cases of albinism in the former and 4 in the latter tribe, all of the complete variety. Vitiligo is much more scattered but the cases are few. Diseases and functional disturbances peculiar to women, including those of the puerperium, are much less common among Indians than among the white women of this country. Of diseases peculiar

to old age, senile arthritis, which affects particularly the spine, and occasional dementia, are found Senility proceeds slowly in the pure-blood Indian, and the number of individuals above 80 years of age, according to census returns (which, however, should be regarded with caution), is relatively greater than among the whites

Consult Bancroft, Native Races (with bibliographical references), I–V, 1882; Hrdlicka, Physiological and Medical Observations Among the Indians (with bibliography), Bull. 33, B. A. E., 1906; Jesuit Relations, Thwaites ed., I–LXXII, 1896–1901; Josselyn, New-England's Rarities (1672), repr. 1865; Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Report on Indians, Eleventh U. S. Census (1890), 1894; Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, I–VI, 1851–57.

(A. H.)

Hebron. A Moravian Eskimo mission, founded in 1830, on the E. Lab ador coast, lat. 58°.—Hind., Lab. Penin.. II, 199, 1863.

Heda-haidagai (*Xē'daxā'-idAga-i*, 'people living on the low ground'). A subdivision of the Stawas-haidagai, a Haida family of the Eagle clan; named rom the character of the ground on which their houses stood in the town of Cumshewa. The town chief belonged to this ubdivision.—Swan on, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Hehametawe (*Hē'ha'mē'tawē*, 'descendants of Hametawe'). A subdivision o the Laalaksentaio, a Kwakiutl gens.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 332.

Heiltsuk (*He'-ilt suq*). A dialect of Kwakiutl embracing the Bellabella after whose native name it is called), the China Hat, Somehulitk, Nohunitk, and Wikeno. The number of Indians speaking the dialect was about 500 in 1904

(J. R. S.)

Hekhalanois (*Hēχalā'nois*). The ancestor of a Koskimo gens, after whom i was sometimes called.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Helikilika. An ancestor o a gens of the Nakomgilisala tribe of Kwakiutl.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Hellelt. A Salish tribe on Chemainus r., s. w. Vancouver d., speaking the Cowichan dialect pop. 28 in 1911.

Hal-alt.—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Haltalt.**—Ibid., 79, 1878. **Hel-alt.**—Ibid., 1883, pt. I, 190. **Hellal.**—Ibid., 1892, 313. **Hel-lalt.**—Ibid., 1889, 269. **Hel-lelt.**—Ibid., 1901, pt. II, 164. **Qalā'ltq.**—Boas, MS., B.A.E., 1887.

Helshen ('sandy beach'; lit., 'soft to the foot'). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.

Hēlcen. Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Henakyalaso (*Hē'nakyalasō*). An ancestor of a gens of the Kwakiutl tribe Tlatlasikoala, after whom it was sometimes called.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Heraldry. Among the tribes of the Great plains, and perhaps o other sections, there existed a well-defined system of military and family designation comparable with the heraldic system of Europe. It found its chief expression in the pa nting and other decoration of the shield and tipi, with the body paint and adornment of the warrior himself, and was guarded by means of religious tabu and other ceremonial regulations. The hera dic tipis, which might number one-tenth of the whole body, usually belonged to prominent families by hereditary descent. The shield belonged to the individual warrior, but several warriors might carry shields of the same origin and pattern at the same time, while so far as known the heraldic tipi had no con emporary duplicate. Both tipi and shield were claimed as the inspiration of a vision, an the design and decoration were held to be in accordance with the instructions imparted to the first maker by the protecting spirit of his dream. The tipi is commonly named from the most notable feature of the painting, as the 'buffalo tipi,' 'star tipi,' etc. The shield was more often known by the name of the originator and maker of the series, but certain more noted series were known as the 'buffalo shield,' 'bird shield,' 'sun shield,' etc., the 'medicine' or protecting power being believed to come from the buffalo, bird, or sun spirits respectively. Shields of the same origin were usually but not necessarily retained in the possession of members of the family of the original maker, and handed down in time to younger members of the family, unless buried with the owner. A certain price must be paid and certain tabus constantly observed by the owner of either shield or tipi. Thus the heir to a certain heraldic tipi in the Kiowa tribe must pay for it a captive taken in war, while those who carried the bird shield were forbidden to approach a dead bird, and were under obligation on killing their first enemy in battle to eat a portion of his heart.

Those of the same shield generally used a similar body paint and head-dress, pony decorations, and war cry, all having direct reference to the spirit of the original vision, but no such regulation appears to have existed in connection with any tipi. The flag carried on the upper Columbia by the followers of the prophet Smohalla is an instance of the adaptation of Indian symbolism to the white man's usage (Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896).

Among the Haida and some other tribes of the N. W. coast, according to Swanton and other authorities, is found the germ of a similar system. Here, in many cases, the clan totem, or perhaps the personal manito of the individual, has evolved into a crest which persons of the highest rank, i. e. of greatest wealth, are privileged to figure by carving or painting upon their totem poles, houses, or other belongings, tattooing upon their bodies, or painting upon their bodies in the dance, on payment of a sufficient number of "potlatch" gifts to secure recognition as chiefs or leading members of the tribe The privilege is not hereditary, the successor of the owner, usually his sister's son, being obliged to make the same ceremonial payment to secure the continuance of the privilege. (J. M.)

Heshque. The principal village of the Hesquiat (q. v.), on Hesquiat harbour, Vancouver id.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Hesquiat. A Nootka tribe on Hesquiat harbour and the coast to the westward, Vancouver id.; pop. 162 in 1901, 139 in 1911. Their principal village is Heshque.

Esquiates.—Jewitt, Narr., 37, 1849. **He'ckwīath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Heshque-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 188, 1883. **Hesquiaht.**—Ibid., 131, 1879. **Hesquiat.**—Ibid., pt. 2, 158, 1901. **Hishquayaht.**—Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1868. **Hoshque-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 186, 1884.

Heudao (*Xe-uda'o*, 'the village that fishes toward the south'). A Haida town of the Kaidju-kegawai on the E. side of Gull pt., Prevost id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Hiluys. An unidentified tribe, said to have lived on Laredo channel, Brit. Col., about lat. 52° 30′ (Scott in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 316, 1868). This is in the country of the Kittizoo.

Hlagi *Ł̣ā'gî*). A town of the Kaidjukegawai family of the Haida, on an island near the E. end of Houston Stewart channel, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Hlakeguns (*Ł̣aqē' gAns*). A town of the Kuna-lanas on Yagun r., at the head of Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Hlgadun (*Ł̣gadA'n*, 'suffering from overwork'). A town of the Skidai-lanas on Moresby id., opposite and facing Anthony id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. It is prominent in Haida mythology.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Hlgaedlin (*Ł̣gā'-iḶn*, probably 'where they wash the frames upon which salal berries are dried'). A Haida town occupied by a branch of the Kona-kegawai called Sus-haidagai; situated on the s. side of Tanu id., s. E. Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haïda, 278, 1905.

Hlgagilda-kegawai (*Ł̣gagî'lda qē'-gawa-i*, 'those born at Hlgagilda, 'i. e., Skidegate). A subdivision of the Hlgaiulanas family of the Haida.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905.

Hlgahet (*Ł̣qā'xet*, 'pebble town'.) A former Haida town near Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was purchased from its earlier owners, the Kogangas, by a branch of the Yaku-lanas who were afterward known as the Hlgahetgu-lanas, from the name of their town. (J. R. S.)

Kil-káit-hādē.—Krause, Tlinkit Indianer, 304, 1885 ('people of Hlgahet'). **Tlg'ā'it.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 1898 (misapplied to Old Gold Harbour).

Hlgahet-gitinai (*Ł̣gā'xet gîtînā'-i*, 'Gitins of Pebble-town'). A division of the Eagle clan of the Haida, for which Gitins was a second name. They moved from Hlgahet, the old town near Skidegate, to Chaahl on the w. coast, along with other families (see *Hlgahetgu-lanas*). Originally they and the Gitins of Skidegate constituted one family. The Djahui-hlgahet-kegawai, Yaku-gitinai, Hlgahet-kegawai, and Gweundus were subdivisions. (J. R. S.)

Ł̣gā'xet gîtînā'-i.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905· **Tlg'ā'it gyit'inai'.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can.· 24, 1898.

Hlgahetgu-lanas (*Ł̣gā' xet-gu-lā'nas*, 'people of Pebble-town'). The most important division of the Raven clan of the Haida, on the w. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It received its name from an old town near Skidegate, where the people formerly lived. Before this they were part of the Yaku-lanas and lived at Lawn hill, but trouble arising, they were driven away and purchased the

town of Hlgahet from the Kogangas. Later, another war forced them to move to the w. coast. (J. R. S.)

Łgā'xet-gu-lā'nas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905. **Lth'ait Lennas.**—Harrison, in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895. **Tlg'ā'itgu lā'nas.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 1898.

Hlgahet-kegawai (*Łgā'xet-qē'gawa-i*, 'those born at Pebble-town'). A subdivision of the Hlgahet-gitinai, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida, or only another name for that family.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905.

Hlgai (*Łgā'i*). Said to have been the name of a town at the head of Skedans bay, w. coast of the Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Hlgaiha (*Łga'-ixa*, from *tgai* 'to dig', *xa* 'to put in'). A semi-legendary Haida town N. of Dead-tree pt., at the entrance of Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. From this place the great Gitins family of Skidegate is said to have sprung.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 99, 1905.

Hlgaiu (*Łgāi-u'*, probably 'place of stones'). A town and camping place of the Djahui-skwahladagai of the Haida, s. of Dead-tree pt., at the entrance to Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. One of the names of the town of Skidegate is said to have been derived from this. (J. R. S.)

Kit-hai-uáss hādē.—Krause, Tlinkit Indianer, 304, 1885 (possibly identical). **Łgāi-u'.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Higaiu-lanas (*Łgai-ū' lā'nas*, 'Skidegate town people'). A division of the Raven clan of the Haida who originally owned the town of Skidegate, Brit. Col., and hence came to be called by the Haida name of the town. Later they gave the town to the Gitins in payment for an injury inflicted on one of the latter, and moved to Gaodjaos, farther up the inlet. A subdivision was called Hlgagilda-kegawai. (J. R. S.)

Łgai-ū' lā'nas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905. **Tlaiyū Hāadē.**—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895 (erroneously assigned to Old Gold Harbour). **Tlg'aio lā'nas.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 1898. **Tlqaiu lā'nas.**—Boas, 5th Rep. of same, 26, 1889.

Hlgan (*ŁgAn*, 'killer-whale's dorsal fin'). A Haida town s. of Tigun, on the w. coast of Graham id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col., occupied by the Dostlan-lnagai. The Koetas are said to have lived at this place before they moved to Alaska, and the town is said to have been so named on account of a rock which stands up in front of it like the dorsal fin of a killer-whale. (J. R. S.)

Łgan.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905. **ŁƐan.**—Swanton, inf'n, 1905 (another form).

Hlgihla-ala (*Łgī'lA āla*, probably 'town of the ditches'). A former Haida town N. of cape Ball, E. shore of Graham id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Naikun-kegawai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Hlielung (*Łi'elAñ*). A former Haida town of the Kuna-lanas family on the right bank of a river of the same name (Hi-ellen on Dawson's chart), which flows into Dixon entrance at the foot of Tow hill, N. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. The town was erroneously thought by Dawson (Queen Charlotte Ids., 165B, 1880) to be the Ne-coon of John Wark. (J. R. S.)

Hieller.—Deans, Tales from Hidery, 92, 1899. **Ia'gEn.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Łi'elAñ.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Hlielung-keawai (*Łi'elAñ qē'awa-i*, 'those born at the town of Hlielung'). A subdivision of the Stustas, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida, occupying a town at the mouth of Hiellen (Hlielung) r., Graham id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. (J. R. S.)

Dl'iā'lEn k'ēowai'.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Łi'elAñ qē'awa-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905. **Łthyhellun Kiiwē.**—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895.

Hlielungkun-lnagai (*Łi'elAñ kun lnagā'-i*, 'Łi'elañ river point town-people'). A town of the Kuna-lanas, belonging to the Raven clan of the Haida, situated on a river of the same name (called Hiellen on Dawson's map). (J. R. S.)

Dl'iā'lEn kunîlnagai.'—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Łi'elAñ kun lnagā'-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Hlielung-stustae (*Łi'elAñ stAsta'-i*, 'Stustas of Hlielung'). A subdivision of the Stustas, an important family of the Eagle clan of the Haida, occupying the town at the mouth of Hlielung or Hiellen r., Qu en Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. Possibly a synonym of Hileliung-keawai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Hlimulnaas-hadai (*ŁimA'l na'as xā'-da-i*, 'hlimul-skin-house people'). A subdivision of the Salendas, a Haida family of the Eagle clan. They were so called from one of their houses;

hlimu was a name applied to the skins of certain mainland animals.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905

Hlingwainaas-hadai (*Łingwā'-i na'as xa' dā-i*, 'world-house people'). A subdivision of the Aokeawai, a family of the Raven clan of the Haida; probably named from a house.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Hlkaonedis (Tlingit: *Łqa'onedis*, 'people of Łqao river'). A subdivision of the Koetas, a family of the Raven clan of the Haida, living principally in Alaska. They may have received their name from a camping place.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Hlkia (*Łk!iä'*, 'chicken-hawk town' or 'sawbill town'). A former Haida town on the outer side of Lyell id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Kona-kegawai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Hluln (*Ł^{ɛ}uln*). A former Haida town in Naden harbour, Graham id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Hochelaga (dialectic form of *Hochelayi*, 'at the place of the [beaver] dam'). A former Iroquoian town, strongly palisaded, situated in 1535 on Montreal id., Quebec, about a mile from the mountain first called "Mont Royal" by Cartier. At that time it contained about 50 typical Iroquoian lodges, each 50 or more paces in length and 12 or 15 in breadth, built of wood and covered with very broad strips of bark, neatly and deftly joined. Estimating 12 fires and 24 firesides, each of three persons, to every lodge, the total population would have been about 3,600. The upper portion of the lodges was used for storing corn, beans, and dried fruits. The inhabitants pounded corn in wooden mortars with pestles and made a paste of the meal, which was moulded into cakes that were cooked on large hot rocks and covered with hot pebbles. They also made many soups of corn, beans, and peas, of which they had a sufficiency. In the lodges were large vessels in which smoked fish was stored for winter use. They were not travellers like those of "Canada" and "Saguenay," although, according to Cartier, "the said Canadians are subject to them with 8 or 9 other peoples along the river" (J. N. B. H.)

Hochelaga.—Cartier (1545), Bref Récit, 9, 1863. **Hochelagenses.**—De Laet (1633) quoted by Barton, New Views, xlii, 1798 (Latin name of the inhabitants). **Ochelaga.**—Map (*ca.* 1543) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 354, 1869; Jes. Rel. 1642, 36, 1858.

Hochelayi ('at the place of the [beaver] dam'). A former Iroquoian town, situated in 1535 in a flat country not far from the junction of Jacques Cartier r. with the St. Lawrence, and probably near the present Pt. Platon, Quebec (J. N. B. H.)

Achelaci.—Cartier (1535), Bref Récit, 56a, 1863. **Achelacy.**—Ibid. **Achelaiy.**—Ibid. **Achelayy.**—Ibid. **Hochelai.**—Cartier (1535) quoted by Hakluyt, Voy., II, 115, 1889. **Hochelay.**—Ibid., 129. **Ochelay.**—Cartier, Bref Récit, op. cit.

Hohopa (*Ho-ho-pa*). A Koeksotenok village on the w. coast of Baker id., Brit. Col.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. 2, 73, 1887.

Hoindarhonon ('island people').—Hewitt. The Huron name of a tribe subordinate to the Ottawa —Sagard (1632), Canada, IV, cap. 'Nations,' 1866.

Homalko. A Salish tribe on the E. side of Bute inlet, Brit. Col., speaking the Comox dialect; pop. 97 in 1911.

Em-alcom. Can. Ind. Aff. for 1884, 187. **Homalco.**—Ibid., 1891, map. **Homalko.**—Ibid., 1901, pt. II, 158. **Qoē'qomaɬxo.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Homulchison. A Squawmish village community at Capilano cr., Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.; the former headquarters of the supreme chief of the tribe. Pop. 39 in 1911.

Capalino.—Can. Ind. Aff., 276, 1894. **Capitano Creek.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Hōmu'ltcison.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900. **Kapilano.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 357, 1897.

Hopedale. A Moravian Eskimo mission village on the E. coast of Labrador, established in 1782 (Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 199, 1863). Pop. about 155.

Horses. The first horses seen by the mainland Indians were those of the Spanish invaders of Mexico. A few years later De Soto brought the horse into Florida and westward to the Mississippi, while Coronado, on his march to Quivira in 1541, introduced it to the Indians of the great plains. When the Aztec saw the mounted men of Cortés they supposed horse and man to be one and were greatly alarmed at the strange animal. The classical Centaur owed its origin to a like misconception. A tradition existed among the Pawnee that their ancestors mistook a mule ridden by a man for a single animal and shot at it from concealment, capturing the mule when the man fell.

The horse was a marvel to the Indians and came to be regarded as sacred. For a long

time it was worshipped by the Aztec, and by most of the tribes was considered to have a mysterious or sacred character. Its origin was explained by a number of myths representing horses to have come out of the earth through lakes and springs or from the sun. When Antonio de Espejo visited the Hopi of Arizona in 1583, the Indians spread cotton scarfs or kilts on the ground for the horses to walk on, believing the latter to be sacred. This sacred character is sometimes shown in the names given to the horse, as the Dakota *súnka wákan*, 'mysterious dog.' Its use in transportation accounts for the term 'dog' of en applied to it, as the Siksika *ponokámita*. 'elk dog'; Cree *mĭstatĭm*, 'big dog'; Shawnee *mĭshäwä*, 'elk.' (See Chamberlain in Am. Ur-Quell, 1894.)

The southern plains proved very favourable and horses greatly multiplied. Stray and escaped horses formed wild herds, and, as they had few carnivorous enemies, their increase and spread were astonishingly rapid. The movement of the horse was from s. to N., at about an equal rate on both sides of the mountains. It moved northward in three ways: (1) The increase of the wild horses and their dispersal into new regions was rapid. (2) For 150 years before the first exploration of the W. by residents of the United States, Spaniards from the Mexican provinces had been making long journeys northward and eastward to trade with the Indians, even, it is said, as far N. as the camps of the Kiowa, when these were living on Tongue r. (3) As soon as the Indians nearest to the Spanish settlements appreciated the uses of the horse, they began to make raiding expeditions to capture horses, and as knowledge of the animal extended, the tribes still farther to the N. began to procure horses from those next s, of them. So it was that tribes in the s. had the first horses and always had the greatest number, while the tribes farthest N. obtained them last and always had fewer of them. Some tribes declare that they possessed horses for some time before they learned the uses to which they could be put.

On the N. Atlantic coast horses were imported early in the 17th century, and the Iroquois possessed them toward the end of that century and were regularly breeding them prior to 1736. For the northern plains they seem to have been first obtained from the region w. o the Rocky mts., the Siksika having obtained their first horses from the Kutenai, Shoshoni, and other tribes across the mountains, about the year 1800. W. T. Hamilton, who met the Nez Percés, Cayuse, and other tribes of the Columbia region between 1840 and 1850, tells of the tradition among them of the time when they had no horses; but having learned of their existence in the s., of the purposes for which they were used, and of their abundance, they made up a strong war party, went s. and captured horses. It is impossible o fix he dates at which any tribes procured their horses, and, since many of the Plains tribes wandered in small bodies which seldom met, it is likely that some bands acquired the horse a long time before other sections of the same tribe. The Cheyenne relate variously that they procured their first horses from the Arapaho, from the Kiowa, and from the Shoshoni, and all these statements may be true for different bodies. A very definite statement is made that they received their first horses from the Kiowa at the time when the Kiowa lived on Tongue r. The Cheyenne did not cross the Missouri until toward the end of the 17th century. For some time they resided on that stream, and their progress in working westward and southwestward to he Black-hills, Powder r., and Tongue r. was slow. They probably did not encounter the Kiowa on Tongue r. long before the middle of the 18th century, and it is possible that the Kiowa did not th n possess horses. Black Moccasin, reputed trustworthy in his knowledge and his dates, declared that the Cheyenne obtained horses about 1780. The Pawnee are known to have had horses and to have used them in hunting early in the 18th century. Carver makes no mention of seeing horses among the Sioux that he met in 1767 in w. Minnesota; but in 1776 the elder Alexander Henry saw them among the Assiniboin, while Umfreville a few years later spoke of horses as common, some being branded, showing that they had been taken from Spanish settlements.

The possession of the horse had an important influence on the culture of the Indians and speedily changed the mode of life of many tribes. The dog had previously been the Indian's only domestic animal, his companion in the hunt, and to some extent his assistant as a burden bearer, yet not to a very great degree, since the power of the dog to carry or to haul loads was not great. Before they had horses the Indians were footmen, making short journeys and transporting their possessions

mostly on their backs. The hunting Indians possessed an insignificant amount of property, since the quantity that they could carry was small. Now all this was changed. An animal had been found which could carry burdens and drag loads. The Indians soon realised that the possession of such an animal would increase their freedom of movement and enable them to increase their property, since one horse could carry the load of several men. Besides this, it insured a food supply and made the moving of camp easy and swift and long journeys possible. In addition to the use of the horse as a burden bearer and as a means of moving rapidly from place to place, it was used as a medium of exchange.

The introduction of the horse led to new intertribal relations; systematic war parties were sent forth, the purpose of which was the capture of horses. This at once became a recognized industry, followed by the bravest and most energetic young men. Many of the tribes, before they secured horses, obtained guns, which gave them new boldness, and horse and gun soon transformed those who, a generation before, had been timid foot wanderers, to daring and ferocious raiders.

On the plains and in the S. W. horses were frequently used as food, but not ordinarily when other flesh could be obtained, although it is said that the Chiricahua Apache preferred mule meat to any other. It frequently happened that war parties on horse-stealing expeditions killed and ate horses. When this was done the leader of the party was always careful to warn his men to wash themselves thoroughly with sand or mud and water before they went near the enemy's camp. Horses greatly dread the smell of horseflesh or horse fat and will not suffer the approach of anyone smelling of it.

The horse had no uniform value, for obviously no two horses were alike. A war pony or a buffalo horse had a high, an old pack pony a low, value. A rich old man might send fifteen or twenty horses to the tipi of the girl he wished to marry, while a poor young man might send but one. A doctor might charge a fee of one horse or five, according to the patient's means. People paid as they could. Among the Sioux and the Cheyenne the plumage of two eagles used to be regarded as worth a good horse. Forty horses have been given for a medicine pipe.

Indian saddles varied greatly. The old saddle of Moorish type, having the high peaked pommel and cantle made of wood or horn covered with raw buffalo hide, was common, and was the kind almost always used by women; but there was another type, low in front and behind, often having a horn, the prong of a deer's antler, for a rope. The Indians rode with a short stirrup—the bareback seat. Today the young Indians ride the cowboy saddle, with the cowboy seat—the long leg. Cowskin pads stuffed with the hair of deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, or mountain sheep were commonly used instead of saddles by some of the tribes in running buffalo or in war, but among a number of tribes the horse was stripped for chasing buffalo and for battle. Some tribes on their horse-stealing expeditions carried with them small empty pads, to be stuffed with grass and used as saddles after the horses had been secured. The Indians of other tribes scorned such luxury and rode the horse naked, reaching home chafed and scarred.

Horse racing, like foot racing, is a favourite amusement, and much property is wagered on these races. The Indians were great jockeys and trained and handled their horses with skill. When visiting another tribe they sometimes took race horses with them and won or lost large sums. The Plains tribes were extremely good horsemen, in war hiding themselves behind the bodies of their mounts so that only a foot and an arm showed, and on occasion giving exhibitions of wonderful daring and skill. During the campaign of 1865 on Powder r., after Gen. Conner's drawn battle with a large force of Arapaho and Cheyenne, an Arapaho rode up and down in front of the command within a few hundred yards, and while his horse was galloping was seen to swing himself down under his horse's neck, come up on the other side, and resume his seat, repeating the feat many times.

The horse was usually killed at the grave of its owner, just as his arms were buried with him, in order that he might be equipped for the journey he was about to take. A number of Plains tribes practised a horse dance. There were songs about horses, and prayers were made in their behalf. On the whole, however, the horse's place in ceremony was only incidental. On the occasion of great gatherings horses were led into the circle of the dancers and there given away, the donor counting a coup as he passed over the gift to the recipient. In modern times the marriage gift sent by a suitor to a girl's family consisted in part of horses. Among some tribes a father gave away

a horse when his son killed his first big game or on other important family occasions. In the dances of the soldier-band societies of most tribes 2, 4, or 6 chosen men ride horses during the dance. Their horses are painted, the tails are tied up as for war, hawk or owl feathers are tied to the forelock or tail, and frequently a scalp or something representing it, hangs from the lower jaw. The painting represents wounds received by the rider's horse, or often there is painted the print of a hand on either side of the neck to show that an enemy on foot has been ridden down. In preparing to to go into a formal battle the horse as well as his rider received protective treatment. It was ceremonially painted and adorned, as described above, and certain herbs and medicines were rubbed or blown over it to give it endurance and strength.

Among some of the Plains tribes there was a guild of horse doctors who devoted themselves especially to protecting and healing horses. They doctored horses before going into battle or to the buffalo hunt, so that they should not fall, and doctored those wounded in battle or on the hunt, as well as the men hurt in the hunt. In intertribal horse races they "doctored" in behalf of the horses of their own tribe and against those of their rivals. (G. B. G.)

Hospitality. Hospitality, distinguished from charity, was a cardinal principle in every Indian tribe. The narratives of many pioneer explorers and settlers, from De Soto and Coronado, Amidas and Barlow, John Smith and the Pilgrims, down to the most recent period, are full of instances of wholesale hospitality toward the white strangers, sometimes at considerable cost to the hosts. Gift dances were a feature in every tribe, and it was no uncommon occurrence on the plains during the summer season for large dancing parties to make the round of the tribes, returning in the course of a month or two with hundreds of ponies given in return for their entertainment. Every ceremonial gathering was made the occasion of the most lavish hospitality, both in feasting and the giving of presents. In some languages there was but one word for both generosity and bravery, and either was a sure avenue to distinction. A notable exemplification of this was the institution of the *potlatch* (q. v.) among the tribes of the N. W. coast, by which a man saved for half a lifetime in order to give away his accumulated wealth in one grand distribution, which would entitle him and his descendants to rank thereafter among the chiefs. In tribes where the clan system prevailed the duty of hospitality and mutual assistance within the clan was inculcated and sacredly observed, anyone feeling at liberty to call on a fellow-clansman for help in an emergency without thought of refusal. The same obligation existed in the case of formal comradeship between two men. Among the Aleut, according to Veniaminoff, the stranger received no invitation on arriving, but decided for himself at which house he chose to be a guest, and was sure to receive there every attention as long as he might stay, with food for the journey on his departure.

On the other hand it cannot be said that the Indian was strictly charitable, in the sense of extending help to those unable to reciprocate either for themselves or for their tribes. The life of the savage was precarious at best, and those who had outlived their usefulness were very apt to be neglected, even by their own nearest relatives. Hospitality as between equals was a tribal rule; charity to the helpless depended on the disposition and ability of the individual. (J. M.)

Hotao (*Xō'tao*). A legendary Haida town that is said to have stood on the S. W. coast of Maude id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. From this place, according to one account, came the ancestress of the Hlgaiulanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Hotdjihoas (*Xō'tdjixoa's*, 'hair seals at low tide'). A former Haida town on Lyell id., near the N. end of Darwin sd., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Hagi-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Hotnas-hadai (*ᵋot nas xada'-i*, 'box-house people'). Given by Boas (Fifth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 27, 1889) as the name of a subdivision of the Yaku-lanas, a family of the Raven clan of the Haida in Alaska. It is in reality only a house name belonging to that family. (J. R. S.)

Hoya (*Xō'ya*, 'raven' in the Skidegate dialect.) One of the two great phratries or clans into which the Haida are divided. (J. R. S.)

K·'cā'la.—Boas, Fifth and Twelfth Reps. N. W. Tribes Canada, *passim* (improperly applied; *K·oā'la* or *K!oa'las* means simply 'people of another clan'). **Yêhl.**—Swanton, inf'n, 1900 (name in Masset dialect).

Hoyagundla (*Xō'ya ga'nla*, 'raven creek'). A Haida town on a stream of the same name which flows into Hecate str. a short distance s. of cape Fife, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Djahui-gitinai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Hoyalas ('the troubled ones'). A Kwakiutl tribe formerly occupying the upper shores of Quatsino sd.; they were exterminated by the Koskimo.

Ho-ya.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1897, sec. II, 70. **Xō'yalas.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. 2, 401, 1902. **Xoyā'les.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 332.

Huadjinaas-hadai (*Xū'ʌdjî na'as xā'da-i*, 'people of grizzly-bear house'). A subdivision of the Koetas family of the Kaigani Haida of British Columbia.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272 1905.

Huados (*Xuadō's*, 'standing-water people,' in allusion to the swampy nature of the land around their towns). A division of the Raven clan of the Haida, formerly occupying the E. shore of Graham id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. Originally they were settled at Naikun, but on account of wars they moved to cape Ball, thence to Skidegate. The Naikunkegawai seem to have been a sort of aristocratic branch of this family. (J. R. S.)

Qua'dōs.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 24, 1898. **Xuadō's.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Huados. A small Haida town, inhabited by a family bearing the same name, near the town of Hlgihla-ala, N. of cape Ball, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, Haida, 280, 1905.

Huhlip (*Huh-ilp*, 'on the edge'). A village of the Fountain band of Upper Lillooet, on Fountain cr., an E. affluent of upper Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. II, 44.

Huikuayaken. Given as a gens of the Squawmish on Howe sd., Brit. Col.

Xuikuā'yaxēn.—Boas, MS., B.A.E., 1887.

Huldanggats (*Xʌldā'ñgats.* 'slaves'). A division of the Hagi-lanas, an important part of the Raven clan among the Ninstints Haida of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. The native story told to account for their name relates that a chief's wife was once giving these people food, and since they never seemed to have enough, she finally said, "Are you slaves?" The name clung to them ever after. (J. R. S.)

Qaldā'ngasal.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 25, 1898. **Xʌldā'ñgats.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 268, 1905.

Humelsom (*HumEelsom*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Hunting. The pursuit of game may be divided into two sets of activities, which correspond to military strategy and tactics, the one including the whole series of traps, the other hunting weapons and processes. Beginning with the latter, the following 9 classes embrace all the hunting activities of the American Indians:

(1) Taking animals with the hand without the aid of apparatus. Examples of this are picking up marine animals on the beach to eat on the spot, robbing birds' nests, and seizing birds on their roosts on dark nights. Such unskilled taking developed the utmost cunning, agility, and strength for pursuing, seizing, climbing, diving, stealing upon, and deceiving, and the same qualities were useful also in the pursuit with weapons. The climax of this first class was the communal game drive, in which a whole band or tribe would surround a herd of animals and coax or force them into a gorge, a corral, or natural cul-de-sac.

(2) Gathering with devices. To this class of activities belong substitutes for the fingers or palms, such as rakes for drawing or piling up sea food; a sharp stick for getting worms by forcing them out of the ground; nets and scoops for taking animals from the water; also dulls, reatas, and bolas for reaching out and grasping. This class reached its climax in the partnership or communal net used by the Eskimo and other tribes for taking seal and also small fish.

(3) The employment of apparatus for striking, bruising, or breaking bones, including stones held in the hands, clubs with grips, and hard objects at the end of a line or handle, like a slung shot. The N. Pacific tribes took great pains with their clubs, carving on them their symbolism.

(4) Slashing or stabbing with edged weapons. The Indians had little to do with metals and were given almost altogether to the use of stone, bone, reeds, and wood for stabbing and slashing. Both chipped and ground weapons were used, either without a handle, with a grip, or at the end of a shaft. Every Eskimo had a quiver of daggers for use at close quarters, and so had the Indian his side arms. Edged wea-

pons, however, were not so common as the weapons of the next class.

(5) Hunting with piercing weapons, the most common of all Indian methods of taking animals. The implements include the pointed stick or stone, the lance, the spear, the harpoon, and the arrow (q. v.). Weapons of this class were held in the hand, hurled from the hand, shot from a bow or a blowgun, or slung from the throwing stick. Each of the varieties went through a multitude of transformations, depending on game, materials at hand, the skill of the maker, etc.

(6) The use of traps, pits, and snares. The Tenankutchin of Alaska capture deer moose, and caribou by means of a brush fence, extended many miles, in which at intervals snares are set; and the same custom was practised by many other tribes in hunting the larger game. The Plains tribes and the ancient Pueblos captured deer, antelope, and wolves by means of pitfalls.

(7) Capturing game by means of dogs or other hunting animals. Indian tribes, with few exceptions, had no hunting dogs regularly trained to pursue game, but the common dog was very efficient. Fowls of the air, marine animals, and especially carnivorous animals, such as the coyote, by their noises and movements gave the cue which aided the cunning and observant hunter to identify, locate, and follow his game.

(8) Hunting by means of fire and smoke. In America, as throughout the world, as soon as men came into possession of fire the conquest of the animal kingdom was practically assured. The Indians used smoke to drive the animals out of hiding, torches to dazzle the eyes of deer and to attract fish and birds to their canoes, and firebrands and prairie fires for game drives.

(9) Taking animals by means of drugs. The bark of walnut root served to asphyxiate fish in fresh-water pools in the Southern states; in other sections soap root and buckeyes were used.

In connection with hunting processes there were accessory activities in which the Indian had to be versed. There were foods to eat and foods tabued, clothing and masks to wear, shelters and hiding places to provide, and not only must the hunter be familiar with calls, imitations, decoys, whistles, and the like, but acquainted with the appropriate hunting songs, ceremonies, and fetishes, and with formulas for every act in the process, the time for the chase of the various animals, the laws for the division of game, and the clan names connected with hunting. Besides, there were numberless employments and conveniences associated therewith. In order to use the harpoon it was necessary to have a canoe, and with every method of hunting were connected other employments which taxed the ingenuity of the savage mind. There were also certain activities which were the result of hunting. Questions presented themselves regarding transportation, receptacles, the discrimination of useful species, and the construction of fences. A slight knowledge of anatomy was necessary in order to know where to strike and how to cut up game. All these gave excellent training in perception, skill, and cooperative effort.

Consult Allen, Rep. on Alaska, 138, 1885; Boas, Central Eskimo, 6th Rep., B. A. E., 1888; Catlin, N. A. Inds., I–II, 1844; Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, 1905; Hoffman, Menomini Inds., 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Mason, various articles in Rep. Smithson. Inst. and Nat. Mus.; Maximilian, Travels, 1849; Murdoch, Ethnological Results of the Point Barrow Exped., 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson, Eskimo about Bering Strait, 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, I–VI, 1851–57.

(O. T. M.)

Huron (lexically from French *huré*, 'bristly,' 'bristled,' from *hure*, 'rough hair' (of the head), head of man or beast, wild boar's head; old French, 'muzzle of the wolf, lion,' etc., 'the scalp,' 'a wig'; Norman French, *huré*, 'rugged'; Roumanian, *hurée*, 'rough earth,' and the suffix *-on*, expressive of depreciation and employed to form nouns referring to persons). The name *Huron*, frequently with an added epithet, like *vilain*, 'base,' was in use in France as early as 1358 (La Curne de Sainte-Palaye in Dict. Hist. de l'Ancien Langage Françoise, 1880) as a name expressive of contumely, contempt, and insult, signifying approximately an unkempt person, knave, ruffian, lout, wretch. The peasants who rebelled against the nobility during the captivity of King John in England in 1358 were called both *Hurons* and *Jacques* or *Jacques bons hommes*, the latter signifying approximately 'simpleton Jacks,' and so the term *Jacquerie* was applied to this revolt of the peasants. But Father Lalemant (Jes. Rel. for 1639, 51, 1858), in attempting to give the origin of the name *Huron*, says that about 40 years previous to his time, i. e., about 1600, when these people first reached the French trading posts on the St. Lawrence, a French soldier or

sailor, seeing some of these barbarians wearing their hair cropped and roached, gave them the name Hurons, their heads suggesting those of wild boars. Lalemant declares that while what he had advanced concerning the origin of the name was the most authentic, "others attribute it to some other though similar origin." But it certainly does not appear that the rebellious French peasants in 1358, mentioned above, were called Hurons because they had a similar or an identical manner of wearing the hair; for, as has been stated, the name had, long previous to the arrival of the French in America, a well-known derogatory signification in France. So it is quite probable that the name was applied to the Indians in the sense of 'an unkempt person,' 'a bristly savage,' 'a wretch or lout,' 'a ruffian.'

A confederation of 4 highly organized Iroquoian tribes with several small dependent communities, which, when first known in 1615, occupied a limited territory, sometimes called Huronia, around lake Simcoe and s. and E. of Georgian bay, Ontario. According to the Jesuit Relation for 1639 the names of these tribes, which were independent in local affairs only, were the Attignaouantan (Bear people), the Attigneenongnahac (Cord people), the Arendahronon (Rock people), and the Tohonta-'enrat (*Atahonta'enrat* or *Tohonta'enrat*, White-eared or Deer people). Two of the dependent peoples were the Bowl people and the Ataronchronon. Later, to escape destruction by the Iroquois, the Wenrohronon, an Iroquoian tribe, in 1639, and the Atontrataronnon, an Algonquian people, in 1644, sought asylum with the Huron confederation. In the Huron tongue the common and general name of this confederation of tribes and dependent peoples was *Wendat* (Sendat), a designation of doubtful analysis and signification, the most obvious meaning being 'the islanders' or 'dwellers on a peninsula,' According to a definite tradition recorded in the Jesuit Relation for 1639, the era of the formation of this confederation was at that period comparatively recent, at least in so far as the date of membership of the last two tribes mentioned therein is concerned. According to the same authority the Rock people were adopted about 50 years and the Deer people about 30 years (traditional time) previous to 1639, thus carrying back to about 1590 the date of the immigration of the Rock people into the *Huron* country. The first two principal tribes in 1639, regarding themselves as the original inhabitants of the land, claimed that they knew with certainty the dwelling places and village sites of their ancestors in the country for a period exceeding 200 years. Having received and adopted the other two into their country and state, they were the more important. Officially and in their councils they addressed each other by the formal political terms 'brother' and 'sister'; they were also the more populous, having incorporated many persons, families, clans, and peoples, who, preserving the name and memory of their own founders, lived among the tribes which adopted them as small dependent communities, maintaining the general name and having the community of certain local rights, and enjoyed the powerful protection and shared with it the community of certain other rights, interests, and obligations of the great Wendat commonwealth.

The provenience and the course of migration of the Rock and Deer tribes to the Huron country appear to furnish a reason for the prevalent but erroneous belief that all the Iroquoian tribes came into this continent from the valley of the lower St. Lawrence. There is presumptive evidence that the Rock and the Deer tribes came into Huronia from the middle and upper St. Lawrence valley, and they appear to have been expelled therefrom by the Iroquois, hence the expulsion of the Rock and the Deer people from lower St. Lawrence valley has been mistaken for the migration of the entire stock from that region.

In his voyages to the St. Lawrence in 1534-43, Jacques Cartier found on the present sites of Quebec and Montreal, and along both banks of this river above the Saguenay on the N. and above Gaspe peninsula on the s. bank, tribes speaking Iroquoian tongues, for there were at least two dialects, a fact well established by the vocabularies which Cartier recorded. Lexical comparison with known Iroquoian dialects indicates that those spoken on the St. Lawrence at that early date were Huron or Wendat. Cartier further learned that these St. Lawrence tribes were in fierce combat with peoples dwelling southward from them, and his hosts complained bitterly of the cruel attacks made on them by their southern foes, whom they called Toudamani (Trudamans or Trudamani) and Agouionda (*Oñkhiio^{n}'thă'* is an Onondaga form), the latter signifying 'those who attack us.' Although he may have recorded the native names as nearly phonetically as he was able, yet the former is not a distant approach to the well-known Tsonnontowanen of the early

French writers, a name which Champlain printed *Chouontouaroüon* (probably written Chonontouaroñon), the name of the Seneca, which was sometimes extended to include the Cayuga and Onondaga as a geographical group. Lescarbot, failing to find in Canada in his time the tongues recorded by Cartier, concluded that "the change of language in Canada" was due "to a destruction of people," and in 1603 he declared (Nova Francia, 170, 1609): "For it is some 8 years since the Iroquois did assemble themselves to the number of 8,000 men, and discomfited all their enemies, whom they surprised in their enclosures;" and (p. 290) "by such surprises the Iroquois, being in number 8,000 men, have heretofore exterminated the Algoumequins, them of Hochelaga, and others bordering upon the great river." So it is probable that the southern foes of the tribes along the St. Lawrence in Cartier's time were the Iroquois tribes anterior to the formation of their historical league, for he was also informed that these Agouionda "doe continually warre one against another"—a condition of affairs which ceased with the formation of the league. Between the time of the last voyage of Cartier to the St. Lawrence, in 1543, and the arrival of Champlain on this river in 1603, nothing definite is known of these tribes and their wars. Champlain found the dwelling places of the tribes discovered by Cartier on the St. Lawrence deserted and the region traversed only rarely by war parties from extra-limital Algonquian tribes which dwelt on the borders of the former territory of the expelled Iroquoian tribes. Against the aforesaid Iroquoian tribes the Iroquois were still waging relentless warfare, which Champlain learned in 1622 had then lasted more than 50 years.

Such was the origin of the confederation of tribes strictly called Hurons by the French and Wendat (Sendat) in their own tongue. But the name Hurons was applied in a general way to the Tionontati, or Tobacco tribe, under the form "Huron du Pétun," and also, although rarely, to the Attiwendaronk in the form "Huron de la Nation Neutre." After the destruction of the Huron or Wendat confederation and the more or less thorough dispersal of the several tribes composing it, the people who, as political units, were originally called Huron and Wendat, ceased to exist. The Tionontati, or Tobacco Tribe, with the few Huron fugitives, received the name "Huron du Pétun" from the French, but they became known to the English as Wendat, corrupted to Yendat, Guyandotte, and finally to Wyandot. The Jesuit Relation for 1667 says: "The Tionnontateheronnons of to-day are the same people who heretofore were called the Hurons de la nation du pétun." These were the so-called Tobacco nation, and not the Wendat tribes of the Huron confederation. So the name Huron was employed only after these Laurentian tribes became settled in the region around lake Simcoe and Georgian bay. Champlain and his French contemporaries, after becoming acquainted with the Iroquois tribes of New York, called the Hurons *les bons Iroquois*, 'the good Iroquois,' to distinguish them from the hostile Iroquois tribes. The Algonquian allies of the French called the Hurons and the Iroquois tribes *Nadowek*, 'adders,' and *Iriⁿkhowek*, 'real serpents,' hence 'bitter enemies.' The singular *Iriⁿkowi*, with the French suffix *-ois*, has become the familiar "Iroquois." The term *Nadowe* in various forms (e. g., Nottaway) was applied by the Algonquian tribes generally to all alien and hostile peoples. Champlain also called the Hurons *Ochateguin* and *Chiroquois*, from the names of prominent chiefs. The Delawares called them *Talamatan*, while the peoples of the "Neutral Nation" and of the Huron tribes applied to each other the term' *Attiwendaronk*, literally, 'their speech is awry, but freely, 'they are stammerers,' referring facetiously to the dialectic difference between the tongues of the two peoples.

In 1615 Champlain found all the tribes which he later called Hurons, with the exception of the Wenrohronon and the Atontrataronon, dwelling in Huronia and waging war against the Iroquois tribes in New York. When Cartier explored the St. Lawrence valley, in 1534–43, Iroquoian tribes occupied the N. bank of the river indefinitely northward and from Saguenay r. westward to Georgian bay, with no intrusive alien bands (despite the subsequent but doubtful claim of the Onontchataronon to a former possession of the island of Montreal), and also the S. watershed from Gaspe basin W. to the contiguous territory of the Iroquois confederation on the line of the E. watershed of lake Champlain.

The known names of towns of these Laurentian Iroquois are Araste, Hagonchenda, Hochelaga, Hochelay, Satadin, Stadacona, Starnatan, Tailla, Teguenondahi, and Tutonaguy. But Cartier, in speaking of the people of Hochelaga, remarks: "Notwithstanding, the said Canadians are subject to them with eight or nine other peoples who are on the said river." All

these towns and villages were abandoned previous to the arrival of Champlain on the St. Lawrence in 1603. Of the towns of the Hurons, Sagard says: "There are about 20 or 25 towns and villages, of which some are not at all shut, nor closed [palisaded], and others are fortified with long pieces of timber in triple ranks, interlaced one with another to the height of a long pike [16 ft.], and re-enforced on the inside with broad, coarse strips of bark, 8 or 9 ft. in height; below there are large trees, with their branches lopped off, laid lengthwise on very short trunks of trees, forked at one end, to keep them in place; then above these stakes and bulwarks there are galleries or platforms, called *ondaqua* ('box'), which are furnished with stones to be hurled against an enemy in time of war, and with water to extinguish any fire which might be kindled against them. Persons ascend to these by means of ladders quite poorly made and difficult, which are made of long pieces of timber wrought by many hatchet strokes to hold the foot firm in ascending." Champlain says that these palisades were 35 ft. in height. In accord with the latter authority, Sagard says that these towns were in a measure permanent, and were removed to new sites only when they became too distant from fuel and when their fields, for lack of manuring, became worn out, which occurred every 10, 20, 30, or 40 years, more or less, according to the situation of the country,the richness of the soil, and the distance of the forest, in the middle of which they always built their towns and villages. Champlain says the Hurons planted large quantities of several kinds of corn, which grew finely, squashes, tobacco, many varieties of beans, and sunflowers, and that from the seeds of the last they extracted an oil with which they anointed their heads and employed for various other purposes.

The government of these tribes was vested by law in a definite number of executive officers, called "chiefs" (q. v.) in English, who were chosen by the suffrage of the child-bearing women and organized by law or council decree into councils for legislative and judicial purposes. There were five units in the social and political organization of these tribes, namely, the family, clan, phratry, tribe, and confederation, which severally expressed their will through councils co-ordinate with their several jurisdictions and which made necessary various grades of chiefs in civil affairs. In these communities the civil affairs of government were entirely differentiated from the military, the former being exercised by civil officers, the latter by military officers. It sometimes happened that the same person performed the one or the other kind of function, but to do so he must temporarily resign his civil authority should it be incumbent on him to engage in military affairs, and when this emergency was past he would resume his civil function or authority.

In almost every family one or more chiefship titles, known by particular names, were hereditary, and there might even be two or three different grades of chiefs therein. But the candidate for the incumbency of any of these dignities was chosen only by the suffrage of the mothers among the women of his family. The selection of the candidate thus made was then submitted for confirmation to the clan council, then to the tribal council, and lastly to the great federal council composed of the accredited delegates from the various allied tribes.

The tribes composing the Hurons recognized and enforced, among others, the rights of ownership and inheritance of property and dignities, of liberty and security of person, in names, of marriage, in personal adornment, of hunting and fishing in specified territory, of precedence in migration and encampment and in the council room, and rights of religion and of the blood feud. They regarded theft, adultery, maiming, sorcery with evil intent, treason, and the murder of a kinsman or a co-tribesman as crimes which consisted solely in the violation of the rights of a kinsman by blood or adoption, for the alien had no rights which Indian justice and equity recognized, unless by treaty or solemn compact. If an assassination were committed or a solemnly sworn peace with another people violated by the caprice of an individual, it was not the rule to punish directly the guilty person, for this would have been to assume over him a jurisdiction which no one would think of claiming; on the contrary, presents designed to "cover the death" or to restore peace were offered to the aggrieved party by the offender and his kindred. The greatest punishment that could be inflicted on a guilty person by his kindred was to refuse to defend him, thus placing him outside the rights of the blood feud and allowing those whom he had offended the liberty to take vengeance on him, but at their own risk and peril.

The religion of these tribes consisted in the worship of all material objects, the elements

and bodies of nature, and many creatures of a teeming fancy, which in their view directly or remotely affected or controlled their well-being. These objects of their faith and worship were regarded as man-beings or anthropic persons possessed of life, volition, and orenda or magic power of different kind and degree peculiar to each. In this religion, ethics or morals as such received only a secondary, if any, consideration. The status and inter-relations of the persons of their pantheon one to another were fixed and governed by rules and customs assumed to be similar to those of the social and the political organization of the people, and so there was, therefore, at least among the principal gods, a kinship system patterned after that of the people themselves. They expressed their public religious worship in elaborate ceremonies performed at stated annual festivals, lasting from a day to fifteen days, and governed by the change of seasons, Besides the stated gatherings there were many minor meetings, in all of which there were dancing and thanksgiving for the blessings of life. They believed in a life hereafter, which was but a reflex of the present life, but their ideas regarding it were not very definite. The bodies of the dead were wrapped in furs, neatly covered with flexible bark, and then placed on a platform resting on four pillars, which was then entirely covered with bark; or the body, after being prepared for burial, was placed in a grave and over it were laid small pieces of timber, covered with strong pieces of bark and then with earth. Over the grave a cabin was usually erected. At the great feast of the dead, which occurred at intervals of 8 or 10 years, the bodies of those who had died in the interim, from all the villages participating in the feast, were brought together and buried in a common grave with elaborate and solemn public ceremonies.

In 1615, when the Hurons were first visited by the French under Champlain, he estimated from the statements of the Indians themselves that they numbered 30,000, distributed in 18 towns and villages, of which 8 were palisaded; but in a subsequent edition of his work Champlain reduces this estimate to 20,000. A little later Sagard estimated their population at 30,000, while Brebœuf gave their number as 35,000. But these figures are evidently only guesses and perhaps much above rather than below the actual population, which, in 1648, was probably not far from 20,000.

When the French established trading posts on the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers and elsewhere, the Hurons and neighbouring tribes made annual trips down the Ottawa r. or down the Trent to these posts for the purpose of trading both with the Europeans and with the Montagnais of the lower St. Lawrence who came up to meet them. The chief place of trade at this time was, according to Sagard (Histoire, I, 170, 1866), in the harbour of cape Victory, in lake St. Peter of St. Lawrence r., about 50 miles below Montreal, just above the outlet of the lake, where, on Sagard's arrival, there were "already lodged a great number of savages of various nations for the trade of beavers with the French. The Indians who were not sectarians in religion invited the missionaries into their country. In 1615 the Récollet fathers accepted the invitation, and Father Le Caron spent the year 1615–16 in Huronia, and was again there in 1623–24. Father Poulain was among the Hurons in 1622, Father Viel from 1623 to 1625, and Father De la Roche Daillion in 1626–28. The labours of the Jesuits began with the advent of Father Brebœuf in Huronia in 1626, but their missions ended in 1650 with the destruction of the Huron commonwealth by the Iroquois. In all, 4 Récollet and 25 Jesuit fathers had laboured in the Huron mission during its existence, which at its prime was the most important in the French dominions in North America. As the first historian of the mission, Fr. Sagard, though not a priest, deserves honourable mention.

From the Jesuit Relation for 1640 it is learned that the Hurons had had cruel wars with the Tionontati, but at the date given they had recently made peace, renewed their former friendship, and entered into an alliance against their common enemies. Sagard is authority for the statement that the Hurons were in the habit of sending large war parties to ravage the country of the Iroquois. The well-known hostility and intermittent warfare between the Iroquois and the Huron tribes date from prehistoric times, so that the invasion and destruction of the Huron country and confederation in 1648–50 by the Iroquois were not a sudden, unprovoked attack, but the final blow in a struggle which was already in progress in 1535, when the French under Cartier first explored the St. Lawrence. The acquirement of firearms by the Iroquois from the Dutch was an important factor in their subsequent successes. By 1643 they had obtained about 400

guns, while, on the other hand, as late as the final invasion of their country the Hurons had but very few guns, a lack that was the direct cause of their feeble resistance and the final conquest by the Iroquois confederation of half of the country E. of the Mississippi and N. of the Ohio. In July, 1648, having perfected their plans for the final struggle for supremacy with the Hurons, the Iroquois began open hostility by sacking two or three frontier towns and Teanaustayaé (St. Joseph), the major portion of the invading warriors wintering in the Huron country unknown to the Hurons; and in March, 1649, these Iroquois warriors destroyed Taenhatentaron (St. Ignace) and St. Louis, and carried into captivity hundreds of Hurons. These disasters completely demoralized and disorganized the Huron tribes, for the greater portion of their people were killed or led into captivity among the several Iroquoian tribes, or perished from hunger and exposure in their precipitate flight in all directions, while of the remainder some escaped to the Neutral Nation, or "Hurons de la Nation Neutre," some to the Tobacco or Tionontati tribe, some to the Erie, and others to the French settlements on the island of Orleans, near Quebec. The Tohontaenrat, forming the populous town of Scanonaenrat, and a portion of the Arendahronon of the town of St.-Jean-Baptiste surrendered to the Seneca and were adopted by them with the privilege of occupying a village by themselves, which was named Gandougarae (St. Michel). As soon as the Iroquois learned of the Huron colony on Orleans id., they at once sought to persuade these Hurons to migrate to their country. Of these the Bear people, together with the Bowl band and the Rock people, having in an evil day promised to remove thither, were finally, in 1656, compelled to choose between fighting and migrating to the Iroquois country. They chose the latter course, the Bear people going to the Mohawk and the Rock people to the Onondaga. The Cord people alone had the courage to remain with the French.

The adopted inhabitants of the new town of St. Michel (Gandougarae) were mostly Christian Hurons who preserved their faith under adverse conditions, as did a large number of other Huron captives who were adopted into other Iroquois tribes. In 1653 Father Le Moine found more than 1,000 Christian Hurons among the Onondaga. The number of Hurons then among the Mohawk, Oneida, and Cayuga is not known.

Among the most unfortunate of the Huron fugitives were those who sought asylum among the Erie, where their presence excited the jealousy and perhaps the fear of their neighbours, the Iroquois, with whom the Erie did not fraternize. It is also claimed that the Huron fugitives strove to foment war between their protectors and the Iroquois, with the result that, notwithstanding the reputed 4,000 warriors of the Erie and their skill in the use of the bow and arrow (permitting them dextrously to shoot 8 or 9 arrows while the enemy could fire an arquebus but once), the Erie and the unfortunate Huron fugitives were entirely defeated in 1653–56 and dispersed or carried away into captivity. But most pathetic and cruel was the fate of those unfortunate Hurons who, trusting in the long-standing neutrality of the Neutral Nation which the Iroquois had not theretofore violated, fled to that tribe, only to be, with the other portion of the Huron people still remaining in their country, held in harsh captivity (Jes. Rel. 1659–60).

A portion of the defeated Hurons escaped to the Tionontati or "Huron du Pétun," then dwelling directly westward from them. But in 1649, when the Iroquois had sacked one of the Tionontati palisaded towns, the remainder of the tribe, in company with the refugee Hurons, sought an asylum on the island of St. Joseph, the present Charity or Christian id., in Georgian bay. It is this group of refugees who became the Wyandots of later history. Finding that this place did not secure them from the Iroquois, the majority fled to Michilimakinac, Mich., near which place they found fertile lands, good hunting, and abundant fishing. But even here the Iroquois would not permit them to rest, so they retreated eastward to Manitoulin island called Ekaentoton by the Hurons. Thence they were driven to ile Huronne (Potawatomi id., because formerly occupied by that tribe), at the entrance to Green bay, Wis., where the Ottawa and their allies from Saginaw bay and Thunder bay, Manitoulin, and Michilimakinac, sought shelter with them. From this point the fugitive Hurons, with some of the Ottawa and their allies, moved farther westward 7 or 8 leagues to the Potawatomi, while most of the Ottawa went into what is now Wisconsin and N. W. Michigan among the Winnebago and the Menominee. Here, in 1657, in the Potawatomi country, the Hurons, numbering about 500 persons, erected a stout palisade. The Potawatomi received the fugitives the more readily

since they themselves spoke a language cognate with that of the Ottawa and also were animated by a bitter hatred of the Iroquois who had in former times driven them from their native country, the N. peninsula of Michigan. This first flight of the Potawatomi must have taken place anterior to the visit by Nicollet in 1634.

Having murdered a party of Iroquois scouts through a plot devised by their chief Anahotaha, and fearing the vengeance of the Iroquois, the Hurons remained here only a few months longer. Some migrated to their compatriots on Orleans id., near Quebec, and the others, in 1659–60, fled farther w. to the Illinois country, on the Mississippi, where they were well received. Anahotaha was killed in 1659 in a fight at the Long Sault of Ottawa r., above Montreal, in which a party of 17 French militia under Sieur Dollard, 6 Algonkin under Mitameg, and 40 Huron warriors under Anahotaha (the last being the flower of the Huron colony then remaining on Orleans id.) were surrounded by 700 Iroquois and all killed with the exception of 5 Frenchmen and 4 Hurons, who were captured. It was not long before the Hurons found new enemies in the Illinois country. The Sioux brooked no rivals, much less meddlesome, weak neighbours; and as the Hurons numbered fewer than 500, whose native spirit and energy had been shaken by their many misfortunes, they could not maintain their position against these new foes, and therefore withdrew to the source of Black r., Wis., where they were found in 1660. At last they decided to join the Ottawa, their companions in their first removals, who were then settled at Chequamigon bay, on the s. shore of lake Superior, and chose a site opposite the Ottawa village. In 1665 Father Allouez, the founder of the principal western missions, met them here and established the mission of La Pointe du Saint Esprit between the Huron and the Ottawa villages. He laboured among them 3 years, but his success was not marked, for these Tionontati Hurons, never fully converted, had relapsed into paganism. The Ottawa and the Hurons fraternized the more readily here since the two peoples dwelt in contiguous areas s. of Georgian bay before the Iroquois invasion in 1648–49. Father Marquette succeeded Father Allouez in 1669 and founded the missions of the Sault Ste. Marie and St. François-Xavier-de-la Baie-des-Puants. The Sioux, however, sought every possible pretext to assail the settlements of the Hurons and the Ottawa, and their numbers and known cruelty caused them to be so feared that the latter tribes during Marquette's régime withdrew to the French settlements, since the treaty of peace between the French and the Iroquois in 1666 had delivered them from their chief enemies. The Ottawa, however, returned to Manitoulin id., where the mission of St. Simon was founded, while the Hurons, who had not forgotten the advantageous situation which Michilimakinac had previously afforded them, removed about 1670 to a point opposite the island, where they built a palisaded village and where Marquette established the mission of St. Ignace. Later, some of the Hurons here settled moved to Sandusky, Ohio, others to Detroit, and still others to Sandwich, Ontario. The last probably became what was latterly known as the Anderdon band of Wyandots, but which is now entirely dissipated, with the possible exception of a very few persons.

In 1745 a considerable party of Hurons under the leadership of the war chief Orontony, or Nicholas, removed from Detroit r. to the marsh lands of Sandusky bay. Orontony was a wily savage whose enmity was greatly to be feared, and he commanded men who formed an alert, unscrupulous, and powerful body. The French having provoked the bitter hatred of Nicholas, which was fomented by English agents, he conspired to destroy the French, not only at Detroit but at the upper posts, and by Aug., 1747, the "Iroquois of the West," the Hurons, Ottawa, Abnaki, Potawatomi, "Ouabash," Sauteurs, Missisauga, Foxes, Sioux, Sauk, "Sarastau," Loups, Shawnee, and Miami, indeed all the tribes of the middle W., with the exception of those of the Illinois country, had entered into the conspiracy; but through the treachery of a Huron woman the plot was revealed to a Jesuit priest, who communicated the information to Longueuil, the French commandant at Detroit, who in turn notified all the other French posts, and although a desultory warfare broke out, resulting in a number of murders, there was no concerted action. Orontony, finding that he had been deserted by his allies, and seeing the activity and determination of the French not to suffer English encroachments on what they called French territory, finally, in Apr., 1748, destroyed his villages and palisade at Sandusky, and removed, with 119 warriors and their families, to White r., Ind. Not long after he withdrew to the Illinois country on Ohio r., near the Indiana line, where he died in the autumn of 1748. The inflexible and determined conduct

of Longueuil toward most of the conspiring tribes brought the coalition to an end by May, 1748.

After this trouble the Hurons seem to have returned to Detroit and Sandusky, where they became known as Wyandots and gradually acquired a paramount influence in the Ohio valley and the lake region. They laid claim to the greater part of Ohio, and the settlement of the Shawnee and Delawares within that area was with their consent; they exercised the right to light the council fire at all intertribal councils, and although few in number they joined all the Indian movements in the Ohio valley and the lake region and supported the British against the Americans. After the peace of 1815 a large tract in Ohio and Michigan was confirmed to them, but they sold a large part of it in 1819, under treaty provisions, reserving a small portion near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and a smaller area on Huron r., near Detroit, until 1842, when these tracts also were sold and the tribe removed to Wyandotte co., Kans. By the terms of the treaty of 1855 they were declared to be citizens, but by the treaty of 1867 their tribal organization was restored and they were placed on a small tract, still occupied by them, in the N. E. corner of Oklahoma.

That portion of the Hurons who withdrew in 1650 and later to the French colony, were accompanied by their missionaries. The mission of La Conception, which was founded by them, although often changed in name and situation, has survived to the present time. The Hurons who wintered in Quebec in 1649 did not return to their country after learning of its desolation by the Iroquois, but were placed on land belonging to the Jesuits at Beauport, and when the Huron fugitives came down to Quebec to seek protection, the others followed these in May, 1651, to Orleans id., settling on the lands of Mademoiselle de Grandmaison that had been bought for them. Here a mission house was erected near their stockaded bark lodges. In 1654 they numbered between 500 and 600 persons. But again the Iroquois followed them, seeking through every misrepresentation to draw the Hurons into their own country to take the place of those who had fallen in their various wars. By this means a large number of the Hurons, remnants of the Bear, Rock, and Bowl tribes, were persuaded in 1656 to migrate to the Iroquois country, a movement that met with such success that the Iroquois even ventured to show themselves under the guns of Quebec. In the same year they mortally wounded Father Garreau, near Montreal, and captured and put to death 71 Hurons on Orleans id. These misfortunes caused the Hurons to draw nearer to Quebec, wherein they were given asylum until peace was concluded between the French and the Iroquois in 1666. The Hurons then withdrew from the town about 5 m., where in the following year the mission of Notre-Dame-de-Ste. Foye was founded. In 1693 the Hurons moved 5 m. farther away on account of the lack of wood and the need of richer lands; here the missionaries arranged the lodges around a square and built in the middle of it a church, to which Father Chaumonot added a chapel, patterned after the Casa Sancta of Lorette in Italy, and now known as Ancienne Lorette. Some years later the mission was transferred a short distance away, where a new village, Younger Lorette, or Jeune Lorette, was built. About the remains of this mission still dwell the so-called Hurons of Lorette.

The old estimates of Huron population have been previously given. After the dispersal of the Huron tribes in 1649–50, the Hurons who fled w. never seem to have exceeded 500 persons in one body. Later estimates are 1,000, with 300 more at Lorette (1736), 500 (1748), 850 (1748), 1,250 (1765), 1,500 (1794–95), 1,000 (1812), 1,250 (1812). Only the first of these estimates is inclusive of the "Hurons of Lorette," Quebec, who were estimated at 300 in 1736, but at 487, officially, in 1911. In 1885 those in Indian Ter. (Oklahoma) numbered 251, and in 1905, 378, making a total of 865 in Canada and the United States.

Nothing definite was known of the clans of the Hurons until the appearance of Morgan's Ancient Society in 1877, Powell's Wyandot Government (1st Rep. B.A.E., 1881). and Connolley's The Wyandots (Archæol. Rep. Ontario, 92, 1899). From the last writer, who corrects the work of the former authorities, the following list of Huron clans is taken: Great Turtle, Little Water Turtle, Mud Turtle, Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Deer, Porcupine, Striped Turtle, Highland Turtle, Snake, and Hawk. These, according to Powell, were organized into four phratries or clan brotherhoods, but Connolley denies that four phratries ever existed. The evidence appears to indicate, however, that the four-phratry organization was merged into one of three, of which the Wolf clan constituted one and acted as executive and presiding officer.

The Huron villages were Andiata, Angoutenc, Anonatea, Arendaonatia, Arente, Arontaen, Brownstown, Cahiague, Carhagouha, Carmaron, Cranetown (2 villages), Ekhiondàtsaan, Endarahy, Iaenhouton, Ihonatiria (St. Joseph II), Jeune Lorette, Junqusindundeh(?), Jundundat, Khioetoa, Karenhassa, Khinonascarant (3 small villages so called), Lorette, Onentisati, Ossossané, Ouenrio, Sandusky, Ste. Agnes, Ste. Anne, St. Antoine, Ste. Barbe, Ste. Catherine, Ste. Cècile, St. Charles (2 villages), St. Denys, St. Etienne, St. François-Xavier, St. Geneviève, St. Joachim, St. Louis, St. Martin, Ste. Marie (2 villages), Ste. Térèse, Scanonaenrat, Taenhatentaron (St. Ignace I, II), Teanaustayaé (St. Joseph I), Teandewiata, Toanche, Touaguainchain (Ste. Madeleine), and Tondakhra.

For sources of information consult Bressany, Relation-Abregée (1653), 1852; Connolley in Archæol. Rep. Ontario 1899, 1900; Jesuit Relations, I–III, 1858, and also the Thwaites edition, I–LXXIII, 1896–1901; Journal of Capt. William Trent (1752), 1871; Morgan, Ancient Society, 1878; N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I–XV, 1853–87; Perrot, Mémoire, Tailhan ed., 1864; Powell in 1st Rep. B. A. E., 1881.

(J. N. B. H.)

Ahouandate.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 522, 1853. **Ahwāndate.**—Featherstonhaugh, Canoe Voy., I, 108, 1847. **Atti8endaronk.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 72, 1858. **Bons Irocois.**—Champlain (1603), Œuvres, II, 47, 1870. **Charioquois.**—Ibid. (1611), III, 244 (probably from the name of a chief). **Delamattanoes.**—Post (1758) in Proud, Pa., II, app., 120, 1798 (Delaware name). **Delamattenoos.**—Loskiel, Hist. United Breth., pt. 3, 16, 103, 1794. **Delemattanoes.**—Post (1758) quoted by Rupp, West. Pa., app., 118, 1846. **Dellamattanoes.**—Barton, New Views, app., 8, 1798. **Ekeenteeronnon.**—Potier, Rac. Huron et Gram., MS., 1761 (Huron name of Hurons of Lorette). **Euyrons.**—Van der Donck (1656) in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., I, 209, 1841. **Garennajenhaga.**—Bruyas, Radices, 69, 1863. **Guyandot.**—Parkman, Pioneers, xxiv, 1883. **Gyandottes.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, 103, 1848. **Hah8endagerha.**—Bruyas, Radices, 55, 1863. **Harones.**—Rasle (1724) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 246, 1814. **Hatindia8ointen.**—Potier, Rac. Huron et Gram., MS., 1761 (Huron name of Hurons of Lorette). **Hiroons.**—Gorges (1658) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 67, 1847. **Houandates.**—Sagard (1632), Canada (Dict.), IV, 1866. **Hounondate.**—Coxe, Carolana, 44, 1741. **Hourons.**—Tonti (1682) in French, Hist. Coll. La., 169, 1846. **Huron.**—Jesuit Relation 1632, 14, 1858. **Hurones.**—Vaillant (1688) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 524, 1853. **Huronnes.**—Hildreth, Pioneer Hist., 9, 1848. **Hurrons.**—Writer of 1761 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 427, 1871. **Lamatan.**—Rafinesque, Am. Nations, I, 139, 1836 (Delaware name). **Little Mingoes.**—Pownall, map of N. Am., 1776. **Menchón.**—Duro, Don Diego de Peñalosa, 43, 1882. **Nadowa.**—For forms of this name applied to the Hurons see *Nadowa*. **Ochasteguin.**—Champlain (1609), Œuvres, III, 176, 1870 (from name of chief). **Ochatagin.**—Ibid., 219. **Ochataiguin.**—Ibid., 174. **Ochategin.**—Ibid. (1632), V, pt. 1, 177. **Ochateguin.**—Ibid. (1609), III, 175. **Ochatequins.**—Ibid., 198. **Ouaouackecinatouek.**—Potier quoted by Parkman, Pioneers, xxiv, 1883. **Ouendat.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858. **8endat.**—Jes. Rel. 1639, 50, 1858. **Owandats.**—Weiser (1748) quoted by Rupp, West. Pa., app., 16. 1846. **Owendaets.**—Peters (1750) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 596, 1855. **Owendats.**—Croghan (1750) quoted by Rupp, West. Pa., app., 26, 1846. **Owendot.**—Hamilton (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX. 279, 1871. **Pemedeniek.**—Vetromile in Hist. Mag., 1st s., IV, 369, 1860 (Abnaki name). **Quatoges.**—Albany conf. (1726) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 79 1855. **Quatoghees.**—Ibid., VI, 391, note, 1855 **Quatoghies.**—Grangula (1684) in Williams, Vermont, I, 504, 1809. **Quatoghies of Loretto.**—Colden, Five Nations, I, 197, 1755. **Sastaghretsy.**—Post (1758) in Proud, Pa., II, app., 113, 1798. **Sastharhetsi.**—La Potherie, Hist. Am. Sept., III, 223, 1753 (Iroquois name). **Talamatan.**—Walam Olum (1833) in Brinton, Lenape Leg., 200, 1885. **Talamatun.**—Squier in Beach, Ind Miscel., 28, 1877. **Lelamaʾeno^{n}.**—Hewitt after Journeycake, a Delaware ("Coming out of a mountain or cave": Delaware name). **Telematinos.**—Document of 1759 in Brinton, Lenape Leg., 231, 1885. **Lhăsʾchetcĭ'.**—Hewitt, Onondaga MS., B. A. E., 1888 (Onondaga name). **Viandots.**—Maximilian, Travels, 382, 184. **Wanats.**—Barton, New Views, xlii, 179. **Wandats.**—Weiser (1748) quoted by Rupp, West. Pa., app., 15, 1846. **Wandots.**—Ibid., 18. **Wantats.**—Weiser in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 605, 1854. **Wayandotts.**—Hamilton (1749) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 531, 1855. **Wayondots.**—Croghan (1759) in Proud, Pa., II, 296, 1798. **Wayondotts.**—Croghan, Jour., 37, 1831. **Wayundatts.**—Doc. of 1749 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 533, 1855. **Wayundotts.**—Ibid. **Weandots.**—Buchanan, N. Am. Inds., 156, 1824. **Wendats.**—Shea, Miss. Val., preface, 59, 1852. **Weyandotts.**—Croghan (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 262, 1871. **Weyondotts.**—Ibid., 249. **Wiandotts.**—Ft. Johnson conf. (1756) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 236, 1856. **Wiondots.**—Edwards (1788) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., IX, 95, 1804. **Wiyandotts.**—Morse, Modern Geog., I, 196, 1814. **Wyandote.**—Morgan in N. Am. Rev., 52, Jan. 1870. **Wyandotte.**—Garrard, Wahtoyah, 2, 1850. **Wyandotts.**—Croghan (1754) quoted by Rupp, West. Pa., app., 51, 1846. **Wyondats.**—Croghan (1765) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 782, 1856. **Wyondotts.**—Croghan, Jour., 34, 1831. **Yendat.**—Parkman, Pioneers, xxiv, 1883, **Yendots.**—Schoolcraft in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Proc., 86. 1844.

Husam. A former winter village of the Hahamatses at the mouth of Salmon r., Brit. Col.; now the seat of a salmon fishery.

H'usam.—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 230, 1887. **Koo-sām.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 65.

Husky. According to Julian Ralph (Sun, N. Y., July 14, 1895), "the common and only name of the wolf-like dogs of both the white and red men of our northern frontier and of western Canada." *Husky* was originally one

of the names by which the English settlers in Labrador have long known the Eskimo (q. v.). The word, which seems to be a corruption of one of the names of this people, identical with our 'Eskimo' in the northern Algonquian dialects, has been transferred from man to the dog. (A. F. C.)

Huthutkawedl (*X̣ûtx̣ûtkawêl*, 'holes by or near the trail'). A village of the Nicola band of the Ntlakyapamuk, near Nicola r., 23 m. above Spence Bridge, Brit. Col.

N'hothotkō'as.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **X̣ûtx̣ûtkawêl.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900.

Hwades (*Xudē's*, 'cut beach'). The principal village of the Koskimo and Koprino at Quatsino narrows, Vancouver id.

Hwat-ēs'.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 65, 1888. **Hwot-es.**—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv., map, 1887. **Xudē's.**—Boas, inf'n, 1906.

Hwahwati (Qwa'qwa*ll*). A Salish tribe on Englishman r., Vancouver id., speaking the Puntlatsh dialect.—Boas, MS. B. A. E., 1887.

Hwotat. A Hwotsotenne village on the E. side of Babine lake, near its outlet, in N. British Columbia.

Hwo'-tat.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1893. **Whalatt.**—Downie in Mayne, Brit. Col., 453, 1861 (misprint). **Whatatt.**—Downie in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XXXI, 253, 1861. **Wut-at.**—Dawson in Geol. Surv. Can., 26B, 1881.

Hwotsotenne ('people of Spider river'). A Takulli tribe, belonging to the Babine branch, living on Bulkley r. and hunting as far as Francais lake, Brit. Col. They are somewhat mixed with their immediate neighbours, the Kitksan (Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., 27, 1893). Their villages are Hagwilget, Hwotat, Keyerhwotket, Lachalsap, Tsechah, and Tselkazkwo.

Akwilgét.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 27, 1893 ('well dressed': Kitksan name). **Hwotso'tenne.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., map, 1892. **Outsotin.**—British Columbia map, 1872.

Iahenhouton ('at the caves.'—Hewitt). A Huron village in Ontario in 1637.—Jes. Rel. for 1637, 159, 1858.

Ialmuk (*Īa'lmuq*). A Squawmish village community at Jericho, Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. B. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Ialostimot (*Ialo'stimōt*, 'making good fire'). A Talio division among the Bellacoola of British Columbia; named from a reputed ancestor.

Ialo'stimōt.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 3, 1891. **T'ā't'Entsāit.**—Ibid. ('a cave protecting from rain': secret society name).

Idiuteling. An Eskimo settlement on the N. shore of Home bay, Baffin island, where the Akudnirmiut Eskimo gather to hunt bear in the spring.

Ipiutelling.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 441, 1888 (misprint). **Ipnitelling.**—Ibid., map (misprint).

Idjorituaktuin ('with grass'). A village of the Talirpingmiut division of the Okomiut Eskimo on the W. shore of Cumberland sd., Baffin island; pop. 11 in 1883.

Ejujuajuin.—Kumlien in Bull. Nat. Mus., no. 15, 15, 1879. **Idjorituaktuin.**—Boas in Deutsche Geog. Blätt., VIII, 33, 1885. **Idjorituaqtuin.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 426, 1888. **Idjorituaχtuin.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., no. 80, 70, 1885.

Idjuniving. A spring settlement of Padlimiut Eskimo near the s. end of Home bay, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Iglu. A snow house of the Eskimo: from *igdlu*, its name in the E. Eskimo dialects. (A. F. C.)

Iglulik. A winter settlement of the Aivilirmiut Eskimo at the head of Lyon inlet, Hudson bay.

Igdlulik.—Rink in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XV, 240, 1886. **Igdlumiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888 (the inhabitants). **Igloolik.**—Parry, Sec. Voy., 404, 1824. **Igloolip.**—Gilder, Schwatka's Search, 253, 1881.

Iglulik. A town of the Iglulirmiut Eskimo, on an island of the same name, near the E. end of Fury and Hecla strait, Franklin.—Boas in Zeitschr. Ges. f. Erdk., 226, 1883.

Iglulirmiut ('people of the place with houses'). A tribe of central Eskimo living on both sides of Fury and Hecla strait. They kill walrus in winter on Iglulik and other islands, harpoon seal in the fiords in early spring, and throughout the summer hunt deer in Baffin island or Melville peninsula. Their settlements are Akuli, Arlagnuk, Iglulik, Kangertluk, Krimerksumalek, Pilig, Pingitkalik, and Uglirn.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 444, 1888.

Iglulingmiut.—Boas in Trans. Anthrop. Soc. Wash., III, 96, 1885.

Igpirto. A fall settlement of Talirpingmiut Eskimo of the Okomiut tribe at the head of Nettilling fiord, Cumberland sd., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Ihonatiria. A former Huron village in Simcoe co., Ontario, built about 1634 and depopulated by pestilence in 1636. The Jesuits established there the mission of Immaculate Conception.

Ihonatiria.—Jes. Rel. for 1635, 30, 1858. **Ihonattiria.**—Jes. Rel. for 1637, 153, 1858. **Immaculate Conception.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 173, 1855.

Ijelirtung. The northernmost summer settlement of the Akudnirmiut Eskimo of Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 441, 1888.

Ijirang. A fabulous people of central Eskimo mythology.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., 640, 1888.

Ikwopsum. A Squawmish village community on the left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.

Eukwhatsum.—Survey map, U. S. Hydrog. Office. **Ikwo'psum.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900. **Yik'oā'psan.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Ildjunai-hadai (*Î'ldjuna-i xā'da-i,* 'valuable-house people'). A subdivision of the Yadus, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida in w. British Columbia. The name is derived from that of a house.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Ile Percée. A French mission, probably among the Micmac, on the gulf of St. Lawrence in the 17th century.—Shea, Miss. Val., 85, 1852.

Ilis ('spread-legs beach'). A Nimkish Kwakiutl village on Cormorant id., Alert bay, Brit. Col., opposite Vancouver id. Some Kwakiutl proper come here during the salmon season.—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 227, 1887.

I-lis.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887.

Ilkatsho ('the big fattening'). A village of the Ntshaautin on the lake at the head of Blackwater r., Brit. Col. The population is a mixed one of Takulli and Bellacoola descent.

Ɜl'katco.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 109, 1892. **T'ka-tco.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 25, 1893. **Uhlchako.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 285, 1902.

Illumination. The employment of artificial light among the Indians was limited by their simple habits and needs to the camp-fire and the torch, in which respect they are found in the same culture grade as the Malay, the Negro, and the majority of uncivilized peoples. The camp-fire, built for the purpose of cooking food or furnishing heat, supplied most of the needed light. On special occasions large bonfires were made when ceremonies were held and nocturnal illumination was required. As a makeshift for the torch, a brand was taken from the camp-fire. When a continuous light was desired the fire was fed with slivers of wood set up in a circle and fed from one end where a gap was left in the circle, as among the Cherokee; or when a temporary light was wanted among the Indians of British Columbia a little oil was thrown on the coals. The torches were of pine knots, rolls of bark, cane, or other inflammable material, but bundles of resinous wood, or masses of resin were almost never made, the form of the Indian torch being of the most primitive character. They were used by night for hunting and fishing; for instance, deer were "weequashed," or "jacked," by means of torches, and fish were speared and birds captured by light from pine knots, especially among the eastern Indians. Lamps, however, have been possessed from time immemorial by the Eskimo, and they are the only aborigines of the hemisphere who had such utensils. In s. Alaska the lamp has a narrow wick-edge and is in the shape of a flat-iron; along the tundra N. of St. Michael it is a saucer of clay or stone; northward to point Barrow it is gibbous with wide wick-edge and made of soapstone. The length of the wick-edge of the Eskimo lamp has been observed to vary with the latitude, that is, the higher the latitude the longer the night, hence the greater need for light, which is met by lengthening the margin of the lamp on which the moss wick is placed, so that while in s. Alaska the wick edge is 2 or 3 in. long, in Smith sd. it is 36 in. in length, and between these geographical extremes there is an increase in the size of the lamp from lower to higher latitudes. In at least two localities in the United States the bodies of fish were burned for light—the candle-fish of the N. W. coast and a fresh-water fish of Penobscot r. in Maine.

Torches and fires were used for signalling at night; the Apache set fire to the resinous spines of the saguaro, or giant cactus, for this purpose. The picturesque and remarkable Fire-dance of the Navaho described by Matthews is a good example of the use of illumination in ceremonies. Among many tribes fire forms an essential part of a ceremony; in some cases, where Indians have been induced to rehearse a night ceremony by day, they do not omit the fire, though artificial light is not required. A law of the Iroquois League required that a messenger approaching a camp fire or village at night should carry a torch in order to show the absence of hostile intent. See *Fire-making*.

Consult Hough (1) Development of Illumination, Smithson. Rep. 1901, 1902, (2) Th

Range of the Eskimo Lamp, Am. Anthrop., Apr. 1898, (3) The Lamp of the Eskimo, Rep. Nat. Mus. 1896, 1898; Matthews, Mountain Chant, 5th Rep. B.A.E.. 1887.

(W. H.)

Ilrak (*Irak*). A former village of the Ntshaautin sept of the Takulli of British Columbia.—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., IV, 25, 1893.

Imigen ('fresh water'). One of the two winter villages of the Kinguamiut, a branch of the Okomiut Eskimo, on an island at the head of Cumberland sd., Baffin island; pop. 17 in 1883.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Implements, Tools, Utensils. While a tool is that with which something is made, an implement that with which work is done, and a utensil that in or on which something is prepared or used up, they cannot always be distinguished among primitive peoples, who utilize one thing for many purposes. Many forms are discussed under *Arts and Industries* and in articles devoted to special activities. It must be borne in mind that all such devices were helpers of the skilful hand and a vast deal of excellent work was done with it alone.

The Indians of North America were in the stone age, and therefore every device with which the arts of life were carried on, whether implement, tool, or utensil, was in harmony with this grade of culture. The archæologist finds of such objects in ancient remains and sites, either their substantial portions, or the perishable parts that have been accidentally preserved, or impressions of them left on pottery. By comparing these relics with implements, tools, and utensils found in actual use among the Indians one is able to partially reconstruct ancient industry and read far backward into history. The moment that the savages saw implements, tools, and utensils of metal in the hands of Europeans, they recognized the superiority of these and adopted them. It is interesting to note the modifications that were made in hafting and using, in order to adapt the new devices to old habits and customs. As of old, manual parts were still carved, painted, and hung with symbols, without which they were thought to be ineffectual.

The instruments of handicraft were of two classes—general, for common purposes, and pecial, for particular industries. The general implements, tools, and utensils may be described in detail (Holmes in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1901, 501. 1903):

Hammers.—These were made of stone or other hard substance, with or without handles. There were sledges, mauls, and pile-drivers for two or more men.

Knives.—These were made commonly of chipped or ground stone. Teeth, bone, shell, and wood were also used for the purpose (McGuire in Am. Anthrop., IV, 1891).

Saws.—These were of serrated stones, shells, or other materials, and were worked by rubbing with the edge, often with the aid of sand with or without water.

Borers.—Many natural objects were used for making holes in hard and soft objects, either by pressure, striking, vibrating, or revolving. They were held directly in the hand or were hafted; were grasped by one hand or by both hands; held between the palms or were worked by means of a strap, bow or pump (McGuire in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1894, 623, 1896).

Axes.—The stone axe, rudely flaked or highly polished, plain or grooved, ranging in weight from a few ounces to many pounds in the ceremonial axe, was universal. It was held in the hand or attached in various ways to a handle by means of rawhide, but was never furnished with an eye for a helve. Other substances were occasionally used, as shell, iron ore, and copper, but the stone axe was the main reliance. The blade could be easily turned at right angles, and then the implement became an adze.

Scrapers.—The scraper was also a tool of wide dispersion. In shape it resembled a chisel blade with a bevelled edge. The rudest were sharp spalls of siliceous stone, held in the hand with or without padding; others were of smooth materials set into handles or grips that snugly fitted the workman's hand. One variety was made for scraping hides, another for scraping wood.

Nippers.—These include all devices for holding tightly an object or holding parts together while being worked. Hinged varieties were not known, but the Eskimo, especially, had several inventions to do the work of clamps, pincers, tweezers, or the vise with the aid of wedges.

The simple mechanical powers, the wedge, the lever, and the inclined plane, were universally understood. The screw was employed but sparingly, if at all. The N.W. Coast tribes

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used rollers, skids, and parbuckles to move great house beams into place, and the Alaskan Eskimo, according Elliott, landed the walrus by means of a sliding tackle looped over pegs driven into cracks in the rocks and run through slits in the hide. The wheel and axle were entirely unknown, save in their most primitive form, the spindle. Power for doing work with the devices just described was derived from the muscle of the worker. The wind was utilized here and there, blowing upon a fixed mat erected for a sail, but nothing was known of shifting sails. The Indians made good use of fire in clearing ground for planting, in felling trees, excavating canoes, and making pitch and glue. Bellows were not used, but the blowtube existed. Water wheels were unknown, and in the matter of using nature's forces for work northern America was in a primitive state of culture. The special implements, tools, and utensils employed in the various aboriginal industries are enumerated below. They are also treated more fully in separate articles.

Agriculture.—Digging sticks, hardened in fire and sharpened, and often weighted; dibbles, hoes, scarecrows, harvesting devices, husking pegs, granaries, and caches were common. For harvesting both wild and cultivated produce various tribes had tongs for picking the cactus fruit, stone implements for opening hulls or shells, baskets for gathering, carrying and storing, poles for reaching fruit, harvesting apparatus for grass seed, wild rice, camas, wokas, coonti, maize, etc.

Bark work.—Peelers, shredders, twisters, sewing tools, pitching tools.

Boat building.—Axes, adzes, saws, borers, hammers, knives, pitch and paint brushes, and fire.

Carrying.—Packing baskets, hide cases, walking sticks, special costumes, and a provision of compact food, as pemmican, dried fish, and crisp bread. The making up of burdens into neat loads for handling and for the back was understood and further completed by means of headbands, breast straps, and shoulder straps. The dog was here and there a pack beast, and harness was devised.

Cooking.—Besides open roasting, grilling frames of wood, and pits for baking and steaming, there were stone slabs for parching seeds and for baking bread; pottery and baskets for boiling (the latter by the help of heated stones, and soapstone utensils for preparing meat and other food.

Curing food.—Drying frames, smoking devices.

Fishing.—Besides fishing implements proper, the fisher's outfit included canoes, paddles, weirs, dams, anchor stones, etc.

Plastic Art.—In the technic of this industry belong all tools and implements used in quarrying clays and preparing them for the potter, all devices employed in building up, smoothing, polishing and decorating ware, and the apparatus for burning.

Quarrying, mining and stone working.—Digging sticks, mauls, hammers, edge tools for making lamps, and dishes and other receptacles of soapstones, chipping and other shaping tools and implements, carrying apparatus, flakers, chippers, polishers.

Textile Industries.—All implements and tools needed in gathering roots, stems, and leaves as materials, and those used in preparing these for matting, bagging, basketry, blankets, robes, lacework, network, thread, string, and rope; finally, all inventions employed in manufacturing these products.

Whaling.—Suit of watertight clothing; kaiak and paddle; harpoon, with line; skin floats; lance.

Woodcraft.—Axe, knife, saw, adze, chisel, borers, rasps, polishers, paint brushes, rollers, moving and setting up devices.

For serving and consuming food, knives were necessary; spoons were fashioned of natural objects, especially of wood, horn, and gourd, but there were no forks or individual dishes or tables. Much food was consumed on the spot where it was found. The Indians had manifold apparatus for making, preserving, and using fire; for cooking, lighting, and heating. Shovels were used for baking bread. The outfit for harvesting and preparing acorns included gathering basket, for which the woman's hat was often used, carrying hamper, granary, hulling mill, mortar, hopper basket. meal mat, leaching pit, cooking basket, mush basket, and eating bowls. Milling implements in general included natural boulders and pebbles; mortars of wood, stone, bone, or hide; pestles of the same materials; metates of varying degrees of texture, with manos to correspond; baskets to serve as hoppers and to catch meal, and brooms. Hunters' implements included a vast number of accessory apparatus for making weapons effectual.

Devices for binding or permanently holding two parts together, pegs, lashings, and cement were used. In the absence of

metal and rattan, rawhide, sinew, roots of evergreen trees, splits of tough wood, pitch, and animal glue performed the necessary function. In the aboriginal economy no great stones were moved, but large logs were sometimes transported many miles.

Metric devices of the North Americans were very crude compared with modern standards but were exactly adapted to their needs. A man fitted his boat and all its appurtenances to his body, just as he did his clothing. The hunter, basket-maker, potter, tent-maker, weighed and measured by means of the same standard. For securing uniform thickness the N. W. Coast tribes bored holes through hulls of dugouts, and ran slender plugs into them, which were used as gauges. Usually the parts of the body were the only gauges.

Straighteners were made of wood, stone, horn, or ivory for bending wood and other substances to shape. Digging sticks, dibbles, and the whole class of implements for making holes in the ground were used also for working in quarries, for getting worms and the like from the beach or the earth, and for digging roots for food or for textile and other industrial purposes. Tongs were employed in moving hot stones, in gathering cactus fruit, and in capturing snakes.

Dwellings were of such varying types and forms that their construction in different areas required the services of different kinds of work—that of the tentmaker, the joiner, the mason, or the snow worker, with their different implements, including shovels, axes, trowels, adzes, levers, parbuckles, etc. (see *Architecture, Habitations*). The joiner's outfit included many devices, from those for hafting to those for house building, tent framing, boat fitting, and the use of roots and thongs. Puncheons were hewn out, but there was no mortising. Hafting, the joining of the working part of a tool to the manual part, was accomplished variously by driving in, groove, splice, socket, tongue-and-groove, or mortising, and the fastening was done with pegs or lashing.

For the shaping arts, the working of stone, wood, and other hard substances, the apparatus varied with the material, and consisted of knives, hammers, wedges, saws, files, polishers, borers, adzes, and chisels, made out of materials best suited always to their uses.

The propelling of all sorts of water craft was done by paddling, by poling, by dragging over mud, and by towing. No oars or rudders were used. Vessels were made watertight with pitch or by the swelling of the wood. The rope or rawhide line for dragging a canoe along shore is known as a cordelle, the French-Canadian term. Portage, the moving of a bark canoe from one body of water to another, was accomplished by carrying load and canoe separately, sliding the empty canoe over mud, or shooting rapids in it.

The making of snowshoes was an important occupation in the N., requiring great skill and manifold tools and devices. Ice and snow implements and utensils used in the higher latitudes include picks with ivory or stone blades, shovels with wooden blade and ivory edge, creepers for the boots, boat hooks for warding off and drawing canoes, sleds, and the indispensable snowshoes. The Eskimo were ingenious in devising such implements. They had shovels with edges of walrus ivory. walking sticks for going over the snow, snow goggles, snowshoes, and snow trowels and knives for housebuilding; also ice picks and crowbars and hooks and scoops for cutting and moving ice.

See *Arts and Industries*, and the subjects cited thereunder; also the articles describing special types of implements, tools, and utensils, and the materials from which they are made. (O. T. M.)

Incomappleux. See *Incomeneeanetook*, note.

Incomecanetook (*Income-can-étook*). Given by Ross (Advent., 290, 1847) as an Okinagan tribe.*

Indian. The common designation of the aborigines of America. The name first occurs in a letter of Columbus dated Feb., 1493, wherein the discoverer speaks of the Indios he had with him (F. F. Hilder in Am. Anthrop., n. s., I, 545, 1899). It was the general belief of the day, shared by Columbus, that in his voyage across the Atlantic he had reached India. This term, in spite of its misleading connotation, has passed into the languages of the civilized world: *Indio* in Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian; *Indien* in French; *Indianer* in German, etc. The term American Indian, for which it has been proposed to substitute *Amerind* (q.v.), is, however, in common use; less so the objectionable term redskins, to which correspond the French *Peaux-rouges*, the German *Rothhäute*. Brinton titled his

*Probably same as Incomappleux, name of a river falling into Upper Arrow lake, B.C.

book on the aborigines of the New World, "The *American* Race," but this return to an early use of the word *American* can hardly be successful. In geographical nomenclature the Indian is well remembered. There are Indian Territory, Indiana, Indianapolis, Indianola, Indio. Besides these, the maps and gazetteers record Indian arm, bay, bayou, beach, bottom, branch, brook, camp, castle, cove, creek, crossing, diggings, draft, fall, field, fields, ford, gap, grove, gulch, harbour, head, hill, hills, island, lake, mills, mound, mountain, neck, orchard, pass, point, pond, ridge, river, rock, run, spring, springs, swamp, town, trace, trail, valley, village, and wells, in various portions of Canada and the United States. The term Red Indian, applied to the Beothuk, has given Newfoundland a number of place names.

Many wild plants have been called "Indian" in order to mark them off from familiar sorts. Use by Indians has been the origin of another class of such terms.

The following plants have been called after the Indian.

Indian apple.—The May apple, or wild mandrake (*Podophyllum peltatum*).

Indian arrow.—The burning bush, or wahoo (*Euonymus atropurpureus*).

Indian arrow-wood.—The flowering dogwood or cornelian tree (*Cornus florida*).

Indian balm.—The erect trillium, or ill-scented wake-robin (*Trillium erectum*).

Indian bark.—The laurel magnolia, or sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*).

Indian bean.—(1) The catalpa, or bean-tree (*Catalpa catalpa*). (2) A New Jersey name of the groundnut (*Apios apios*).

Indian beard-grass.—The bushy beard-grass (*Andropogon glomeratus*).

Indian bitters.—A North Carolina name of the Fraser umbrella or cucumber tree (*Magnolia fraseri*).

Indian black drink.—The cassena, yaupon, black drink or Carolina tea (*Ilex cassine*).

Indian boys and girls.—A western name of the Dutchman's breeches (*Bikukulla cucullaria*).

Indian bread.—The tuckahoe (*Scelerotium giganteum*).

Indian bread-root.—The prairie turnip, or pomme blanche (*Psoralea esculenta*).

Indian cedar.—The hop-hornbeam, or iron-wood (*Ostrya virginiana*).

Indian cherry.—(1) The service-berry, or june-berry (*Amelanchier canadensis*). (2) The Carolina buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*).

Indian chickweed.—The carpet-weed (*Mollugo verticillata*).

Indian chief.—A western name of the American cowslip or shooting-star (*Dodecatheon meadia*).

Indian cigar tree.—The common catalpa (*Catalpa catalpa*), a name in use in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. See *Indian bean*, above.

Indian corn.—Maize (*Zea mays*), for which an early name was Indian wheat.

Indian cucumber.—*Medeola virginiana*, also known as Indian cucumber-root.

Indian cup.—(1) The common pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*). (2) The cup-plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*).

Indian currant.—The coral-berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*).

Indian dye.—The yellow puccoon, or orange-root (*Hydrastis canadensis*); also known as yellow-root.

Indian elm.—The slippery elm (*Ulmus fulva*).

Indian fig. (1) The eastern prickly pear (*Opuntia opuntia*). (2) *Cereus giganteus*, or saguaro, the giant cereus of Arizona, California, Mexico, and New Mexico.

Indian fog.—The crooked yellow stone-crop or dwarf house-leek (*Sedum reflexum*).

Indian gravel-root.—The tall boneset or joe-pye-weed (*Eupatorium purpureum*).

Indian hemp.—(1) The army-root (*Apocynum cannabinum*), called also black Indian hemp. (2) The swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*) and the hairy milk-weed (*A. pulchra*) called also white Indian hemp. (3) A West Virginia name for the yellow toad-flax (*Linaria linaria*), (4) The velvet-leaf (*Abutilon abutilon*), called also Indian mallow.

Indian hippo.—The bowman's root (*Porteranthus trifoliatus*), called also Indian physic.

Indian lemonade.—A California name, according to Bergen, for the fragrant sumac (*Rhus trilbata*).

Indian lettuce.—The round-leaved winter-green (*Pyrola rotundifolia*).

Indian mallow.—(1) The velvet-leaf (*Abutilon*), also known as Indian hemp. (2) The prickly sida (*Sida spinosa*).

Indian melon.—A Colorado name of a species of *Echinocactus*.

Indian millet.—The silky oryzopsis (*Oryzopsis cuspidata*).

Indian moccasin.—The stemless lady's-slipper or moccasin flower (*Cypripedium acaule*)

Indian mozemize, or moose misse.—The American mountain-ash or dogberry (*Sorbus americana*).

Indian paint.—(1) The strawberry-blite (*Blitum capitatum*). (2) The hoary puccoon (*Lithospermum canescens*). (3) A Wisconsin name, according to Bergen, for a species of *Tradescantia*. (4) Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), called red Indian paint. (5) The yellow puccoon (*Hydrastis canadensis*), called yellow Indian paint.

Indian paint-brush.—The scarlet painted cup (*Castilleja coccinea*).

Indian peach.—Ungrafted peach trees, according to Bartlett, which are considered to be more thrifty and said to bear larger fruit. In the South a specific variety of clingstone peach.

Indian pear.—The service-berry (*Amelanchier canadensis*), called also wild Indian pear.

Indian physic.—(1) The bowman's-root (*Porteranthus trifoliatus*), called also Indian hippo. (2) American ipecac (*Porteranthus stipulatus*). (3) Fraser's magnolia, the long-leaved umbrella-tree (*Magnolia fraseri*).

Indian pine.—The loblolly, or old-field pine (*Pinus taeda*).

Indian pink.—(1) The Carolina pink, or worm-grass (*Spigelia marylandica*). (2) The cypress-vine (*Quamoclit quamoclit*). (3) The fire pink (*Silene virginica*). (4) The cuckoo-flower, or ragged robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*). (5) The fringed milkwort, or polygala (*Polygala paucifolia*). (6) The scarlet-painted cup (*Castilleja coccinea*). (7) The wild pink (*Silene pennsylvanica*). (8) *Silene californica*.

Indian pipe.—The corpse-plant or ghost-flower (*Monotropa uniflora*).

Indian pitcher.—The pitcher-plant or side-saddle flower (*Sarracenia purpurea*).

Indian plaintain.—(1) The great Indian plaintain or wild collard (*Mesadenia reniformis.*) (2) The pale Indian plaintain (*M. atriplicifolia*). (3) The tuberous Indian plaintain (*M. tuberosa*). (4) The sweet-scented Indian plaintain (*Synosma suaveolens*).

Indian poke.—(1) American white hellebore (*Veratrum vivide*). (2) False hellebore (*V. woodii*).

Indian posey.—(1) Sweet life-everlasting (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*). (2) Large-flowered everlasting (*Anaphalis argaritacea*). (3) The butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*).

Indian potato.—(1) The groundnut (*Apios apios*). (2) A western name for the squirrel-corn (*Bikukulla canadensis*). (3) A California name, according to Bergen, for *Brodiæa capitata* but according to Barrett (inf'n, 1906) the term is indiscriminately given to many different species of bulbs and corms, which formed a considerable item in the food supply of the Californian Indians.

Indian puccoon.—The hoary puccoon (*Lithospermum canescens*).

Indian red-root.—The red-root (*Gyrotheca capitata*.

Indian rhubarb.—A Californian name, according to Bergen, for *Saxifraga peltata*.

Indian rice.—Wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*).

Indian root.—The American spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*).

Indian sage.—The common thoroughwort or boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*).

Indian shamrock.—The ill-scented wake-robin, or erect trillium (*Trillium erectum*).

Indian shoe.—The large yellow lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium hirsutum*).

Indian slipper.—The pink lady's-slipper, or moccasin-flower (*Cypripedium acaule*).

Indian soap-plant.—The soap-berry, or wild China-tree (*Sapindus marginatus*).

Indian strawberry.—The strawberry-blite (*Blitum capitatum*).

Indian tea.—Plants, the leaves, etc., of which have been infused by the Indians, and after them by whites; also the decoction made therefrom, for example, Labrador tea (*Ledum grælandicum*), which in Labrador is called Indian tea.

Indian tobacco.—(1) The wild tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*). (2) Wild tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*). (3) The plaintain leaf everlasting (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*). (4) A New Jersey name, according to Bartlett, of the common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*).

Indian turmeric.—The yellow puccoon, or orange-root (*Hydrastis canadensis*).

Indian turnip.—(1) The jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), also called three-leaved Indian turnip. (2) The prairie potato, or pomme blanche (*Psoralea esculenta*).

Indian vervain.—A Newfoundland name, according to Bergen, for the shining club-moss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*).

Indian warrior.—A California name for *Pedicularis densiflora*.

Indian weed.—An early term for tobacco.

Indian wheat.—An early term for maize, or Indian corn.

Indian whort.—A Labrador and Newfoundland name for red bearberry or kinnikinnik (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*).

Indian wickup.—The great willow-herb or fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), although Algonquian Indians called the basswood (*Tilia americana*) wickup.

There are, besides, the *Indian's dream,* the purple-stemmed cliff-brake (*Pellaea atropurpurea*), and the *Indian's plume,* Oswego tea (*Monarda didyma*).

Another series of terms in which the Indian is remembered is the following:

Indian bed.—A simple method of roasting clams, by placing them, hinges uppermost, on the ground, and building over them a fire of brushwood.

Indian bread.—Bread made of maize meal or of maize and rye meal.

Indian-corn hills.—(1) In Essex Co., Mass., according to Bartlett, hummocky land resembling hills of Indian corn. (2) Hillocks covering broad fields near the ancient mounds and earthworks of Ohio, Wisconsin, etc. (Lapham, Antiquities of Wisconsin).

Indian dab.—A Pennsylvania name for a sort of battercake.

Indian file.—Single file; the order in which Indians march.

Indian fort.—A name given to aboriginal earthworks in w. New York, in Ohio, and elsewhere.

Indian gift.—Something reclaimed after having been given, in reference to the alleged custom among Indians of expecting an equivalent for a gift or otherwise its return.

Indian giver.—A repentant giver.

Indian ladder.—A ladder made by trimming a small tree, the part of the branches near the stem being left as steps.

Indian liquor.—A Western term for whisky or rum adulterated for sale to the Indians.

Indian meal.—Maize or corn meal. A mixture of wheat and maize flour was called in earlier days "wheat and indian"; one of maize and rye flour, "rye and indian.

Indian orchard.—According to Bartlett, a term used in New York and Massachusetts to designate an old orchard of ungrafted apple trees, the time of planting being unknown.

Indian pipestone.—A name for catlinite, the stone of which tribes in the region of the upper Mississippi made their tobacco pipes.

Indian pudding.—A pudding made of cornmeal, molasses, etc.

Indian reservation or *reserve.*—A tract o land reserved by Government for the Indians.

Indian sign.—A Western colloquialism of the earlier settlement days for a trace of the recent presence of Indians.

Indian sugar.—One of the earlier names for maple sugar.

Indian summer.—The short season of pleasant weather usually occurring about the middle of November, corresponding to the European St. Martha's summer, or summer of All Saints (Matthews in Mon. Weather Rev., Jan., 1902.)

The name Indian appears sometimes in children's games (Chamberlain in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, xv, 107–116, 1902).

In Canadian-French the usual term applied to the Indian was "sauvage" (savage); and hence are met such terms as "botte sauvage," "traîne sauvage," "tabagane," "thé sauvage." The "Siwash" of the Pacific coast and in the Chinook jargon is only a corruption of the "sauvage" of French-Canadian voyageurs.

(A. F. C.)

Indian Affairs, Department of.* The development of the Department of Indian Affairs of Canada can be traced from the earliest Colonial times.

Late in the 17th century the British Government recognized the necessity of appointing a staff of Officers who could deal directly with the Indians and become specialists in diplomatic relations with them. We find the first special Commissioner to have been Arnout Cornelius Veile who was appointed a Commissioner to the Five Nations in 1689. The Government of the Colony of New York in 1696 appointed four Commissioners to superintend Indian Affairs, but the number had reached 30 in 1739. Such abuses had crept into the Commission that it was found necessary to place the power in the hands of a single individual. William Johnson, a man even then distinguished for his ability to control the aborigines was appointed by Governor Clinton in 1726. His methods of dealing with Indians moulded the whole policy and practice of the Department for 100 years, and it may be said that his influence has not yet ceased. At the Treaty of Paris there existed a strong Indian administration upon which the vast conquered territory could be grafted. Sir William Johnson extended the northern district and appointed a Deputy to carry on his well considered policy. At this time there were prob-

*Memorandum received from Mr. Frank Pedley, Deputy Minister, Dept. of Indian Affairs.

ably 40,000 Indians under his control. When Sir William Johnson died he was succeeded by Colonel Guy Johnson, his son-in-law, who was appointed temporarily by General Gage, and who was confirmed in the position on the 8th September, 1774. During the important period of the Revolution he was in charge of the Indian Department, and held the position until February, 1782, when he was suspended. It was certain that the Department required reorganization as irregularities had led to Sir Guy's suspension. He was succeeded by Sir John Johnson, son of Sir William, who, by Royal Commission, was appointed Superintendent General and Inspector General on the 14th March, 1782. He continued at the head of the Department although he was frequently an absentee from duty, until the 25th June, 1828, when the office was abolished. The head of the Department was then designated as Chief Superintendent and Major Darling was the first to occupy the new position. He received a salary of £600, and his headquarters were at Montreal. Subordinates throughout the country were responsible for the local administration but there was frequent friction between the civil and military authorities as to the responsibility for the conduct of Indian Affairs. The jurisdiction was clearly defined by a general order of the 13th August, 1816, in which the superintendence of the Indian Department and Indian Affairs was transferred to the Military Command. This Military administration lasted until the year 1830, when the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir George Murray, placed Indian Affairs in the hands of the Civil authorities dividing the country into two Departments, one for Upper and one for Lower Canada. At the head of the Department for Upper Canada was Sir John Colborne, his immediate subordinate being Colonel James Givins, Chief Superintendent. The Department for Lower Canada was administered by the Military Secretary of the Governor General at Quebec. When the change took place Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper occupied this position. Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Napier was the Secretary for Indian Affairs for Lower Canada and drew the pay of a Chief Superintendent. This organization continued until after the union of the Provinces. Following a report of the Royal Commission appointed by General Sir Charles Bagot in 1842, Indian Affairs were placed under the orders of the Civil Secretary of the Governor General, the two Provincial Departments were joined and the business was thereafter conducted from the seat of Government. The report recommended a special clerk as assistant to the Civil Secretary. Mr. George Varden, was the first occupant of this office. Shortly after, on the 1st July, 1845, the office of Chief Superintendent was abolished, the then occupant being Mr. Samuel P. Jarvis who had succeeded Colonel Givins. The administration by the Civil Secretary continued until the 1st July, 1860.

For over 200 years control of Indian Affairs had been maintained by the Imperial Government. The Indians were considered as adjuncts of the Military arm and until the third decade of the 19th century very little had been done by Government for their education. Missionaries and private individuals were the pioneers in evangelization and education. The chief duty of the Military Indian Department was to distribute the presents which the Indians had enjoyed from the earliest times and which were rewards for allegiance and inducements to loyalty. These presents were a heavy burden on the Imperial exchequer and caused friction between the Home Government and the provincial authorities. Careful investigation showed that they could not be continued in the best interests of the Indians and they were gradually diminished and finally done away with. The cessation of this responsibility on the part of the Imperial Government was synchronous with the assumption by the Provincial authorities of the responsibilities for Indian management. The administration of Indian Affairs was assigned to the Department of Crown lands by Act 23 Vic. Cap. 151, and all Indian funds at that time otherwise invested were capitalized and taken over by the Provincial Government. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, under the title of Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, administered the Department. The Hon. P. N. Vankonghnet, Hon. Geo. Sherwood, Hon. William McDougall, Hon. Alexander Campbell, successively occupied this position. The latter's term of office ceased with the old Province of Canada on the 30th June, 1867. After Confederation, Indian Affairs were attached to the Department of the Secretary of State by Act 31 Vic. Cap. 42, and the title of Superintendent of Indian Affairs was revived. Hon. H. L. Langevin, Hon. Joseph Howe, Hon. T. N. Gibbs, who were Secretaries of State, were also Superintendents General of Indian Affairs. When the Department of

Interior was created by 36 Vic. Cap. 24, Indian Affairs were attached to that Department and were conducted by the Minister of the Interior except between the 17th October, 1878, and the 4th August, 1885, when the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, President of the Privy Council, was Superintendent General. By Act 43 Vic., Cap. 28, which was assented to on the 7th May, 1880, Indian Affairs were constituted and organized as a separate Department. The Minister of the Interior or the head of any other Department appointed for that purpose by the Governor General in Council shall be the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. The office of Deputy Superintendent was created by Order-in-Council, 17th March, 1862, and Mr. William Spragge occupied that position until his death 16th April, 1874, when he was succeeded by Mr. Lawrence Vankonghnet who administered until his superannuation, 10th October, 1893. His successors in office have been Mr. Hayter Reed, Mr. James A. Smart, and Mr. Frank Pedley.

Intietook (*Inti-etook*). Given by Ross (Advent., 290, 1847) as an Okinagan tribe.

Inugsulik. A summer settlement of the Aivilirmiut Eskimo on the N. coast of Repulse bay, N. Hudson bay.

Enook-sha-lig.—Ross, Second Voy., 430, 1835. **Inugsulik.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Inuhksoyistamiks. (*In-uhk'-so-yi-stam-iks*, 'long tail lodge poles'). A band of the Kainah division of the Siksika.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892.

Inuissuitmiut. An Eskimo tribe that occupied Depot id. and the adjacent coast of Hudson bay before 1800. The last descendant died some years ago.—Boas in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xv, 6, 1901.

Inuksikahkopwaiks (*I-nuk-si'-kah-kopwa-iks*, 'small brittle fat'). A division of the Piegan Siksika.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 225, 1892.

Inuksiks ('small robes'). A former division of the Piegan Siksika.

A-mīks'-eks.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862. **I-nuks'-iks.**—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892. **Little Robes.**—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. 1850, 144, 1851. **Small Robes.**—Grinnell, op. cit., 225.

Invention. In the language of the Patent Office, "an invention is something new and useful." The word applies to the apparatus of human activities and to the processes involved. The life of culture from the lowest savagery to the highest civilization is an increase in the artificialities of life. There were no tribes in America without culture, and the lowest of them had inventions. For instance, the Fuegians had learned to convert the fish-spear into a barbed harpoon by fastening the detachable head, which was set loosely in the socket, to the end of a shaft by means of a short piece of rawhide. They had also invented a canoe of bark made in three pieces. When they wished to move to a new bay or inlet between which and the last there was a dangerous headland, they could take the canoe apart, carry it over the intervening mountain, and unite the parts by lashing, covering the joints with pitch. The most ingenious savages on the continent, however, were the Eskimo, all of whose apparatus used in their various activities show innumerable additions and changes, which are inventions. They lived surrounded by the largest animals in the world, which they were able to capture by their ingenuity. Their snow domes, waterproof clothing, skin canoes, sinew-backed bows, snowshoes, traps and snares in myriad varieties, some of which they shared with neighbouring Indian tribes, amaze those who study them. Among other ingenious devices which would pass under the name of inventions are: the use of skids by the N. W. Coast natives for rolling logs into place in building their immense communal dwellings; the employment of the parbuckle to assist in the work of moving logs; the use of a separate fly of rawhide at the top of the tipi, which could be moved by means of a pole with one end resting on the ground, so that the wind would not drive the smoke back into the tipi; driving a peg of known length into the side of a canoe as a gauge for the adzeman in chipping out the inside; the boiling of food in baskets or utensils of wood, gourd, or rawhide, by means of hot stones; the attachment of inflated seal-skins to the end of a harpoon line to impede the progress of game through the water after it was struck; the sinew-backed bow, which enabled the Eskimo hunter to employ brittle wood for the rigid portion and sinew string for propulsion; The continuous motion spindle; the reciprocating drill; the sand saw for hard stone, and all sorts of signalling and sign language.

Consult Mason (1) Aboriginal American Mechanics, Mem. Internat. Cong. Anthrop., Chicago, 1894; (2) Origins of Invention, 1895;

McGuire, A Study of the Primitive Methods of Drilling, Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1894, 1896; Holmes, development of the Shaping Arts, Smithson. Rep. 1902. See also the various Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

(O. T. M.)

Ipoksimaiks (*I'-pok-si-maiks*, 'fat roasters') A division of the Piegan.

E-pōh'-si-mīks.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862 (='the band that fries fat'). **Fat Roasters.**—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Ih-po'-se-mä.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1877 (='web-fat'). **I'-pok-si-maiks.**—Grinnell, op. cit., 209.

Iroquoian Family. A linguistic stock consisting of the following tribes and tribal groups: the Hurons composed of the Attignaouantan (Bear people), the Attigneenongnahac (Cord people), the Arendahronon (Rock people), the Tohontaenrat (Atahontaenrat or Tohontaenrat, White-eared or Deer people), the Wenrohronon, the Ataronchronon, and the Atonthrataronon (Otter people, an Algonquian tribe); the Tionontati or Tobacco people or nation; the confederation of the Attiwendaronk or Neutrals, composed of the Neutrals proper, the Aondironon, the Ongniarahronon, and the Atiragenratka (Atiraguenrek); the Conkhandeenhronon; the Iroquois confederation composed of the Mohawk, the Oneida, the Onondaga, the Cayuga, and the Seneca, with the Tuscarora after 1726; and, in later times, the incorporated remnants of a number of alien tribes, such as the Tutelo, the Saponi, the Nanticoke, the Conoy, and the Muskwaki or Foxes; the Conestoga or Susquehanna of at least three tribes, of which one was the Akhrakouaehronon or Atrakouaehronon; the Erie or Cat nation of at least two allied peoples; the Tuscarora confederation composed of several leagued tribes, the names of which are now unknown; the Nottaway; the Meherrin; and the Cherokee composed of at least three divisions, the Elati, the Middle Cherokee, and the Atali; and the Onnontioga consisting of the Iroquois-Catholic seceders on the St. Lawrence.

Each tribe was an independent political unit, except those which formed leagues in which the constituent tribes, while enjoying local self-government, acted jointly in common affairs. For this reason there was no general name for themselves common to all the tribes.

Jacques Cartier, in 1534, met on the shore of Gaspe basin people of the Iroquoian stock, whom, in the following year, he again encountered in their home on the site of the city of Quebec. He found both banks of the St. Lawrence above Quebec, as far as the site of Montreal, occupied by people of this family. He visited the villages Hagonchenda, Hochelaga, Hochelayi, Stadacona, and Tutonaguy. This was the first known habitat of an Iroquoian people. Champlain found these territories entirely deserted 70 years later, and Lescarbot found people roving over this area speaking an entirely different language from that recorded by Cartier. He believed that this change of languages was due to "a destruction of people," because, he writes, "some years ago the Iroquois assembled themselves to the number of 8,000 men and destroyed all their enemies, whom they surprised in their enclosures." The new language which he recorded was Algonquian, spoken by bands that passed over this region on warlike forays.

The early occupants of the St. Lawrence were probably the Arendahronon and Tohontaenrat, tribes of the Hurons. Their lands bordered on those of the Iroquois, whose territory extended westward to that of the Neutrals, neighbours of the Tionontati and western Huron tribes to the N. and the Erie to the S. and W. The Conestoga occupied the middle and lower basin of the Susquehanna S. of the Iroquois. The N. Iroquoian area, which Algonquian tribes surrounded on nearly every side, therefore embraced nearly the entire valley of the St. Lawrence, the basins of lake Ontario and lake Erie, the S. E. shores of lake Huron and Georgian bay, all of the present New York state except the lower Hudson valley, all of central Pennsylvania, and the shores of Chesapeake bay in Maryland as far as Choptank and Patuxent rs. In the S. the Cherokee area, surrounded by Algonquian tribes on the N., Siouan on the E., and Muskhogean and Uchean tribes on the S. and W., embraced the valleys of the Tennessee and upper Savannah rs. and the mountainous part of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Alabama. Separated from the Cherokee by the territory of the eastern Siouan tribes was the area occupied by the Tuscarora in E. North Carolina and by the Meherrin and Nottaway N. of them in S. E. Virginia.

The northern Iroquoian tribes, especially the Five Nations so called, were second to no other Indian people N. of Mexico in political organization, statecraft, and military prowess. Their leaders were astute diplomats, as the

wily French and English statesmen with whom they treated soon discovered. In war they practised ferocious cruelty toward their prisoners, burning even their unadopted women and infant prisoners; but, far from being a race of rude and savage warriors, they were a kindly and affectionate people, full of keen sympathy for kin and friends in distress, kind and deferential to their women, exceedingly fond of their children, anxiously striving for peace and good will among men, and profoundly imbued with a just reverence for the constitution of their commonwealth and for its founders. Their wars were waged primarily to secure and perpetuate their political life and independence. The fundamental principles of their confederation, persistently maintained for centuries by force of arms and by compacts with other peoples, were based primarily on blood relationship, and they shaped and directed their foreign and internal polity in consonance with these principles. The underlying motive for the institution of the Iroquois league was to secure universal peace and welfare (*ne'' skěñ'no^{n}'*) among men by the recognition and enforcement of the forms of civil government (*ne'' gā'i'hwiio*) through the direction and regulation of personal and public conduct and thought in accordance with beneficent customs and council degrees; by the stopping of bloodshed in the blood-feud through the tender of the prescribed price for the killing of a co-tribesman; by abstaining from eating human flesh; and, lastly, through the maintenance and necessary exercise of power (*ne'' gă' shăsdo^{n}''sä'*), not only military but also magic power believed to be embodied in the forms of their ceremonial activities. The tender by the homicide and his family for the murder or killing by accident of a co-tribesman was twenty strings of wampum—ten for the dead person, and ten for the forfeited life of the homicide.

The religious activities of these tribes expressed themselves in the worship of all environing elements and bodies and many creatures of a teeming fancy, which, directly or remotely affecting their welfare, were regarded as man-beings or anthropic personages endowed with life, volition, and peculiar individual *orenda*, or magic power. In the practice of this religion, ethics or morals, as such, far from having a primary had only a secondary, if any, consideration. The status and personal relations of the personages of their pantheon were fixed and regulated by rules and customs similar to those in vogue in the social and political organization of the people, and there was, therefore, among at least the principal gods, a kinship system patterned on that of the people themselves.

The mental superiority of the Hurons (q.v.) over their Algonquian neighbours is frequently mentioned by the early French missionaries. A remainder of the Tionontati, with a few refugee Hurons among them, having fled to the region of the upper lakes, along with certain Ottawa tribes, to escape the Iroquois invasion in 1649, maintained among their fellow refugees, a predominating influence. This was largely because, like other Iroquoian tribes, they had been highly organized socially and politically, and were therefore trained in definite parliamentary customs and procedure. The fact that, although but a small tribe, the Hurons claimed and exercised the right of lighting the council fire at all general gatherings, shows the esteem in which they were held by their neighbours. The Cherokee were the first tribe to adopt a constitutional form of government, embodied in a code of laws written in their own language in an alphabet based on the Roman characters adapted by one of them, though, in weighing these facts, their large infusion of white blood must be considered.

The social organization of the Iroquoian tribes was in some respects similar to that of some other Indians, but it was much more complex and cohesive, and there was a notable difference in regard to the important position accorded the women. Among the Cherokee, the Iroquois, the Hurons, and probably among the other tribes, the women performed important and esssential functions in their government. Every chief was chosen and retained his position, and every important measure was enacted by the consent and co-operation of the child-bearing women, and the candidate for a chiefship was nominated by the suffrages of the matrons of this group. His selection by them from among their sons had to be confirmed by the tribal and the federal councils respectively, and finally he was installed into office by federal officers. Lands and houses belonged solely to the women.

All the Iroquoian tribes were sedentary and agricultural, depending on the chase for only a small part of their subsistence. The northern tribes were especially noted for their skill in fortification and house-building. Their so-called castles were solid log structures, with

platforms running around the top on the inside, from which stones and other missiles could be hurled down upon besiegers.

For the population of the tribes composing the Iroquoian family see *Iroquois* and the descriptions of the various Iroquoian tribes.

(J. N. B. H.)

>**Chelekees.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., app., 472, 1878 (or Cherokees). >**Cherokees.**—Gallatin in Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 89, 306, 1836 (kept apart from Iroquois, though probable affinity asserted); Bancroft, Hist. U. S., III, 246, 1840; Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, V, 401, 1847; Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, xcix, 77, 1848; Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 58, 1856 (a separate group, perhaps to be classed with Iroquois and Sioux); Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 401, 1853; Latham, Opuscula, 327, 1860; Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., app., 460, 472, 1878 (same as Chelekees or Tsalagi—"apparently entirely distinct from all other American tongues"). >**Cheroki.**—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 24, 1884; Gatschet in Science, 413, Apr. 29, 1887. =**Huron-Cherokee.**—Hale in Am. Antiq., 20, Jan., 1883 (proposed as a family name instead of Huron-Iroquois; relationship to Iroquois affirmed). <**Huron-Iroquois.**—Bancroft, Hist. U. S., III, 243, 1840. >**Irokesen.**—Berghaus (1845), Physik. Atlas, map, 17, 1848; ibid., 1852. ×**Irokesen.**—Berghaus, Physik. Atlas, map, 72 1887, (includes Kataba and said to be derived from Dakota). =**Iroquoian.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 77, 1891. >**Iroquois.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 21, 23, 305, 1836 (excludes Cherokee); Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, V, 381, 1847 (follows Gallatin); Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, xcix, 77, 1848 (as in 1836); Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 401, 1853. Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 58, 1856; Latham, Opuscula, 327, 1860; Latham, Elements Comp. Philol., 463, 1862. >**Tschirokies.**—Berghaus (1845), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1848. >**Wyandot-Iroquois.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., app., 460, 468, 1878.

Iroquois (Algonkin: *Iriⁿakhoiw*, 'real adders,' with the French suffix *-ois*). The confederation of Iroquoian tribes known in history among other names, by that of the Five Nations, comprising the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, and Seneca. Their name for themselves as a political body was *Oñgwanonsioñni*', 'we are of the extended lodge.' Among the Iroquoian tribes kinship is traced through the blood of the woman only; kinship means membership in a family, and this in turn constitutes citizenship in the tribe, conferring certain social, political, and religious privileges, duties and rights which are denied to persons of alien blood; but, by a legal fiction embodied in the right of adoption, the blood of the alien may be figuratively changed into one of the strains of the Iroquoian blood, and thus citizenship may be conferred on a person of alien lineage. In an Iroquoian tribe the legislative, judicial and executive functions are usually exercised by one and the same class of persons, commonly called chiefs in English, who are organized into councils. There are three grades of chiefs. The chiefship is hereditary in certain of the simplest political units in the government of the tribe; a chief is nominated by the suffrages of the matrons of this unit, and the nomination is confirmed by the tribal and the federal councils. The functions of the three grades of chiefs are defined in the rules of procedure. When the five Iroquoian tribes were organized into a confederation, its government was only a development of that of the separate tribes, just as the government of each of the constituent tribes was a development of that of the several clans of which it was composed. The government of the clan was a development of that of the several brood families of which it was composed, and the brood family, strictly speaking, was composed of the progeny of a woman and her female descendants, counting through the female line only; hence the clan may be described as a permanent body of kindred, socially and politically organized, who trace actual and theoretical descent through the female line only. The simpler units surrendered part of their autonomy to the next higher units in such wise that the whole was closely interdependent and cohesive. The establishment of the higher unit created new rights, privileges, and duties. This was the principle of organization of the confederation of the five Iroquoian tribes. The date of the formation of this confederation (probably not the first, but the last of a series of attempts to unite the several tribes in a federal union) was not earlier than about the year 1570, which is some 30 years anterior to that of the Huron tribes.

The Delawares gave them the name Mingwe. The northern and western Algonquians called them Nadowa, 'adders.' The Powhatan called them Massawomekes. The English knew them as the Confederation of the Five Nations, and, after the admission of the Tuscarora in 1722, as the Six Nations. Moreover, the names Maqua, Mohawk, Seneca, and Tsonnontowan, by which their leading tribes were called, were also applied to them collectively. The League of the Iroquois, when first known to Europeans, was composed of the five tribes, and occupied the territory extending from the E. watershed of lake Champlain to the W. watershed of Genesee r., and from the Adirondacks southward to the ter-

ritory of the Conestoga. The date of the formation of the league is not certain, but there is evidence that it took place about 1570, occasioned by wars with Algonquian and Huron tribes. The confederated Iroquois immediately began to make their united power felt. After the coming of the Dutch, from whom they procured firearms, they were able to extend their conquests over all the neighbouring tribes until their dominion was acknowledged from the Ottawa r. to the Tennessee and from the Kennebec to Illinois r. and lake Michigan. Their westward advance was checked by the Chippewa; the Cherokee and the Catawba proved an effectual barrier in the S., while in the N. they were hampered by the operations of the French in Canada. Champlain on one of his early expeditions joined a party of Canadian Indians against the Iroquois. This made them bitter enemies of the French, whom they afterwards opposed at every step to the close of the French régime in Canada in 1763, while they were firm allies of the English. The French made several attempts through their missionaries to win over the Iroquois, and were so far successful that a considerable number of individuals from the different tribes, most of them Mohawk and Onondaga, withdrew from the several tribes and formed Catholic settlements at Caughnawaga and St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence, and Oka, on the Ottawa. The tribes of the league repeatedly tried, but without success, to induce them to return, and finally, in 1684, declared them to be traitors. In later wars the Catholic Iroquois took part with the French against their former brethren. On the breaking out of the American Revolution the League of the Iroquois decided not to take part in the conflict, but to allow each tribe to decide for itself what action to take. All the tribes, with the exception of the Oneida and about half of the Tuscarora, remained loyal to the British Crown. After the revolution the Mohawk and Cayuga, with other loyalist Iroquoian tribes, after several temporary assignments, were finally settled by the Canadian government on a reservation on Grand r., Ontario, where they still reside, although a few individuals emigrated to Gibson, Bay of Quinte and Delaware, Ont., and to Caughnawaga, Que. All the Iroquois in the United States are on reservations in New York, with the exception of the Oneida, who are settled near Green Bay, Wis. The so-called Seneca of Oklahoma are composed of the remnants of many tribes, among which may be mentioned the Conestoga and Hurons, and of emigrants from all the tribes of the Iroquoian confederation. It is very probable that the nucleus of these Seneca was the remnant of the ancient Erie. The Catholic Iroquois of Caughnawaga, St. Regis, and Oka, although having no connection with the confederation, supplied many recruits to the fur trade, and a large number of them have become permanently resident among the northwestern tribes of the United States and Canada.

The number of the Iroquois villages varied greatly at different periods and from decade to decade. In 1657 there were about 24, but after the conquest of the Erie the entire country from the Genesee to the w. watershed of lake Erie came into possession of the Iroquoian tribes, which afterwards settled colonies on the upper waters of the Allegheny and Susquehanna and on the N. shore of lake Ontario, so that by 1750 their villages may have numbered about 50. The population of the Iroquois also varied much at different periods. Their constant wars greatly weakened them. In 1689 it it was estimated that they had 2,250 warriors, who were reduced by war, disease and defections to Canada, to 1,230 in 1698. Their losses were largely made up by their system of wholesale adoption, which was carried on to such an extent that at one time their adopted aliens were reported to equal or exceed the number of the native Iroquois. Disregarding the extraordinary estimates of some early writers, it is evident that the modern Iroquois, instead of decreasing in population, have increased, and number more at present than at any former period. On account of the defection of the Catholic Iroquois and the omission of the Tuscarora from the estimates it was impossible to get a statement of the full strength of the Iroquois until within recent times. About the middle of the 17th century the Five Nations were supposed to have reached their highest point, and in 1677 and 1685 they were estimated at about 16,000. In 1689 they were estimated at about 12,850, but in the next 9 years they lost more than half by war and by desertions to Canada. The most accurate estimates for the 18th century gave to the Six Nations and their colonies about 10,000 or 12,000 souls. In 1774

they were estimated at 10,000 to 12,500. In 1911 they numbered about 16,000, including more than 3,000 mixed-bloods, as follows:

In Ontario: Iroquois and Algonkin at Watha (Gibson), 130 (about one-half Iroquois); Mohawk of the Bay of Quinte, 1,343; Oneida of the Thames, 777; Six Nations on Grand r., 4,299 (Mohawk, 1,867; Oneida, 362; Onondaga, 367; Tuscarora, 421; Cayuga, 1,063; Seneca, 219). In Quebec: Iroquois of Caughnawaga, 2,240; of St. Regis, 1,515; of Lake of Two Mountains, 434. There are also Iroquois in the Michel reserve, w. of Edmonton, Alta. It is interesting to note that they are the descendants of the voyageurs of the North West and Hudson's Bay companies. Total in Canada, about 10,738.

The Iroquois of New York in 1904 were distributed as follows: Onondaga and Seneca on Allegany res., 1,041; Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca on Cattaraugus res., 1,456; Oneida on Oneida res., 150; Oneida and Onondaga on Onondaga res., 513; St. Regis res., 1,208; Cayuga and Seneca on Tonawanda res., 512; Onondaga and Tuscarora on Tuscarora res., 410. Total, 5,290.

In 1905 there were also 366 Indians classed as Seneca under the Seneca School, Okla.

The Algonquian and other Indians included with the Iroquois are probably outnumbered by the Caughnawaga and others in Alberta who are not separately enumerated.

The following villages were Iroquois, but the particular tribes to which they belonged are either unknown or are collective: Adjouquay, Allaquippa, Anpuaqun, Aquatsagana, Aratumquat, Awegen, Blackleg's Village, Buckaloon, Cahunghage, Canowdowsa, Caughnawaga, Chartierstown, Chemegaide, Chenango, Chinklacamoose, Chugnut, Churamuk, Codocoraren, Cokanuck, Conaquanosshan, Conejoholo, Conemaugh, Conihunta, Connosomothdian, Conoytown (mixed Conoy and Iroquois), Coreorgonel (mixed), Cowawago, Cussewago, Ganadoga, Ganagarahhare, Ganasarage, Ganeraske, Ganneious, Gannentaha, Glasswanoge, Goshgoshunk (mixed), Grand River Indians, Hickorytown (mixed), Janundat, Jedakne, Johnstown, Jonondes, Juniata, Juraken (2), Kahendohon, Kanaghsaws, Kannawalohalla, Kanesadageh, Karaken, Karhationni, Karhawenradon, Kayehkwarageh, Kaygen, Kenté, Kickenapawling, Kiskiminetas Kittaning, Kuskuski (mixed), Lawunkhannek, Logstown, Loyalhannon (?), Mahusquechikoken, Mahican, Mahoning, Manckatawangum, Matchasaung, Middletown, Mingo Town, Mohanet, Nescopeck, Newtown (4 settlements), Newtychaning, Octageron, Ohrekionni, Onaweron, Onkwe Iyede, Opolopong, Oquaga, Osewingo, Oskawaserenhon, Ostonwackin, Oswegatchie, Otiahanague, Otskwirakeron, Ousagwentera, Owego, Paille Coupée, Pluggy's Town, Punxatawney, Runonvea, Saint Regis, Sawcunk, Schoharie, Schohorage, Sconassi, Scoutash's Town, Sevegé, Sewickly's Old Town, Shamokin, Shannopin, Shenango, Sheshequin, Sheoquage, Sittawingo, Skannayutenate, Skehandowa, Solocka, Swahadowri, Taiaiagon, Tewanondadon, Tioga, Tohoguses Cabins, Tonihata, Tullihas, Tuscarora, Tuskokogie, Tutelo, Unadilla, Venango, Wakitomica, Wakerhon, Wauteghe, Yoghroonwago, Youcham. Catholic missions among the Iroquois were: Caughnawaga, Indian Point, La Montagne, La Prairie, Oka, Oswegatchie, St. Regis, and Sault-au-Recollet. For the other Iroquois settlements, see under the several tribal names.

(J. N. B. H.)

Acquinoshionee.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 517, 1853. **Acquinushionee.**—Schoolcraft in Proc. N. Y. Hist. Soc., 80, 1844. **Aganuschioni.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Agoneaseah.**—Ibid. **Agonnonsionni.**—Charlevoix (1744) quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. v, 3, 1848. **Agonnousioni.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Agonnsionni.**—Clark, Onondaga, I, 19, 1849. **Akononsionni.**—Brinton, Lenape Leg., 255, 1885. **Akwinoshioni.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 138, 1857. **Aquanoschioni.**—Barton, New Views, app., 7, 1798. **Aquanuschioni.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. v, 4, 1848. **Aquanuschionig.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 309, 1816. **Aquinoshioni.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 188, 1857. **Aquinushionee.**—Ibid., III, 532, 1853. **Caenoestoery.**—Schuyler (1699) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 563, 1854. **Canaghkonje.**—Dellius (1697), ibid., 280. **Canaghkouse.**—Ibid. **Cannassoone.**—Doc. of 1695, ibid., 122. **Cannissoone.**—Ibid., 120. **Cannossoene.**—Goy. of Can. (1695), ibid., 122, note. **Canossoené.**—Doc. of 1695, ibid., 120. **Canossoone.**—Ibid. **Canton Indians.**—Fletcher (1693), ibid., 33. **Coenossoeny.**—Ibid., 563, note. **Confederate Indians.**—Johnson (1760), ibid., VII, 432. **Confederate Nations.**—Mt. Johnson conf. (1755), ibid., VI, 983, 1855. **Confederates.**—Johnson (1763), ibid., VII, 582, 1856. **Erocoise.**—Morton (*ca.* 1650) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 34, 1853. **Five Canton Nations.**—Jamison (1696) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 235, 1854. **Five Indian Cantons.**—Hunter (1711), ibid., v. 252, 1855. **Five Mohawk Nations.**—Carver, Trav., 173, 1778. **Five Nations.**—Andros (1690) in R. I. Col. Rec., III, 284, 1858. **Gwhunnughshonee.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Haughgoghnuchshionee.**—Ibid., 185. **Hirocoi.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 215, 1855. **Hiroquais.**—Ibid., 205 (first applied by French to both Hurons and Iroquois). **Hiroquois.**—Jes. Rel. for 1632, 14, 1858. **Ho-de'-no-sau-nee.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 51, 1851. **Ho-di-no^{n}'syo^{n}'ni'.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1886 ('they are of the house': own name

Seneca form). **Honontonchionni.**—Millet (1693) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 78, 1854. **Hotinnonchiendi.**—Jes. Rel. for 1654, 11, 1858. **Hotinnonsionni.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 205, 1855. **Hotinonsionni.**—Bruyas (*ca.* 1700) quoted in Charlevoix, New France, II, 189, note, 1866 (Mohawk form). **Hyroquoise.**—Sagard (1636) in note to Champlain, Œuv., III, 220, 1870. **Hyroquoyse.**—Ibid. **Inquoi.**—Boyd, Ind. Local Names, 1885 (misprint). **Irecoies.**—Lovelace (1670) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 190, 1853. **Irequois.**—Brickell, N. C., 283, 1737. **Iriquoi.**—Boyd, Ind. Local Names, 30, 1885. **Iriquois.**—Thornton in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 175, 1857. **Irocois.**—Champlain (1603), Œuv., II, 9, 1870. **Irocquois.**—Doc. of 1666 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 134, 1853. **Irognas.**—Rasle (1724) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 246, 1819. **Irokesen.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 303, 1816 (German form). **Ironois.**—Hennepin, Cont. of New Discov., map, 1698. **Iroquaes.**—Bayard (1698) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 353, 1854. **Iroque.**—Smith (1799) quoted by Drake, Trag. Wild., 254, 1841. **Iroquese.**—Hennepin (1683) quoted by Harris, Voy. and Trav., II, 906, 1705. **Iroqueze.**—Harris, ibid., I, 811 1705. **Iroquiese.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 19, 1698. **Iroquoi.**—Baraga, Eng.-Otch. Dict., 147, 1878. **Iroquois.**—Jes. Rel. for 1645, 2, 1858. **Iroquos.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. v, 41, 1848. **Irriquois.**—Pike, Trav., 130, 1811. **Irroquois.**—Talon (1671) in Margry, Déc., I, 100, 1875. **Irroquoys.**—La Montagne (1658) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 89, 1881. **Ke-nunctioni.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 174, 1829. **Konoshioni.**—Gale, Upper Miss., 159, 1867. **Konossioni.**—Dellius (1694) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 78, 1854. **Konungzi Oniga.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 309, 1816. **Let-e-nugh-shonee.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Mahongwis.**—Rafinesque, Am. Nations, I, 157, 1836. **Masawomekes.**—Smith (1629), Va., I, 120, 1819. **Massawamacs.**—Keane in Stanford Compend., 521, 1878. **Massawomacs.**—Jefferson, Notes, 279, 1825. **Massawomecks.**—Strachey, (*ca.* 1612), Va., 40, 1849, **Massawomees.**—Rafinesque, introd. to Marshall, Ky., I, 33, 1824. **Massawomekes.**—Smith (1629), Va., I, 74, 1819. **Massawonacks.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 130, 1857. **Massawonaes.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Massowomeks.**—Smith (1629), Va., I, 119, 1819. **Mat-che-naw-to-waig.**—Tanner, Narr., 316, 1830 ('bad snakes': Ottawa name for the Iroquois, in contradistinction to the Hurons, called the 'good snakes'). **Matchinadoaek.**—La Hontan (1703) quoted by Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 264, 1816 ('bad people': Algonquian name). **Mengua.**—Heckewelder (1819) quoted by Thompson, Long Id., I, 767, 1843. **Mengues.**—Bozman, Md., II, 481, 1837. **Menguy.**—Rafinesque, introd. to Marshall, Ky., I, 31, 1824. **Mengwe.**—Heckewelder (1819) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 216, 1859. **Mengwee.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Mengwi.**—Rafinesque, Am. Nations, I, 157, 1836. **Messawomes.**—Am. Pion., II, 189, 1843. **Minckquas.**—Smitt (1660) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 164, 1881. **Mincquaas.**—Doc. of 1660, ibid., 184. **Mingaes.**—Doc. of 1659, ibid., 106. **Mingoe.**—Conestoga council (1721) quoted by Proud, Penn., II, 132, 1797. **Mingos.**—Homann Heirs map, 1756. **Mingwee.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Minquaas.**—Doc. of 1660 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 181, 1881 (also applied to the Mingo on Ohio r., on map in Mandrillon, Spectateur Américain, 1785). **Minquaes.**—Doc. of 1658, ibid. 95. **Minquas.**—Van der Donck (1656) quoted by Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 51, 1872. **Mungwas.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 147, 1855 (Chippewa name, and may mean the Mundua). **Nädo-wage'.**—Morgan in N. Am. Rev., 52, 1870. **Nadowaig.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 39, 1855. **Nadowas.**—Schoolcraft, Pers. Mem., 446, 1851. **Nâdowé.**—Baraga, Engl.-Otch. Dict., 147, 1878 (Chippewa name). **Nah-dah-waig.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 193, 1855. **Nahdooways.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 32, 1861. **Nahdoways.**—Ibid., 111. **Natuági.**—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 61, 1884 (Creek name). **Naud-o-waig.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 83, 1885. **Naudoways.**—Tanner, Narr., 88, 1830. **Nautowaig.**—Ibid., 316 (Ottawa name). **Nautowas.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 304, 1853. **Nautoway.**—Tanner, Narr., 310, 1830. **Nod-o-waig.**—U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 90, 1850. **Nodoways.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 149, 1852. **Nodswaig.**—U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 83, 1850. **Notinnonchioni.**—Millet (1693) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 79, 1854. **Nottawagees.**—Glen (1750), ibid., VI, 588, 1855. **Nottawegas.**—Mitchel in Hist. Mag., 1st s., IV, 358, 1860. **Notteweges.**—McCall, Hist. Ga., I, 243, 1811. **Oñ-gwă-no^{n}'syo^{n}'ni'.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1886 (Seneca form). **Rodinunschiouni.**—Colden (1727) quoted in Charlevoix, New France, II, 189, note, 1866. **Sechs Nationen.**—Güssefeld, map, 1784 (German: Six Nations'). **Six Allied Nations.**—Sharpe (1754) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., V, 16, 1836. **Six Nations.**—Albany conf. (1724) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 713, 1855. **Trokesen.**—Heckewelder (1819) quoted by Thompson, Long Id., I, 76, 1843 (Dutch form; misprint). **Troquois.**—Gorges (1658) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 66, 1847 (misprint). **Tudamanes.**—Barcia, Ensayo, 16, 1723. **Wassawomees.**—Rafinesque, introd. to Marshall, Ky., I, 33, 1824. **Yä^{n}kwă-nä^{n}-'syäñ-ni'.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1886 (Tuscarora form). **Yrocois.**—Champlain (1632), Œuv., V, pt. 2, 46, 1870. **Yrokoise.**—Vaudreuil (1760) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 1092, 1858. **Yroquois.**—Champlain (1632) ,Œuv., V, pt. 2, 47, 1870.

Iroquoise Chippeways. The Catholic Iroquois and Nipissing settled at Oka, Quebec.—Schermerhorn (1812) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 11, 1814.

Isalwakten. A body of Salish of Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.

Isalwakten.—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878. **Isalwalken.**—Ibid., 138, 1879.

Isamis. A body of Salish of Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff., 78, 1878.

Isamuck. A body of Salish of Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.

Isammuck.—Can. Ind. Aff., 138, 1879. **Isamuck.**—Ibid., 78, 1878.

Isisokasimiks (*I-sis'-o-kas-im-iks*, 'hair shirts'). A division of the Kainah.

Hair Shirts.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892. **I-sis-'o-kas-im-iks.**—Ibid. **The Robes with Hair on the outside.**—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. 1850, 144, 1851.

Isle aux Tourtes (French: 'turtle-dove island'). A French Sulpitian mission station,

probably on Ottawa r., Quebec, begun for the Algonkin and Nipissing about 1720, but shortly afterward removed to Oka, q.v.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 333, 1855.

Isle of St. Johns. A village or resort of a band of Micmac, probably in Nova Scotia,* in 1760.—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. 1st s., x, 115, 1809.

Islets de Jeremie. An Indian mission, probably Montagnais, on the lower St. Lawrence, Quebec, in 1863.—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 179, 1863.

Islyamen. A village W. of the Tlaamen and N. of Texada id., on the mainland of British Columbia.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Isquepah. A Sumas village on the N. bank of Fraser r., Brit. Col., opposite the lake. —Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Istsikainah (*Is-tsi'-kai-nah*, 'woods Bloods') A division of the Kainah.

Is-tsi'-kai-nah.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892. **Woods Bloods.**—Ibid.

Itamamiou. A Montagnais mission in 1854, E. of Natashkwan, on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, Quebec.

Itamameou.—Arnaud (1854) in Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 178, 1863. **Itamamiou.**—Hind, ibid., 180.

Itijarelling. A summer settlement of Padlimiut Eskimo on Exeter sd., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Itivimiut. ('people of the farther side,' so called by the Eskimo of Labrador proper). A tribe of Ungava Eskimo inhabiting the E. coast of Hudson bay, from lat. 53° to 58°; pop. estimated at 500. These people hunt in the interior half-way across the peninsula, continually scouring the coast for seal and the plains and hills for caribou to obtain necessary food and clothing.

Itivimiut.—Turner in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., II, 99, 1888. **Thiviment.**—Boas in Am. Antiq., 40, 1888 (misprint).

Itliok. A Squawmish village community on the left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.

Ītlī'ōq.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900. **Yītlē'q.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Itscheabine. A division of the Assiniboin, numbering 850, including 250 warriors, in 100 tipis, when seen by Lewis and Clark in 1804, at which time they roved on the headwaters of the Souris, Qu'Appelle, and Assiniboine rs., in Canada and the United States. In 1808, according to Henry (Coues, New Light, II, 522, 1897), they were at enmity with the Dakota, Shoshoni, and with some of the Arikara and other tribes, but were friendly with the Cree. They lived by hunting, conducting trade with the Hudson's Bay, Northwest, and X. Y. fur companies. They are said to have paid little attention to their engagements and were great drunkards. In 1853 they numbered 10 lodges under chief Les Yeux Gris. (F. W. H.)

Gens de Feuilles.—Lewis and Clark, Exped., I, 217, 1893. **Gens de la Feuille.**—Badin (1830) in Ann. de la Prop. de la Foi, IV, 536, 1843 (same?). **Gens des fees or Girls.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 104 1905 (given as traders' nickname). **Gens des filles.**—Maximilian, Trav., 194, 1843. **Gens des Tee.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, op. cit. **Girls' band.**—Hayden quoted by Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 222, 1897. **Itscheabinè.**—Maximilian, op. cit. **Little Girl Assiniboines.**—Coues, Henry and Thompson Jour. (1808), II, 522, 1897. **Na-co'-tah O-see-gah.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, op. cit. **Osgeegah.**—Ibid. **We-che-ap-pe-nah.**—Denig (1853) quoted by Dorsey, op. cit. **Wi-ic'-ap-i-nah.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 387, 1862. **Witci^{n}ya^{n}pina.**—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 223, 1897.

Ittatso. The principal village of the Ucluelet (q.v.) on Ucluelet arm of Barkley sd., W. coast of Vancouver id.—Can. Ind. Aff., 263, 1902.

Jack Indians. An unidentified tribe mentioned by Dobbs (Hudson Bay, 13, 1744), who states that in 1731, they came to trade at the mouth of Albany river, Ontario. Named as distinct from Moose River Indians (Monsoni), Sturgeon Indians (Nameuilini), and French Indians.

Jackquyome (*Jack-quy-ome*). A body of Salish of Kamloops agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 257 in 1884, when their name appears for the last time.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1884, 188.

Jatonabine ('people of the rocks'). An Assiniboin band living in 1808 in N. W. Manitoba, and having 40 tipis.

E-an-to-ah.—Denig quoted by Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 222, 1897 ('Stone Indians': "the original appellation for the whole nation"). **Eascab.**—Franklin, Narr., 104, 1823. **Gens de Roche.**—Ibid., 306. **Gens des Roches.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 387, 1862. **Gens des rosches.**—U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 289, 1854. **I'-aŋ-to'-an.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 387, 1862. **Ie-ska-pi.**—Am. Natur., 829, 1882. **I^{n}ya^{n}to^{n}wa^{n}.**—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 223, 1897 (= 'stone village'). **Jatonabinè.**—Maximilian, Trav., 194, 1843. **Rocks.**—Larpenteur (1829), Narr., I, 109, 1898. **Stone Indians.**—Maximilian, Trav., 194, 843 (so called by the English).

*The French called the present Prince Edward Island, Ile St. Jean.

Jones, Peter (Kahkewaquonaby, Kahkewagwonnaby). A mixed-blood Missisauga chief, missionary, and author; born Jan. 1, 1802, died June 29, 1856. His father was a white man of Welsh descent named Augustus Jones, who maintained the closest friendship with Brant during the latter's life. Peter's mother was Tuhbenahneeguay, daughter of Wahbanosay, a chief of the Missisauga of Credit. Peter and his brother John were born at the extreme w. end of lake Ontario, on a tract of land known as Burlington heights. He remained with his tribe, following their customs and accompanying them on their excursions, until his 16th year, when his father, who was then a government surveyor, had him baptized by Rev. Ralph Leeming, an English Episcopal minister, at the Mohawk church on Grand r., near Brantford, Ont. Having professed religion at a camp meeting held near Ancaster, Ont., and taken an active part in the religious exercises of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Peter was sent on a missionary tour, in 1827, to lake Simcoe, lake St. Clair, Muncey, and other points in w. Ontario, although not yet ordained. He had by this time entered upon his literary work, as in this year was published a hymn book translated by him into Chippewa. He was constituted a deacon of the Wesleyan Methodist conference in 1830, and as minister by Rev. George Marsden at the Toronto conference in 1833. The remainder of his life was devoted chiefly to missionary work among the Missisauga and Chippewa, and to some extent among the Iroquois. His position as a Christian pastor and ruling chief of his tribe gave him great influence, not only among his own people, but among all the Chippewa tribes. He visited England and New York, and made repeated journeys to Toronto in the prosecution of his work and in behalf of his people. It was largely through his efforts that the titles of the Credit Indians to their lands were perfected. Although inured to out-door life and of a somewhat robust frame, his constitution began to yield to excessive exposures, resulting in his death near Brantford, in 1856. A monument was erected to his memory, in 1857, with the inscription: "Erected by the Ojibeway and other Indian tribes to their revered and beloved chief, Kahkewaquonaby (the Rev. Peter Jones)." A memorial tablet was placed by his family in the Indian church at the New Credit settlement.

Ryerson (Ojebway Indians, 18, 1861) describes Jones as "a man of athletic frame, as well as of masculine intellect; a man of clear perception, good judgment, great decision of character; a sound preacher, fervent and powerful in his appeals; very well informed on general subjects, extensively acquainted with men and things." His wife was an English woman, who with 4 sons survived him. His seventh son, Peter E. Jones, who bore his father's name (Kah-ke-wa-quo-na-by), was editor of a periodical, *The Indian*, published at Hagersville, Ont., in 1885-86.

In addition to the volume of hymns, first printed in 1829, republished in 1836, and in various enlarged editions in later years, Jones translated also into Chippewa a volume of Additional Hymns (1861), an Ojibway Spelling Book (1828), Part of the New Testament (1829) The First Book of Moses (1835), and Part of the Discipline of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada (1835). He also wrote the Life and Journals of Kah-ke-wa-quo-na-by (Rev. Peter Jones), 1860, and a History of the Ojebway Indians, with Especial Reference to their Conversion to Christianity, 1861. Consult Pilling, Bibliog. Algonq. Lang., Bull. B. A. E., 1891.

Kaake (*Qā'āqē*). A Salish tribe which formerly occupied the S. E. coast of Valdez id., Brit. Col., and spoke the Comox dialect. It is now extinct.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Kaayahunik. A Squawmish village on the w. bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Brit. Adm. chart, No. 1917.

Kabahseh ('sturgeon'). A gens of the Abnaki.

Kä-bäh'-seh.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 174, 1877. **Kabasa.**—J. Dyneley Prince, inf'n, 1905 (modern St. Francis Abnaki form).

Kadadjans (*Q!adadja'ns*, said to be applied to a person who gets angry with another and talks of him behind his back; a backbiter). A town of the Hagilanas of the Haida, on the N. W. end of Anthony id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., on which also stood the town of Ninstints.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Kadusgo (*Q!ā'dAsgo*). A Haida town or camp on Louise id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col., at the mouth of a creek bearing the same name, which flows into Cumshewa inlet from the s. The family which occupied it

came to be called Kadusgo-kegawai ('those born at Kadus-go').—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Kadusgo-kegawai (*Q!ā'dᴀsgo qē'ǫawa-i*, 'those born at Kadusgo creek'). A family belonging to the Raven clan of the Haida, residing in the town of Kloo, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. The name was derived from that of an old camping place on the N. side of Louise id., and the people claimed descent from the Hlgahetgu-lanas of Old Gold Harbour; but until recent years they occupied a low position socially. At present they form one of the most numerous of the surviving family groups of the tribe. (J. R. S.)

K"adas ke'ē'owai.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 25, 1898. **Q!ā'dᴀsǫo qē'ǫawa-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905.

Kae (*Qā-i*, 'sea-lion town'). A former Haida town on Skotsgai bay, above Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Kaiahl-lanas, who took their name from the place before they moved to Kaisun. (J. R. S.)

Kagials-kegawai (*Qā'gials qē'ǫawa-i*, 'those born at Kagials'). An important family of the Raven clan of the Haida, which derives its name from a reef near Lawn hill, at the mouth of Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., where some of the people formerly lived. A second name was Łqe'nołlā'nas, 'people of [the town of] Cumshewa,' whence one portion of the Kagials-kegawai is said to have moved. Their own town was Skedans, and their chief was one of the most influential on the islands. Subdivisions of the family were the Kils-haidagai and Kogaahl-lanas, the latter being of low social rank. The Kagials-kegawai claim to have sprung from a woman who floated ashore at Hot Springs id. in a cockleshell. They were closely connected with the Tadji-lanas, who appear to have originated in the same locality. (J. R. S.)

K'agyalsk'ē'owai.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 1898. **Łqe'nołlā'nas.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905. **Qā'gials qē'ǫawa-i.**—Ibid. **Tlk'înotl lā'nas.**—Boas, op. cit.

Kahlguihlgahet - gitinai (*Qałguī'-łgā'xet gîtîna'-i*, 'the Pebble-town Gîtî'ns living on the side of the town up the inlet'). A small branch of a Haida family called Hlgahet-gitinai living on the w. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 284, 1905.

Kahligua - haidagai (*Qā'łiguaxā'-idᴀqa-i*, 'people living at the end of the town up the inlet'). A subdivision of the Stawas-haidagai, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida in Brit. Col., so named from the position of their houses in the town.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Kahmitaiks ('buffalo dung'). A division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.

Buffalo Dung.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Kah'-mi-taiks.**—Ibid., 209.

Kaiahl-lanas (*Qā'-iał lā'nas*, 'people of sea-lion town'). A family of the Eagle clan of the Haida, so called from the town which they formerly occupied on Skotsgai bay, near Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. After difficulties with their neighbours they moved to the W. coast, where they built the town of Kaisun. The remnant is now at Skidegate. They claimed community of origin with the Kona-kegawai, Djiguaahl-lanas, and Stawas-haidagai. (J. R. S.)

K'ai'atl lā'nas.—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 1898. **Qā'-iał lā'nas.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905. **Qā'-ita lā'nas.**—Ibid.

Kaiak, kayak. The men's boat of the Eskimo of N. E. North America, from *qajaq* (*q*=German *ch*), the name in the eastern dialects of the Eskimo language. (A. F. C.)

Kaidju (*Qai'dju*, 'songs-of-victory town'). A Haida town on a point opposite Danger rocks, Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., occupied by the Tadji-lanas. The Kaidju-kegawai, a subdivision of the Tadji-lanas, took its name from this town.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Kaidju. A Haida town in Hewlett bay, on the E. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Kas-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Kaidjudal (*Qai'djudal*). A former Haida town on Moresby id., opposite Hot Spring id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Huldanggats.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Kaidju-kegawai (*Qai'dju qē'ǫawa-i* those born at Songs-of-victory town'). A subdivision of the Tadji-lanas, a family belonging to the Gunghet-haidagai (Ninstints people) of the Haida of British Columbia.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905.

Kaigani (*K!aigā'ni*). A division of the Haida, living in Alaska. Their name is derived from that of a camping place or summer settlement where they were accustomed to assemble to meet incoming vessels and to trade with the whites. The Kaigani emigrated from the N. W. end of Queen Charlotte ids. between 150 and 200 years ago, drove the Tlingit (Koluschan) from the s. end of Prince of Wales id., and took possession of their towns. The most important of these settlements were Sukwan, Klinkwan, Howkan, and Kasaan, which bear their old Tlingit names. The last three are still inhabited. Like many Tlingit tribes, but unlike other Haida, the Kaigani subdivisions often took their names from the name given to some individual house. About 1840 the population was estimated at 1,735. According to Petroff's report (10th Census, Alaska) they numbered 788 in 1880; in 1890 the population was given as 391. Their present number probably does not exceed 300.

(J. R. S.)

Kaiaganies.—Halleck (1869) in Morris, Resources of Alaska, 67, 1879. **Kaigan.**—Terry in Rep. Sec. War, I, 40, 1868–69. **Kaigani.**—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 104B, 1880. **Kegarnie.**—Dunn, Hist. Oregon, 281, 1844. **Kiganis.**—Duflot de Mofras, Oregon, I, 335, 336, 1844. **Kigarnee.**—Ludewig, Aborig. Lang. America, 157, 1860. **Kigenes.**—Am. Pioneer, II, 189, 1843. **Kygani.**—Dall in Proc. A. A. A. S., 269, 1869. **Kyganies.**—Scouler in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., I, 219, 1841. **Kygany.**—Gibbs after Anderson in Hist. Mag., 74, 1863. **Kygargey.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 489, 1855 (after Work, 1836–41). **Kygarney.**—Kane, Wand. N. A., app., 1859 (after Wark, 1836-41).

Kaiihl-lanas (*Qai-îl lā'nas*). A subdivision of the Dostlan-lnagai, a family group of the Haida, named from a camping place on the W. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.

(J. R. S.)

Kainah (*Ah-kai-nah*, 'many chiefs,' from *a-kai-im* 'many,' *ni'-nah* 'chiefs'). A division of the Siksika (q. v.), or Blackfeet, now living on a reservation under the Blood agency in southern Alberta, between Belly and St. Mary rs.; area 540 sq. m. The subtribes or bands are Ahkaiksumiks, Ahkaipokaks, Ahkotashiks, Ahkwonistsists, Anepo, Apikaiyiks, Aputosikainah, Inuhksoyistamiks, Isisokasimiks, Istsikainah, Mameoya, Nitikskiks, Saksinahmahyiks, Siksahpuniks, and Siksinokaks. According to the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1858, there were then 300 tipis and 2,400 persons. In 1911 there were 1,122 persons on the reservation.

Bloodies.—Hind, Red R. Exped., 157, 1860 (so called by half-breeds). **Blood Indians.**—Writer of 1786 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., III, 24, 1794. **Blood People.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 289, 1871. **Blut Indianer.**—Walch, map, 1805 (German form). **Ede-but-say.**—Anon. Crow MS. vocab., B. A. E. (Crow name). **Gens du Sang.**—Duflot de Mofras, Expl., II, 342, 1844. **Indiens du Sang.**—Ibid., 339. **Kaënna.**—Maximilian, Travels, 245, 1843. **Kahna.**—Ibid. **Kai'-e-na.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 256, 1862. **Kaimè.**—Browne in Beach, Ind. Miscel., 81, 1877. **Kai'-na.**—Clark Wissler, inf'n, 1905 (Piegan dialectic form). **Kai'nau.**—Tims, Blackfoot Gram. and Dict., 113, 1889 (Siksika name). **Kainœ'-koon.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, I, 170, 1824 (own name). **Kam'-ne.**—Hayden, op. cit., 402 (Crow name). **Ke'na.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 219, 1846 (sing., Keneku'n). **Ki-nä.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 289, 1871 (trans.: 'high minded people'). **Kine-ne-ai-koon.**—Henry, MS. vocab., 1808. **Ki'-no.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1877. **Meethco-thinyoowuc.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, I, 170, 1824. **We'-wi-ca-ṡa.**—Cook, Yankton MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882 (Yankton name).

Kaisun (*Qai'sun*). A former Haida town on the N. W. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. It belonged to the Kaiahl-lanas, who settled there after moving from Skidegate inlet, but before that time the Kas-lanas are said to have occupied it. By the whites Kaisun was sometimes called Gold Harbour, or, to distinguish it from the town afterward built on Maude id. by the west-coast people, Old Gold Harbour; but this term is properly applicable to Skaito, a camp on Gold Harbour, itself occupied by Haida from all parts of the Queen Charlotte ids. during the time of the gold excitement. Kaisun is the Kish-a-win of John Wark's list, which was accredited by him with 18 houses and 329 people in 1836–41. Since the old people can still remember 17 houses, Wark's figures would appear to be trustworthy. The few survivors of Kaisun now live at Skidegate.

(J. R. S.)

Kaishun.—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 168, 1880. **K'ai's'un.**—Boas, Twelfth Report N.W. Tribes Canada, 24, 1880. **Kaiswun Hāadē.**—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895. **Kish-a-win.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 489, 1855 (after Wark, 1836–41). **Qai'sun.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 287, 1905.

Kakake. Given as the Pigeon-hawk gens of the Chippewa, but really the Raven (Kagigi) gens of that tribe.

Kagagi.—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Ka-kaik.**—Tanner, Narr., 314, 1830 ('hen hawk'). **Ka-kake'.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877 ('pigeon hawk').

Kakapoya ('inside fat.'—Morgan). Given as a division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika. Perhaps the same as Inuksikahkopwaiks, q.v.

Inside Fat.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1877. **Ka-ka'-po-ya.**—Ibid.

Kakawatilikya (*Qā" qawatilik'a*). A gens of the Tsawatenok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Kakekt (*Xāx'ēqt*). An extinct Salish tribe which formerly lived at cape Lazo, E. coast of Vancouver id., and spoke the Comox dialect. Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Kakouchaki (from *kakow*, 'porcupine'). A small Montagnais tribe formerly living on lake St. John, Quebec. They frequently visited Tadoussac with other northern tribes and were occasionally visited in their country by the missionaries.

Kacouchakhi.—Can. Ind. Aff., 40, 1879. **Kak8azakhi.**—Jes. Rel. for 1641, 57, 1858. **Kakouchac.**—Ibid., 1672, 44. **Kakouchakhi.**—Ibid., 1643, 38. **Kakouchaki.**—Champlain, Œuvres, II, 21, note, 1870. **Nation des Porc epics.**—Jes. Rel. for 1638, 24, 1858. **Nation of the Porcupine.**—Winsor, Cartier to Frontenac, 171, 1894. **Porcupine Tribe.**—Charlevoix, Hist. N. France, II, 118, 1866.

Kaksine (*Qāk'sinē*). A Squawmish village community on Mamukum cr., left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Kalokwis (*Qā'logwis* 'crooked beach'). A village of the Tlauitsis on Turnour id., Brit. Col. It was the legendary home of the Kwakiutl tribe at which all the transformations of animals took place.

Kā-loo-kwis.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 72. **Kar-luk-wees.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 229, 1887. **Qā'logwis.**—Boas, inf'n, 1906 (='crooked beach'). **Qalukwis.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., op. cit.

Kalulaadlek (*Kalulaā'LEX*, 'small house of owl'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on the E. side of Fraser r., about 24 m. above Yale, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900.

Kamloops ('point between the rivers'). A village at the junction of South Thompson and North Thompson rs., Brit. Col., occupied by Shuswap Salish; pop. 242 in 1911. It gave its name to Kamloops Indian agency.

Kam-a-loo'-pa.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. II, 7 (native name). **Kameloups.**—De Smet, Oregon, Miss. 100, 1847. **Kamloops.**—Cox, Columbia River, II, 87, 1831. **Salst Kamlúps.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Okinagan name, from Sälst, 'people').

Kammuck. A former body of Salish of Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.

Kammack.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1879, 138. **Kammuck.**—Ibid., 1878, 79.

Kanatiochtiage ('place of wild rice'). A former Iroquois settlement or village on the N. shore of lake Ontario, inhabited chiefly by "Dowaganhaes" and reputed to be "near the Sennekes [Seneca] country." It was situated near Tchojachiage, or approximately on the site of Darlington or Port Hope, in Durham county, Ontario. Three nations, composing 16 "castles," came to settle there by Iroquois permission. (J. N. B. H.)

Ganadatsiagon.—Frontenac (1673) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 112, 1855. **Ganatcheskiagon.**—Ibid., note. **Ganatoheskiagon.**—Ibid. **Kanatiochtiage.**—Doc. of 1700, ibid., IV, 694, 1854.

Kandoucho. A former village of the Neutrals in Ontario, near the Huron country.

Kandoucho.—Jes. Rel. for 1641, 75, 1858. **Tous les Saints.**—Ibid. (mission name).

Kangertloaping ('remarkable fiord'). A summer settlement of Okomiut Eskimo of Saumia, at the head of an inlet emptying into Cumberland sd., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Kangertluk ('fiord'). A spring and fall settlement of Iglulirmiut Eskimo on N. Melville penin. near the Fox channel coast, N. Hudson bay.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Kangertlukdjuaq ('great fiord'). A summer settlement of Okomiut Eskimo of Saumia, at the head of an inlet emptying into Cumberland sd., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Kangertlung ('fiord'). A summer settlement of Talirpia Okomiut Eskimo on the s.w. coast of Cumberland sd., Baffin id.—Boas in 6th Rep. Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Kangguatl-lanas (*Qā'ñguaL lā'nas*). An extinct subdivision of the Stustas, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida of British Columbia. (J. R. S.)

K'anguatl lā'nai.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 22, 1898. **Qă'ñguaL lā'nas.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Kanghishunpegnaka ('those who wear crow feathers in their hair'). A division of the Sihasapa or Blackfoot Sioux.

Kaŋǵi-śuŋ-pegnaka.—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 219, 1897. **Ka^{n}xi-cŭ^{n}-pegnaka.**—Ibid.

Kangivamiut ('people at the head'). A subtribe of the Sunkinimiut Eskimo living in the region of George r., N. Ungava, Que.

Kangivamiut.—Boas in 6th Rep., B. A. E., map, 1888. **Kan'gûkɬlua'luksoagmyut.**—Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 176, 1894 (='people of the great bay'). **Kañûktlualuksoagmyut.**—Turner in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., V, 99, 1888.

Kangmaligmiut ('distant ones'). An Arctic Eskimo tribe between Manning pt. and Herschel id. The name has been attached to different local groups all the way from pt. Hope to Mackenzie r.

Kadjakians.—Rink in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., xv, 240, 1886. **Kakmalikg.**—Zagoskin, Descr. Russ. Poss. Am., pt. I, 74, 1847. **Kangiugdlit.**—Rink, op. cit., 240. **Kangmali-enyuin.**—Richardson, Polar Regions, 300, 1861. **Kangmaligmeut.**—Murdoch in Ninth Rep. B. A. E., 46, 1892. **Kăngmāli'gmūt.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 10, 1877. **Kangmaliinnuin.**—Simpson quoted by Dall, ibid. **Kangmalik.**—Woolfe in 11th Census, Alaska, 130, 1893. **Kangnialis.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 517, 1878. **Kanmali-enyuin.**—Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 46, 1892. **Kûñmû'd'lĭñ.**—Ibid., 43, 46. **Western Mackenzie Innuit.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 12, 1877 (collective term including Kopagmiut and Kangmaligmiut).

Kangormiut ('goose people'). A tribe of Central Eskimo living in Victoria island, Franklin, N.W.T.

Kang-orr-Mœoot.—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, II, 43, 1824. **Kanq-or-mi-ut.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 362, 1851. **Kañρ-meut.**—Petitot in Bib. Ling. et Ethnol. Am., III, 11, 1876 (Chiglit name). **White-Goose Eskimos.**—Franklin, op. cit., 42.

Kanhada (*G'anhádа*, meaning obscure). One of the 4 clans or phratries into which all Indians of the Chimmesyan stock are divided. It is also applied specifically to various local subdivisions of the clan. One such is found in the Niska town of Lakkulzap and one in each of the Kitksan towns.—Kitwingach, Kitzegukla, and Kishpiyeoux.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49–50. 1895,

Kanlax (*Nxō'istEn*, 'the point'). An Upper L'Illooet town at the junction of Bridge and Fraser rs., interior of British Columbia; pop. 94 in 1911.

Bridge river.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1904, pt. 2, 72, 1905. **Kan-lax'.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. II, 44. **Nxō'istEn.**—Boas, inf'n, 1906.

Kapachichin ('sandy shore'). A Ntlakyapamuk town on the w. side of Fraser r., about 28 m. above Yale, Brit. Col.; pop. 52 in 1901.

Kapatci'tcin.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **Kapatsitsan.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1901, pt. II, 164. **Klapatcī'tcin.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Kopachichin.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **North Bend.**—Teit, op. cit. (name given by whites).

Kaparoktolik. A summer settlement of Tununirusirmiut Eskimo near the entrance to Ponds inlet, Baffin island.—M'Clintock, Voy. of Fox, 162, 1859.

Kapaslok (*K'apaslōq*, 'sand roof'). A village of Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., above Suk, Brit. Col. It was formerly a large settlement.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Kapiminakouetiik. Mentioned in the Jesuit Relations (26, 1646) as a tribe living at some distance N. of Three Rivers, Que. Doubtless Montagnais, and possibly the Papinachois, q. v.

Kapkapetlp (*Qapqapēllp*, 'place of cedar' [?]). A Squawmish village community at Point Grey, Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Karhadage ('in the forest.'—Hewitt). An unidentified tribe, band, or village, probably in Canada, with which the Iroquois affirmed they had made peace in 1701. Mentioned with the Chippewa, Missisauga, Nipissing and others (Livingston in N.Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 899, 1854). Cf. *Karhagaghrooney, Karigouistes, Karrihaet.* (J. M.)

Karhagaghrooney (*Karhagaronon*, 'people of the woods'). According to Sir Wm. Johnson a name applied by the Iroquois to wandering Indians N. of Quebec; but as he suggests Carillon on Ottawa r. as the best point for a post of trade with them, they were probably more to the westward. Dobbs placed them N. of lake Huron. The term is a collective one, referring to wandering bands of different tribes, possibly to the Têtes de Boule, and to those called O'pimittish Ininiwac by Henry.

Karhagaghrooneys.—Johnson (1764) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 658, 1856. **Kirhawguagh Roanu.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 28, 1744.

Kariak. A summer settlement of Aivilirmiut Eskimo on Lyon inlet, N. end of Hudson bay.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., 450, 1888.

Karigouistes. The name given by the Iroquois to the Catholic Indians of Canada, probably more especially to the Caughnawaga. The name seems to have reference to a long dress, possibly the gowns worn by the priests. (J. N. B. H.)

Caraguists.—Colden (1727), Five Nations, 163, 1747. **Karigouistes.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, III, 200, 1753. **Karig8stes.**—Dellins (1694) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 95, 1854.

Karmakdjuin (*Qarmaqdjuin*, 'large huts'). A summer settlement of the Akudnirmiut Eskimo on Home bay, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 441, 1888.

Karmakdjuin. A village of Padlimiut Eskimo on the coast just N. of Exeter sd., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Karmang (*Qarmang*, 'hut'). A summer settlement of Talirpingmiut Okomiut Eskimo at the N.W. end of Nettilling lake, W. of Cumberland sd., Baffin id.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E.., map,1888.

Karrihaet. Given as the name of a tribe, probably in Canada, with whom the Iroquois made peace in 1701. Mentioned with the Chippewa, Missisauga, Nipissing, and others. —Livingston (1701) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 899, 1854. Cf. *Karigouistes, Karhadage*.

Karsukan. A spring settlement of Okomiut Eskimo of Saumia, on the coast of Baffin island, N. of Cumberland sd.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Karusuit ('the caves'). A village of the Talirpingmiut Okomiut Eskimo on Nettilling fiord, W. shore of Cumberland sd.; pop. 29 in 1883.

Kaiossuit,—Boas in Deutsche Geog. Blätt., VIII, 32, 1885. **K'arussuit.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., no. 80, 70, 1885. **Kemasuit.**—Kumlien in Bull. Nat. Mus., no. 15, 15, 1879. **Kemesuit.**—Ibid. **Kimmocksowick.**—Wareham in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XII, 24, 1842. **Qarussuit.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 426, 1888.

Kaska. Given by Dawson (Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 199B, 1889) as a division of the Nahane, comprising the Achetotena (Etchareottine) and Dahotena (Etagottine) tribes. They are described as undersized and of poor physique, have the reputation of being timid, and are lazy and untrustworthy, but are comparatively prosperous, as their country yields good furs in abundance. According to Morice (Trans. Can. Inst., VII, 519, 1892-93), however "Kaska is the name of no tribe or subtribe, but McDame cr. is called by the Nahane Kasha . . . and this is the real word which, corrupted into *Cassiar* by the whites, has since a score of years or more served to designate the whole mining region from the Coast range to the Rocky mts., along and particularly to the N, of the Stikine r." The name Kaska is not recognized by the Indians themselves, who form the third division of Morice's classification of the Nahane. They number about 200. (A. F. C.)

Kas-lanas (*Q!ās lā'nas*, 'pitch-town people') A family of the Raven clan of the Haida. They inhabited the W. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col., had no crests like the other Haida divisions, and were regarded as barbarous by the latter. Their principal town was in Tasu harbour.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Kassigiakdjuak (*Qassigiaqdjuaq*). A winter settlement of Nugumiut Eskimo on Frobisher bay, S.E. Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A. E., map, 1888.

Kasta (*Q!ā'sta*). A legendary Haida town on Copper bay, Moresby id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. It was named for the creek (Skidegate cr.), which ran near it, and was occupied by the Daiyuahl-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Kastitchewanuk. A Cree band on Albany r., N. Ontario, in 1770.—Hutchins (1770) in Richardson, Arctic Exped., II, 37, 1851.

Katagemane (*Kä-ta'-gemă-ne*, 'starving'). Given by Morgan (Anc. Soc., 171, 1877) as a division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika, q. v.

Katana (*K!ā'tana*). A former Haida town on Louise id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col., in possession of the Kagials-kegawai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Katernuna (perhaps jargon 'Kater land'). A Talirpingmiut Eskimo village of the Okomiut tribe on Cumberland sd., Baffin island.—Howgate, Cruise of Florence, 84, 1879.

Kathlaram. A body of Salish formerly under Fraser superintendency, British Columbia; now no longer officially reported.

Kathlaram.—Canadian Ind. Aff., 79, 1878. **Kathlarem.**—Ibid., 138, 1879.

Katluchtna ('lovers of glass beads'). A Knaiakhotana clan.—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 407, 1851.

Katsey. A Cowichan tribe occupying the villages of Seltsas and Shuwalethet, on Pitt lake and river emptying into the lower Fraser Brit. Col.; pop. 78 in 1911.

Kaitze.—Brit. Adm. Chart, no. 1917. **Katezie.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1878, 79. **Katsey.**—Can. Ind. Rep. 1901, pt. 2, 158. **Katzie.**—Ibid., 14, II, 1911. **K'ē'ētsē.**—Boas in Rep. 64th Meeting Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894. **Ke'tsī.**—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902.

Katshikotin. A part of the Hankutchin living on Yukon r., a short distance below Fortymile r., near the Yukon-Alaska boundary.

Ka-tshik-otin.—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can. for 1888, 202B, 1889. **Klat-ol-klin.**—Schwatka, Rep. on Alaska, 86, 1885 (name given by Russian half-breeds).

Katzik. Two Indian settlements on the s. bank of lower Fraser r., below Sumas lake, Brit. Col. (Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872). Perhaps the name refers to the Katsey tribe. *Hatzic* is a railway station on Can. Pac. ry.

Kaudjukdjuak (*Qaudjuqdjuaq*). A winter settlement of the Akudnirmiut Eskimo between Frobisher bay and Cumberland sd., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., map, 1888.

Kauldaw. The Kitksan division and town lying farthest inland toward the headwaters of Skeena r., under the Babine and Skeena River agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 37 in 1911.

Culdoah.—Horetzky, Canada on Pac., 212, 1874. **Gal-doe.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 431, 1896. **Gal Doe.**—Ibid., 252, 1891. **Gol-doe.**—Ibid., 280, 1894. **Kaldoe.**—Ibid., 415, 1898. **Kaul-daw.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 278, 1897. **Kuldo.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Kuldoe.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 160, 1901. **Kuldōs.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884.

Kaumauangmiut (from the lake of the same name, around which they chiefly dwell). An Eskimo tribe in S. E. Baffin island, probably closely related to the Nugumiut.

Karmowong.—Hall, Arctic Researches, 294, 1865. **Kaumanang.**—Boas in Deutsche Geog. Blätt., VIII, 32, 1885 (misprint). **K'aumauangmiut.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., no. 80, 70, 1885. **Quaumauangmiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 421, 1888.

Kauten (*Kau'ten*). A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A.A.S., 474, 1900.

Kawas (*K!ā'was*, 'fish eggs'). A subdivision of the Stustas, an important family of the Eagle clan of the Haida. One of their chiefs is said to have been blown across to the Stikine country, where he became a chief among the Stikine. (J. R. S.)

K'ā'was.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 22, 1898. **K!ā'was.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905. **Kouas.**—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895.

Kawchodinne (*ka* 'hare,' *cho* 'great,' *dinne* 'people': 'people of the great hares'). An Athapascan tribe dwelling N. of Great Bear lake, Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., on Mackenzie r., the lakes E. of it, and Anderson r. Mackenzie (Voy., I, 206, 1802) said they were a small tribe residing on Peace r., who spoke the language of the Chipewyan and derived their name from the Arctic hare, their chief means of support. At another time (Mass. Hist. Coll., II, 43, 1814) he placed them on Porcupine r., Yukon and Alaska. Franklin (Journ. to Polar Sea, 261, 1824) placed them immediately N. of the Thlingchadinne on the N. side of the outlet of Bear lake. Back (Journal, 497, 1833-35) located them on Mackenzie r. as far N. as 68°. Richardson (Arct. Exped., II, 3, 1851) gave their habitat as the banks of Mackenzie r. from Great Slave lake downward. Hind (Lab. Penin., II, 261, 1863) said they resorted to Ft. Norman and Ft. Good Hope on the Mackenzie, and also to Ft. Yukon, Alaska. Ross (MS., B.A.E.) said they resided in 1859 in the country surrounding Ft. Good Hope on Mackenzie r., extending beyond the Arctic circle, where they came in contact with the Kutchin, with whom by intermarriage they have formed the tribe of Bastard Loucheux (Nellagottine). Petitot (Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876) said the Kawchodinne lived on the lower Mackenzie from Ft. Norman to the Arctic ocean. They are described as a thick-set people, who subsist partly on fish and reindeer, but obtain their clothing and most of their food from the hares that abound in their country. Their language differs little from that of the Etchareottine, while their style of dress and their customs are the same, although through long intercourse with the traders, for whom they have great respect, most of the old customs and beliefs of the tribe have become extinct. They are on friendly terms with the Eskimo. The Kawchodinne have a legend of the formation of the earth by the muskrat and the beaver. The dead are deposited in a rude cage built above ground, the body being wrapped in a blanket or a moose skin; the property of relatives is destroyed, and their hair is cut as a sign of mourning. When the supply of hares becomes exhausted, as it frequently does, they believe these mount to the sky by means of the trees and return in the same way when they reappear. Polygamy is now rare. They are a peaceable tribe, contrasting with their Kutchin neighbours. In personal combat they grasp each other by their hair, which they twist round and round until one of the contestants falls to the ground. They are not so numerous as formerly, a great many having died from starvation in 1841, at which time numerous acts of cannibalism are said to have occurred. In 1858 Ross (MS., B.A.E.) gave the population as 467; 291 males, 176

females. Of these 103 resorted to Ft. Norman and 364 to Ft. Good Hope. Petitot (Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876) arranged them in five subdivisions: Nigottine, Katagottine, Katchogottine, Satchotugottine, and Nellagottine. In another list (Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, 1875) instead of Nigottine he has Etatchogottine and Chintagottine. In a later grouping (Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891) Petitot identifies Katagottine with Chintagottine, suppresses Satchotugottine, and adds Kfwetragottine.

Dénè.—Petitot, Hare MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1869. **Dènè Peaux-de-Lièvre.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 289, 1891. **Harefoot Indians.**—Chappell, Hudson Bay, 166, 1817. **Hare Indians.**—Mackenzie, Voy., I, 206, 1802. **Hareskins.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 650, 1883. **Kā-cho-'dtinnè.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 3, 1851. **Kah-cho tinne.**—Ross quoted by Gibbs, MS., B. A. E. ('Arctic hare people'). **Kancho.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 19, 1836. **Kat'a-got-tiné.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1867. **K'a-t'a-gottiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876 ('people among the hares'). **Kawchodinneh.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, 261, 1824. **Kha-t'a-ottinè.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Khatρa-Gottine.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891 ('people among the rabbits'). **Kkρayttchare ottiné.**—Petitot, Hare MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1869 (Chipewyan name). **Nouga.**—Macfarlane (1857) in Hind. Lab. Penin., II, 258, 1863 ('spittle': Eskimo name). **Peau de Lièvre**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Peaux-de-Lièvres.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891. **Rabbitskins.**—McLean, Hudson Bay, II, 243, 1849. **Slave.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 242, 1851. **Tä-nä-tin-ne.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 289, 1871.

Kawchogottine ('dwellers among the large hares'). A division of the Kawchodinne. Petitot, in 1867 (MS., B. A. E.), located them on the border of the wooded region N. E. of Ft. Good Hope, and in 1875 (Bull. Soc. de Géog. Paris, chart, 1875) on the headwaters of Anderson r., N. of Great Bear lake. The same authority (Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891) says their habitat is on the large lakes of the interior E. of Mackenzie r.

K'a-tchô-gottiné.—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Katchô-Ottiné.**—Petitot in Can. Rec. Sci., I. 49, 1884. **Kha-tchô-gottinè.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. de Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Natlé-tρa-Gottine.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891 (='people among the little reindeer').

Kayung (*Q!ayā'ñ*). A Haida town on Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte ids, Brit. Col., just above Masset. It was occupied by the Kuna-lanas, who owned the place, and the Sagui-gitunai. John Wark does not give separate figures for the population of this town in 1836-41, but the old people estimate the number of houses at 14, which would indicate about 175 people. The place was at one time entirely abandoned, but two or three families have recently returned to it.

(J. R. S.)

K''āya'ng.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Kayung.**—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 163B, 1880. **Q!ayā'ñ lnagā'-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905 (the people).

Kchegagonggo (*K'chi-gā-gong'-go*, 'pigeon-hawk'). A gens of the Abnaki (q.v.).—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 174, 1877.

Keda-lanas (*Q!ē'da lā'nas*, 'strait people'). A subdivision of the Hagi-lanas, a family of Ninstints belonging to the Raven clan of the Haida. They received their name from a narrow strait in front of the town.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 268, 1905.

Kedlamik (*Qê'ɬamix*, 'broad patch of bushes'). An Okinagan village near Nicola lake, Brit. Col.

Łkaɬamix.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II 174, 1900. **Qê'ɬamix.**—Ibid.

Keinouche (*Kĭnōzhāⁿ*, 'pickerel'). One of the divisions or chief bands of the Ottawa, q.v. The Jesuit Relation of 1640 locates them at that time, under the name Kinounchepirini, s. of the isle of the Algonquins (Allumettes id.) in Ottawa r. This would place them, if taken literally, some distance E. of lake Huron; but as the knowledge then possessed by the French was very imperfect, it is probable that the Relation of 1643, which places them on lake Huron, is more nearly correct. In 1658 they appear to have lived along the N. shore of the lake. Between 1660-70 they, with the Kiskakon and Sinago, were attached to the mission at Shaugawaumikong (now Bayfield), on the s. shore of lake Superior. It is probable however, that at the time of Father Menard's visit, in 1660, they were at Keweenaw bay, Mich. In 1670-71 they returned to Mackinaw, some passing on to Manitoulin id.; but it is probable that the latter, or a part of them, were included in the Sable band.

(J. M. C. T.)

Keinouché.—Jes. Rel. 1670, 87, 1858. **Kinonchepiirinik.**—Ibid., 1658, 22 ,1858. **Kinonchepirinik.**—Ibid., 1643, 61, 1858. **Kinouché.**—Marquette (1670) quoted by Shea, Miss. Val., xlix, 1852. **Kinouchebiiriniouek.**—Jes. Rel. 1646, 34, 1858. **Kinounchepirini.**—Ibid., 1640, 34, 1858. **Quenongebin.**—Champlain (1613), Œuvres, III, 298, 1870.

Kekayeken (*K'ēk'ā'yēk'En*). A Songish division residing between Esquimalt and Becher bay, s. end of Vancouver id.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Kekelun (*K'ē'kElun*). A Squawmish village community on the w. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A.A.S., 474, 1900.

Kekertakdjuin (*Qeqertaqdjuin*, 'big island'). A spring settlement of Padlimiut Eskimo at the end of Howe bay, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., map, 1888.

Kekertaujang (*Qeqertaujang*, 'like an island'). A winter village of the Saumingmiut, a subtribe of the Okomiut Eskimo, on Cumberland penin., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Kekerten ('islands'). The winter village of the Kingnaitmiut Eskimo on the E. side of Cumberland id., Baffin island; pop. 82 in 1883.

K'eχerten.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., no. 80, 70, 1885. **Kikkerton.**—Kumlien in Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 15, 15, 1879. **Qeqerten.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 425, 1888.

Kekertukjuak (*Qeqertuqdjuaq*, 'big island') A spring settlement of Nugumiut Eskimo on an island in Frobisher bay, S. E. Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Kekios. A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., S. B.C.

Qaqiō's.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Qē'qiōs.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Kekwaiakin (*QEk'wai'akin*). A Squawmish village community on the left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Kelatl (*QElā'tl*). The uppermost Cowichan subtribe on Fraser r., Brit. Col. Their town was Asilao, above Yale.—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Keles (*Qē'lEs*). A Chilliwak town on upper Chilliwak r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 64th Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Kelketos (*QE'lkElōs*, 'painted'). A Squawmish village community on the E. coast of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A.A.S., 474, 1900.

Kelsemaht ('rhubarb people'). A Nootka tribe on Clayoquot sd., Vancouver id.; pop. 80 in 1911. Their principal village is Yahksis.

Kel-seem-aht.—Can. Ind. Aff., 186, 1884. **Kel-sem-aht.**—Ibid., 357, 1897. **K'eltsmā'ath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Killsmaht.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 308, 1868. **Kilsămāt.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1861.

Keltakkaua (*KE'ltāqk'aua*). A division of the Nuhalk, a Bellacoola tribe of the coast of British Columbia.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Kemanks. A body of Salish of Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col. (Can. Ind. Aff., 138, 1879); no longer officially reported.

Kenabig (*Kĭnäbĭk*, 'snake'). A gens of the Chippewa.

Che-she-gwa.—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 45, 1885 ('rattlesnake'). **Ke-na'-big.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877 ('snake'). **Kinäbik.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **She-she-gwah.**—Tanner, Narrative, 175, 1830. **She-she-gwun.**—Ibid., 315 ('rattlesnake').

Kenim Lake. A Shuswap village or band on Canim lake, which flows into North Thompson r., interior of British Columbia; pop. 87 in 1902, 72 in 1911.

Canim Lake. Can. Ind. Aff., 18, II, 1911. **Kanim Lake.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 274, 1902. **Kaninim Lake.**—Ibid., 271, 1889. **Kaninis' Tribe.**—Ibid., 190, 1884. **Kenim Lake.**—Ibid., pt. II, 72, 1902.

Kenipsim. A Cowichan tribe in Cowichan valley, near the S. E. end of Vancouver id.; pop. 40 in 1911.

Ka-nip-sum.—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Kee-nip-saim.**—Ibid., 302, 1893. **Kee-nip-sim.**—Ibid., 231, 1886. **Ke-nip-sim.**—Ibid., 190, 1883. **Khenipsim.**—Ibid., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Khenipsin.**—Ibid., pt. II, 69, 1904. **Qē'nipsen.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Shenepsin.** Can. Ind. Aff., II, 8, 1911.

Kenozhe (*Kĭnozhā^n*, 'pickerel'). A gens of the Chippewa. Cf. *Keinouche*.

Ke-noushay.—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885 (trans. 'pike'). **Ke-no-zha.**—Tanner, Narrative, 314, 1830 ('pickerel'). **Ke-no'-zhe.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877 ('pike'). **Kinōjän.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906.

Kente (*ként'a'*, 'field,' 'meadow'). A Cayuga village existing about 1670 on Quinte bay of lake Ontario.

Kanté.—Bruyas (1673) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 792, 1855. **Kenté.**—Frontenac (1673), ibid., 96. **Kentsia.**—Homann Heirs' map, 1756. **Kentsio.**—Lotter, map, ca. 1770. **Quentè.**—La Hontan, New Voy., I, 32, 1703. **Quintay.**—Frontenac (1672), op. cit, 93. **Quinté.**—Doc. of 1698 in N. Y. Doc. Coll. Hist., IX, 681, 1855.

Kepatawangachik. Given as the name of a tribe formerly living near lake St. John, Que., but driven off by the Iroquois (Jes. Rel. 1660, 12, 1858). Named in connection with Abitibi and Ouakouiechidek (Chisedec). Possibly the Papinachois.

Keremeos. A Similkameen band of the Okinagan; pop. 55 in 1897, when last separately enumerated.

Kerem-eeos.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1883, 191. **Keremeoos.**—Ibid., 1892, 313. **Keremeos.**—Postal Guide, 1912. **Keremeus.**—Ibid., 1897, 364. **Kêremya'uz.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900.

Kesa (*Qē'sa*). A Haida town on the w. coast of Graham id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Tadjilanas before moving to Alaska.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Kespoogwit ('land's end'). One of the two divisions of the territory of the Micmacs as recognized by themselves. According to Rand it includes the districts of Eskegawaage, Shubenacadie, and Annapolis (q. v.), embracing all of s. and E. Nova Scotia. In Frye's list of 1760, Kashpugowitk and Keshpugowitk are mentioned as two of 14 Micmac bands or villages. These are evidently duplicates, as the same chief was over both, and were intended for the Kespoogwit division. The inhabitants are called Kespoogwitunak. See *Micmac*. (J. M.)

Kashpugowitk.—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. 1st s., x, 115–116, 1809. **Keshpugowitk.**—Ibid. (mentioned separately, but evidently the same). **Kespoogwit.**—Rand, First Micmac Reading Book, 81, 1875. **Kespoogwitunâ'k.**—Ibid. (the people of Kespoogwit).

Ket (*Q!ēt*, 'narrow strait'). A Haida town on Burnaby str., Moresby id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. It was occupied by a branch of the Hagi-lanas, who from their town were called Keda-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Ketlalsm (*Kē'tlals'm*, 'nipping grass,' so called because deer come here in spring to eat the fresh grass). A Squawmish village community on the E. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A.A.S., 474, 1900.

Ketlaynup. A body of Salish of Vancouver id., speaking the Cowichan dialect; pop. 24 in 1882.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1882, 258.

Ketnas-hadai (*K'ētnas :had'ā'i*, 'sea-lion house people' [?]). Given by Boas)Fifth Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 27, 1889) as the name of a subdivision of the Yaku-lanas, a family of the Raven clan of the Haida of s. w. Alaska; but it is in reality only a house name belonging to that family. There seems to be an error in the designation, the word for 'sea-lion' being *qa-i*. (J. R .S.)

Kevilkivashalah. A body of Salish of Victoria superintendency, Vancouver id. Pop. 31 in 1882, when last separately enumerated.

Kevil-kiva-sha-lah.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1882, 258.

Keyerhwotket ('old village'). A village of the Hwotsotenne on Bulkley r., Brit. Col., lat. 55°.

Kéyər-hwotqət.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 27, 1902. **'Ʞeyəɹhwotqət.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, map, 1892. **Kyahuntgate.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. B.C., map, 1884. **Kyahwilgate.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 20B, 1881.

Kezche. A Tatshiautin village on Taché r., Brit. Col., under the Babine and Upper Skeena River agency; pop. 24 in 1904.

Grand Rapids.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 70, 1902. **'Keztce.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 26, 1902. **Kuschē-o-tin.**—Dawson in Rep. Can. Geol. Surv., 30B, 1881. **Kustsheotin.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. B. C., 123B, 1884.

Kezonlathut. A Takulli village on McLeod lake, Brit. Col.; pop. 85 in 1911.

McLeod's Lake.—Can. Ind. Aff., 1904, pt. II, 74, 1905. **Qézoñlathût.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1892.

Kfwetragottine ('mountain people'). A division of the Kawchodinne living s. of Ft. Good Hope, along Mackenzie r., Mackenzie dist., N.W.T.

Kfwè-tρa-Gottinè.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891.

Khaap. A body of Ntlakyapamuk under the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 23 in 1901, the last time the name appears. .

Khaap.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1901, pt. 2, 166. **Skaap.**—Ibid., 1885, 196.

Khinonascarant ('at the base of the mountain.'—Hewitt). A Huron village in Ontario in 1637.—Jes. Rel. for 1637, 126, 1858.

Khioetoa. A former village of the Neutrals, apparently situated a short distance E. of the present Sandwich, Ontario. (J. N. B. H.)

Khioetoa.—Jes. Rel. for 1641, 80, 1858. **Kioetoa.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **St. Michel.**—Jes. Rel. for 1641, 80, 1858 (mission name).

Kiaken (**K**'*iāke'n*, 'palisade' or 'fenced village'). Two Squawmish village communities in British Columbia; one on the left bank of Skwamish r., the other on Burrard inlet.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 475 1900.

Kianusili (*Kiä'nusîlî*, 'cod people'). A family belonging to the Raven clan of the Haida. *Kiän* is the name for the common cod. This family group formerly lived on the w. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., near Hippa id., Brit. Col. (J. R. S.)

Kiānōsilī.—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, II, 123, 1895. **Kiä'nusîlî.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905. **Kyā'nusla.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N.W. Tribes Canada, 22, 1898.

Kiaskusis ('small gulls'). A small Cree band residing in 1856 around the fourth lake from Lac Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. They were formerly numerous, but had become reduced to 30 or 40 families owing to persistent Blackfeet raids.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 237, 1862.

Kicham (*K''tcā'm*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900

Kichesipirini ('men of the great river,' from *kiche* 'great,' *sipi* 'river,' *irinioue*k 'men.' By the Huron they were called Ehonkeronon; from the place of their residence they were often designated Algonquins of the Island, and Savages of the Island). Once an important tribe living on Allumette id., in the Ottawa river, Quebec. They were considered as the typical Algonkin, and in order to distinguish them from the other tribes included under the term in this restricted sense were called "Algonquins of the Island," a name first applied by Champlain (see *Algonkin*). As Ottawa r. was the line of travel between the Upper Lake country and the French settlements, the position of the tribe made it at times troublesome to traders and voyageurs, although as a rule they appear to have been peaceable. In 1645 they, together with the Hurons, made a treaty of peace with the Iroquois; but it was of short duration, for 5 years later both the Hurons and the Kichesipirini fled for safety to more distant regions. What became of them is not known. It is probable that they were consolidated with the Ottawa or with some other northwestern Algonquian tribe. (J. M. J. N. B. H.)

Algommequin de l'Isle.—Champlain (1632), Œuvres, v, pt. 2, 193, 1870 (see *Algonkin* for various forms of the word). **Ehonkeronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1639, 88, 1858. **Héhonqueronon.**—Sagard (1632), Hist. Can., IV, cap. 'Nations,' 1866. **Honqueronons.**—Sagard (1636), ibid., III, 620, **Honquerons.**—Ibid., I, 247. **Kichesipiiriniouek.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 22, 1858. **Kichesipirini.**—Ibid., 1640, 34, 1858. **Kichesipiriniwek.**—Ibid., 1646, 34, 1858. **Nation de l' Isle.**—Ibid., 1633, 34, 1858. **Sauvages de l' Isle.**—Ibid., 1646, 34, 1858.

Kidnelik. A tribe of Central Eskimo living on Coronation gulf, Arctic ocean.

Copper Eskimo.—Schwatka in Science, 543, 1884. **Kidelik.**—Rink, Eskimo Tribes, 33, 1887. **Kidnelik.**—Schwatka in Science, 543, 1884. **Qidneliq.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 470, 1888.

Kigicapigiak ('the great establishment,' or 'great harbour'). A former Micmac village on Cascapedia r., Bonaventure co., Quebec.—Vetromile, Abnakis, 59, 1866.

Kigiktagmiut ('island people'). A tribe of Eskimo inhabiting the islands of Hudson bay off the Ungava coast, between lat. 56° and 61°. They wear the skins of seals and dogs instead of reindeer skins, use the bow and arrow and the spear instead of firearms, and often suffer for want of food.

Ki'gĭktag'myut.—Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 180, 1894. **Kigukhtagmyut.**—Turner in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 1887, sec. II, 99.

Kikait (*Kīkait*). A Kwantlen village at Brownsville, opposite New Westminster, on lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.; pop., together with the New Westminster village, 65 in 1902.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902.

Kikwistok. A Nakoaktok village on Seymour inlet, Brit. Col.

Kē-ques-ta.—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 226, 1887. **Kikwistoq.**—Ibid. **Tē'-kwok-stai-e.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 65.

Kil (*K!îl*, 'sand-spit-point [town]'). A small Haida town formerly on Shingle bay, Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Lanachaadus, who owned it, and the Gitingidjats, two family groups of very low social rank.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Kilinigmiut ('people of the serrated country'). A subtribe of the Suhinimiut Eskimo inhabiting the region about cape Chidley, N. Labrador and Ungava. Pop. fewer than 40.

Ki lĭn'ĭg myut.—Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 176, 1894.

Kilistinons of the Nipisiriniens. Mentioned by the Jesuit Rel. of 1658 (Thwaites ed., XLIV, 249, 1898) as one of the 4 divisions of the Cree, so called because they traded with the Nipissing. They lived between lake Nipigon and Moose r., Ontario, though they were not very stationary. Their population at the date given was estimated at 2,500.

Killikinnick. See *Kinnikinnick*.

Kilpaulus. A Cowichan tribe in Cowichan valley, Vancouver id., consisting of only 4 people in 1911.

Kil-pan-hus.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1883, 190. **Kilpanlus.**—Ibid., 1901, pt. 2, 164, 1902. **Kilpaulus**—Ibid., 1911, 207. **Tilpā'les.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E. 1887. **Tlip-pah-lis.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1880 31 **Tlip-pat-lis.**—Ibid., 1879, 308.

Kils-haidagai (*K!ils xā'-idaga-i*, 'peninsula people'). A branch of the Kagials-kegawai, a family group belonging to the Raven clan of the Haida. They took their name from a point at the outer end of the tongue of land on which the Skedans formerly stood, and where were most of their houses.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905.

Kilstlai-djat-takinggalung (*Ki'lsla-i djat t!ak!i'ngalañ*, 'chieftainess' children'). A subdivision of the Hlgahetgu-lanas, a family of the Raven clan of the Haida.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Kilutsai (*Gyilōts'ä'r*, 'people of the river's arm'). A Tsimshian family and town near Metlakatla, on the N.W. coast of British Columbia.

Gyilōts'ä'r.—Boas in Zeitschr. für Ethnol., 232, 188. **Kel-ut-sah.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kill,on,chan.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes, 1854, MS., B. A. E., **Killoosa.**—Horetzky, Canada on Pacific, 212, 1874. **Killowitsa.**—Brit, Col. map, 1872. **Killūtsār.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885. **Kiloot-sā.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kil-utsai.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 281, 1897.

Kimaksuk. A Kinguamiut Eskimo village on Cumberland sd., lat. 65°, Baffin island.—McDonald, Discovery of Hogarth sd., 86, 1841.

Kimissing (*Qimissing*). A fall settlement of Talirpingmiut Eskimo, of the Okomiut tribe, on the s. side of Cumberland sd., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., map, 1888.

Kimsquit (probably from *Ki'm-kuitx*, applied to the Bellacoola of Dean channel by the Heiltsuk). Given as the name of part of the "Tallion nation" or Bellacoola.

Athlankenetis.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Kemsquits.**—Ibid. **Ki'mkuitq.**—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Kinisquit.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 162, 1901 (perhaps identical). **Kinisquitt.**—Ibid., 272, 1889. **Kui-much-qui-toch.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859.

Kimus ('brow' or 'edge'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on the E. side of Fraser r., between Yale and Siska, Brit. Col. Pop. in 1901 (the last time the name appears), together with Suk, 74.

Kamus.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1886, 230. **Kimu's.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **Sk'mūc.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., 5, 1899. **Sook-kamus.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1901, pt. 2, 164 (name combined with that of Suk, q. v.). **Suuk-kamus.**—Ibid., 418, 1898.

Kinagingeeg (*Gyinaχangyī'ek* 'people of the mosquito place'). A Tsimshian town and local group near Metlakatla, N. W. coast of British Columbia.

Gyinaχangyī'ek.—Boas in Zeitschr. für Ethnol., 232, 1888. **Kenchenkieg.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kīnagingeeg.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 281, 1897. **Kinahungik.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kinkhankuk.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes, 1854, MS., B. A. E. **Kĭn-nach-hangīk.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885. **Kinna-kangeck.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872.

Kinbaskets. A body of Shuswap who forced themselves into the Kootenay country near Windermere, Brit. Col., from North Thompson r., about 50 years ago and maintained themselves there with the help of the Assiniboin until the whites appeared and wars came to an end. Pop. 41 in 1891, 63 in 1911.

Kinbaskets.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1902, 253, 1903. **Shuswap Band.**—Ibid.

Kincolith ('place of scalp'). A mission village on Nass inlet, Brit. Col., founded in 1867 and settled by the Niska. Pop. 267 in 1902, 250 in 1911.

Kingasereang (*Qingasceareang*). A spring settlement of Kinguamiut Eskimo on an island near the entrance to Nettilling fiord, Cumberland sd., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Kingmiktuk (*Qingmiktuq*). The winter settlement of the Ugjulirmiut in King William island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., map, 1888.

Kingnaitmiut. One of the 4 branches of the Okomiut Eskimo of Baffin id., formerly settled at Pagnirtu and Kignait fiords, but now having their permanent village at Kekerten; pop. 86 in 1883. Their summer villages are Kitingujang, Kordlubing, Niutang, and Nirdlirn.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., 437, 1888.

Kingnelling. A spring settlement of Padlimiut Eskimo at the s. end of Home bay, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., map, 1888.

Kingua ('its head'). A Kinguamiut Okomiut summer village at the head of Cumberland sd., S. E. Baffin id.

Kingawa.—Boas in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XV, pt. 1, 126, 1901. **Kingoua.**—McDonald, Discov. of Hogarth Sd., 86, 1841. **Qingua.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Kinguamiut ('inhabitants of its head'). A subtribe of the Okomiut Eskimo living in the

villages of Anarnitung, Imigen, and Kingaseareang, at the head of Cumberland sd., and numbering 60 in 1883. Kimaksuk seems to have been a former village.

Kignuamiut.—Boas in Geog. Blätt., VIII, 33, 1885. **K'inguamiut.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., no. 80, 69, 1885. **Qinguamiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 426, 1888.

Kinipetu ('wet country'). A central Eskimo tribe on the W. coast of Hudson bay, extending s. from Chesterfield inlet 250 m. They hunt deer and musk-oxen, using the skins for clothing and kaiak covers, coming to the coast only in winter, when seals are easily taken.

Agutit.—Petitot in Bib. Ling. et Ethnog. Am., III, x, 1876. **Kiaknukmiut.**—Boas in Bul. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XV, 6, 1901 (own name). **Kimnepatoo.**—Schwatka in Century Mag., XXII, 76, 1881. **Kinipetu.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 450, 1888. **Kinnepatu.**—Boas in Trans. Anthrop. Soc. Wash., III, 96, 1885. **Kinnipetu.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., no. 80, 72, 1885.

Kinuhtoiah (*Gyidnadå'eks*, 'people of the rapids'). A former Tsimshian division and town near Metlakatla, Brit. Col.

Gyidnadå'eks.—Boas in Zeitsch. für Ethnol., 232, 1888. **Keen-ath-toix.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Kenath tui ex.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E. **Kinnatō-iks.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885. **Kinnstoucks.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Kinuhtōiah.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884.

Kioch's Tribe. A body of Salish of Williams Lake agency, Brit. Col., numbering 45 in 1886, the last time the name appears.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1886, 232.

Kishgagass. ('place of ancestor Gagass'). A Kitksan division and town on Babine r., an E. tributary of the Skeena, Brit. Col.; pop. 234 in 1911.

Kis-ge-gas.—Can. Ind. Aff., 415, 1898. **Kisgegos.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 73, 1905. **Kis-go-gas.**—Ibid., 431, 1896. **Kish-ga-gass.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 278, 1897. **Kishgahgahs.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Kishkeg-as.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 272, 1889. **Kiskagāhs.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kissgarrase.**—Horetzky, Canada on Pacific, 212, 1874. **Kiss-ge-gaas.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 252, 1891. **Kit-ka-gas.**—Dawson in Geol. Surv. Can., 20B, 1879–80. **Kitsagas.**—Scott in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Kits-ge-goos.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 358, 1895. **Kits-go-gase.**—Ibid., 280, 1894.

Kishpachlaots (*Gyiŝpe̱χlâ'ots*, 'people of the place of the fruit of the cornus'). A Tsimshian division and town formerly at Metlakatla, Brit. Col. The people have now removed to Port Simpson.

Gpaughettes.—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E. **Gyispaqlâ'ots.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 35, 1889. **Gyiŝpe̱χlâ'ots.**—Boas in Zeitschr. für Ethnol., 232, 1888. **Kīsch-păch-lă-ŏts.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 317, 1885. **Kishpochalots.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Kishpokalants.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 281, 1897. **Kispa-cha-laidy.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Kispachlohts.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 143, 1877. **Kitspukaloats.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kyspyox.**—Horetzky, Canada on the Pacific, 212, 1874.

Kispiox ('place of ancestor Piyeoux'). A Kitksan division and town at the junction of Kispiox and Skeena rs., Brit. Col. According to Boas there were two clans there, Raven and Bear. Pop. 222 in 1911.

Gyîspayô'kc.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 50, 1895. **Kish-pi-yeoux.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 278, 1897. **Kispaioohs.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kispiax.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 73, 1905. **Kish-pi-youx.**—Jackson, Alaska, 300, 1880. **Kispyaths.**—Downie in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XXXI, 253, 1861. **Kispiox.**—Geog. Board, 71, 1911. **Kispyox.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col. map, 1884. **Kitspayuchs.**—Scott in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Kits-piouse.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 358, 1895. **Kits-pioux.**—Ibid., 359, 1897. **Kits-piox.**—Ibid., 415, 1898. **Kits-pyonks.**—Ibid., 304, 1893.

Kisthemuwelgit. An old Niska town on the N. side of Nass r., Brit. Col., near its mouth, and numbering about 50 inhabitants. There is some question about the correctness of the name. See *Kitangata*.

Kis-themu-welgit.—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 279, 1897.

Kitahon. A former Niska village on Nass r., Brit. Col., a few miles from tidewater.

Kit-a-hon.—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Kitawn.**—Horetzky, Canada on the Pacific, 132, 1874.

Kitaix. A Niska village near the mouth of Nass r., Brit. Col.; pop. 28 in 1903, the last time it was separately enumerated. In 1904 the combined strength of the Kitaix and Andeguale people was 80.

Git!ē'ks.—Swanton, field notes, 1900–01. **Kit-aix.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 279, 1897. **Kitax.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 416, 1898. **Kitlax.**—Ibid., 280, 1894. **Kittak.**—Ibid., 251, 1891. **Kit-tek.**—Ibid., 360, 1897. **Kitten.**—Ibid., 1903, pt. 2, 72, 1904. **Kit-tex.**—Ibid., 432, 1896.

Kitamat. See *Kitimat*.

Kitangata. A Niska town on Nass r. or inlet, Brit. Col.; pop. 30 in 1903, the last time the name appears. Probably identical with either Lakungida or Kisthemuwelgit.

Kitangata.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 68, 1902. **Kitangataa.**—Ibid., 416, 1898.

Kitanmaiksh. An old town and division of the Kitksan just above the junction of Skeena and Bulkley rs., Brit. Col. The new town is now called Hazelton and has become a place of some importance, as it stands near the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. crossing of the Skeena. Pop. 251 in 1911.

Get-an-max.—Can. Ind. Aff., 415, 1898. **Git-an-max.**—Ibid., 252, 1891. **Git-au-max.**—Ibid., 304, 1893. **Gyît'anmā'kys.**—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 50, 1895. **Kit-an-maiksh.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 278, 1897. **Kitināhs.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884.

Kitchigami ('great water,' from *kitchi*, 'great,' *gami* 'water,' the Chippewa name for lake Superior). A tribe living in 1669-70, about central or s. w. Wisconsin, with the Kickapoo and Mascoutens, with which tribes they were ethnically and linguistically related. Little has been recorded in relation to the Kitchigami, and after a few brief notices of them, chiefly by Fathers Allouez and Marquette, they drop from history, having probably been absorbed by the Mascoutens or the Kickapoo. The first mention of them is in a letter written by Marquette, probably in the spring of 1670 (Jes. Rel. 1670, 90, 1858), in which he says: "The Illinois are thirty days' journey by land from La Pointe, the way being very difficult. They are southwestward from La Pointe du Saint Esprit. One passes by the nation of the Kitchigamis, who compose more than 20 large lodges and live in the interior. After that the traveller passes through the country of the Miamiouek [Miami], and traversing great deserts (prairies) he arrives at the country of the Illinois." It appears from his statement that they were at this time at war with the Illinois. In the same Relation (p. 100) it is stated that along Wisconsin r. are numerous other nations; that 4 leagues from there "are the Kickapoos and the Kitchigamis, who speak the same language as the Mascoutens." Tailhan, who is inclined to associate them with the Illinois, says the above statement is confirmed by the inedited relation of P. Beschefer. As neither Marquette nor Allouez speaks of them when they reach the section indicated, but mention the Kickapoo, Mascouten and Illinois, and as it appears that they had been at war with the Illinois, it is probable that the Kitchigami formed a part of the Kickapoo or the Mascoutens tribe. They are not noted on Marquette's true map, but are located on Thevenot's so-called Marquette map, under the name Kithigami, as immediately w. of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of Wisconsin r. The fact that they drop so suddenly and entirely from history would indicate that they became known under some other name.

(C. T.)

Ketchegamins.—Perrot (1718–20), Mémoire, 221, 1864. **Ketchigamins.**—Jes. Rel., index, 1858. **Ketehigamins.**—Ibid., 1670, 90, 1858. **Kischigamins.**—Jes. Rel. 1683, Thwaite's ed., LXII, 193, 1900. **Kitchigamich.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 100, 1858. **Kitchigamick.**—Shea in Wis. Hist. Coll., III, 131, 1857. **Kithigami.**—Thevenot quoted by Shea, Discov. Miss., 268, 1852.

Kitegareut ('dwellers on reindeer mountains'). A tribe of Eskmo E. of Mackenzie r. on Anderson r. and at cape Bathurst, Mackenzie. They are the most easterly tribe wearing labrets. Their country is known as a source of stone utensils.

Anderson's River Esquimaux.—Hind, Labrador, II, 259, 1863. **Kitiga'ru.**—Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 45, 1892. **Kittè-gà-re-ut.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 362, 1851. **Kitte-garræ-oot.**—Richardson in Franklin, Second Exped., 174, 1828. **Kit-te-ga'-ru.**—Simpson quoted by Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 48, 1892. **Kρagmalit.**—Petitot, quoted by Murdoch, ibid. **Kρagmalivëit.**—Ibid. **Kρagmalivéït.**—Petitot in Bib. Ling. et Ethnog. Am., XI, 11, 1876 (='the real Kragmalit'). **Kρamalit.**)—Rink, Eskimo Tribes, 33, 1887. **Kρavaña ρtat.**—Petitot in Bib. Ling. et Ethnog. Am., XI, 11, 1876 (='easterners'). **Kρoteyoρéut.**—Ibid.

Kithateen. A Chimmesyan division on Nass r., Brit. Col.—Kane, Wand. in N.A., app., 1850.

Kithathratts. Given by Downie (Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XXXI, 253, 1861) as a Chimmesyan village on the headwaters of Skeena r., Brit. Col., in the territory of the Kitksan; not identifiable with any present Kitksan town.

Kitimat. A northern Kwakiutl tribe liv- on Douglas channel, Brit. Col., and speaking the Heiltsuk dialect. They are divided into the Beaver, Eagle, Wolf, Salmon, Raven, and Killer-Whale clans. Pop. 287 in 1911.

Gyit'amā't.—Boas, 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 9, 1889 (Chimmesyan name). **Hai-shi-la.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Hai-shilla.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 117B, 1884. **Hyshalla.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 233, 1848. **Ket a Mats.**—Colyer in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 534, 1870. **Kitamah.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 70, 1905. **Kitamaht.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Kitamat.**—Tolmie and Dawson, op. cit. **Kitamatt.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 244, 1890. **Kitimat.**—Ibid., pt. 2, 162, 1901. **Kit ta maat.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 487, 1855. **Kittamarks.**—Downie in Mayne, Brit. Col., app., 452, 1862. **Kit-ta-muat.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859 (erroneously included under the Chim-

mesyan Sabassa). **Kittimat.**—Fleming, Can. Pac. R. R. Rep. Prog., 138, 1877. **Kittumarks.**—Horetzky, Can. on Pacific, 212, 1874. **Qāisla'.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 52, 1890. **Xa-isla'.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897 (own name).

Kitingujang. A summer settlement of the Kingnaitmiut Eskimo at the head of Kingnait fiord, Cumberland sd.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Kitkadusshade. According to Krause (Tlinkit Indianer, 304, 1885), the name of a branch of the Haida. Unidentified.

Kitkahta ('people of the poles'; so called from their salmon weirs). A Tsimshian division and town on Douglas channel, N. W. coast of British Columbia. Although formerly a large town, its inhabitants are said by Boas to have been subject to the chief of the Kitwilgioks, to whom they paid tribute. Pop. 92 in 1911.

Gyitg'ā'ata.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Canada 9, 1889. **Hartley Bay.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 70, 1905. **Kil-cah-ta.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kitha-ata.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 271, 1889. **Kitkaata.**—Ibid., 432, 1896. **Kitkāda.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kĭtkāĕt.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885. **Kitkaht.**—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Kit-kahta.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 280, 1897. **Kit-kats.**—Scott in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 316, 1868.

Kitkatla ('people of the sea'). A leading Tsimshian division and town on Porcher id., N. W. coast of British Columbia; pop. 225 in 1902, 210 in 1911.

Gyitqā'tla.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 9, 1889. **Keek heat la.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 487, 1855. **Keet-heat-la.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Keethratlah.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 279, 1861. **Kitatels.**—Scott in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 312, 1868. **Kitcathla.**—Mohun in Can. Ind. Aff., 153, 1881. **Kitchatlah.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Kithātlă.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kithkatla.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 251, 1891. **Kitkathla.**—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Kitkatla.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 432, 1896. **Kitkhall-ah.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E. **Kit-khatla.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 280, 1897. **Kitoonitza.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 115B, 1884 (Kwakiutl name). **Kittrālchlă.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885. **Sibapa.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E., (probably the name of the chief, Djebasa).

Kitksan ('people of Skeena [Ksian] river'). One of the three dialectic divisions of the Chimmesyan stock, affiliated more closely with the Niska than with the Tsimshian proper. The people speaking the dialect live along the upper waters of Skeena r., Brit. Col. Dorsey enumerates the following towns: Kauldaw, Kishgagass, Kishpiyeoux, Kitanmaiksh, Kitwingach, Kitwinskole, and Kitzegukla. To these must be added the modern mission town of Meamskinisht. A division is known as the Glen-Vowell band. Pop. 1,314 in 1911.

Gyikshan.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 50, 1895. **Gyitksa'n.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 8, 1889. **Gyitkshan.**—Boas in 10th Rep. ibid., 50, 1895. **Kiksàn.**—J. O. Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 277, 1897. **Kit-ih-shian.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kitksa'n.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 277, 1897. **Kit-ksum.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 359, 1897. **Kit-ksun.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 358, 1895. **Kitsun.**—Ibid., 194, 1911.

Kitlakaous ('people on the sandy point'). A former Niska village on Nass r., Brit. Col., near its mouth. It was entirely abandoned in 1885.—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 279, 1897.

Kitlakdamix. A division and town of the Niska on Nass r., Brit. Col., about 25 m. from tidewater; pop. 169 in 1898, 126 in 1904, 84 in 1911.

Gitladamax.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 12, 1911. **Gyit'laqdā'mikc.**—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 1895. **Kilawalaks.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., map, 1884. **Kin-a-roa-lax.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kin-a-wa-lax.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 487, 1855. **Kinne-woolun.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Kitlacdamax.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 69, 1905. **Kitlach-damak.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 271, 1889. **Kitlach-damax.**—Ibid., 416, 1898. **Kit-lak-damix.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 280, 1897. **Kitlatamox.**—Horetzky, Canada on Pacific, 128, 1874.

Kitlani (*Gyitlā'n*, 'the people who paddle stern first'). A former Tsimshian division and town near Metlakatla, N. W. coast of British Columbia; now at Port Simpson.

Gyitlä'n.—Boas in Zeitschr. für Ethnol., 232, 1888. **Ketlane.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kitlan.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kitlani.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 281, 1897. **Kitlan Kilwilpeyot.**—Brit. Col. map of Ind. Tribes, Victoria, 1872. **Kittlĕān.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885.

Kitlope (Tsimshian: 'people of the rocks'). A Kwakiutl tribe living on Gardiner channel Brit. Col.; pop. 84 in 1901, 71 in 1904, 68 in 1911.

Gī'manoîtx.—Boas in Rep. Nat Mus., 1895, 328, 1897. **Gyimanoitq.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 9, 1889. **Gyitlō'p.**—Ibid. **Keimanoeitoh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 117B, 1884. **Kitloop.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Kitlop.**—Tolmie and Dawson, op. cit. **Kit-lope.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A. ,app., 1859 (wrongly classed as Sabassa). **Kittlope.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 315, 1892. **Xanā'ks'iala.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897 (own name).

Kitrauaiiks (*Kĭtraŭ-ai-iks.*) Given by Krause (Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885) as a division

of the Tsimshian on Skeena r., Brit. Col., and southward; they are not now identifiable.

Kitsalas ('people of the cañon,' i.e., of Skeena r.) A Tsimshian division. The two towns successively occupied by them bore their name. The first, just above Kitsalas cañon of Skeena r., Brit. Col., has been abandoned, the people having moved, mainly in 1893, to New Kitsalas, just below the cañon. Pop. of the latter town, 144 in 1902; in 1911, 79.

Gyits'ala'ser.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 9, 1889. **Kisalas.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 416, 1898. **Kitalaska.**—Downie in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XXXI, 252, 1861. **Kitchu lass.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E. **Kitsalas.**—Scott in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Kitsalass.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 252, 1891. **Kitsallas.**—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Kit-se-lai-so.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kĭtselāssir.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885. **Kitsellase.**—Horetzky, Canada, on Pacific, 212, 1874. **Kit zilas.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 279, 1897. **Kit-zilass.**—Ibid., map.

Kitzimgaylum. See *Kitsumgallum.*

Kitsalthlal (*Gyidzaχtlä'tl,* 'people of the salmon-berries'). A Tsimshian division and town on the coast of British Columbia, between Nass and Skeena rs., probably near Metlakatla.

Gyidzaχtlä'tl.—Boas in Zeitschr. für Ethnol., 232, 1888 **Kitch-a-clalth.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kitche kla la.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E. **Kĭts-ăch-lă-āl'ch.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 317, 1885. **Kitsaga-tala.**—Downie in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XXXI, 253, 1861. **Kitsalthlal.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884.

Kitsanaka. Given by Dawson (Queen Charlotte Ids., 134, 1880) as the name of one of four Haida clans, the word being supposed to signify "crow." As there are only two Haida clans, the Raven (*Hoya*) and the Eagle (*Got*), and the word for crow is *k!áldjida*, it is evident that Dawson misunderstood his informant. (J. R. S.)

Kitsumgallum ('people on the upper part of the river.'—Boas). A Tsimshian division and town on the N. side of Skeena r., Brit. Col., below the cañon. These people were originally Tongas, of the Koluschan stock, who fled from Alaska on account of continual wars, and settled at this point. In course of time they came to speak the Tsimshian language. Pop. 69 in 1902; in 1911, together with Port Essington, 160.

Gyits'umrä'lon.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 9, 35, 1889. **Kee-chum-a-kai-lo.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kee-chum akarlo.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 487, 1855. **Kitchemkalem.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 271, 1889. **Kitchimkale.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E. **Kitsumkalem.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 416, 1898. **Kitsumgallum.**—Geog. Board, 72, 1911. **Kitsumkalum.**—Horetzky, Canada on Pacific, 212, 1874. **Kit-zim-gay-lum.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 279, 1897.

Kittizoo. The southernmost division and town of the Tsimshian, on the s. side of Swindle id., N. W. of Milbanke sd., Brit. Col. The town is now almost deserted.

Gyidesdzo'.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 9, 1889. **Ketyagoos.**—Colyer in U.S., Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 534, 1870. **Kitestues.**—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Kitistzoo.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kit-tist-zū.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 143, 1877. **Kit-tizoo.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 280, 1897. **Kityagoos.**—Scott in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 316, 1868. **Whīsklāleitoh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884 ('people across the sea': Heiltsuk name).

Kittsawat. A Ntlakyapamuk village near Lytton, Brit. Col., with 4 inhabitants in 1897 (Can. Ind. Aff. Rep.), the last time the name appears.

Kituitsach-hade. A name given by Krause (Tlinkit Indianer, 304, 1885) to a supposed branch of the Haida on Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. Unidentified.

Kitunahan Family. A linguistic family established by Powell (7th Rep. B. A. E., 85, 1891) to include the single Kutenai tribe (q.v.). The name is adopted from Hale's term, Kitunaha, applied to the tribe. This family has since been found to consist of two tribes with slightly differing dialects, viz., the Upper Kutenai and the Lower Kutenai, the former being properly the Kitōnā' qā, the latter the Ăqkōqtl'ātlqō. Certain other minor differences exist between these two sections. The following family synonyms are chronologic.

(A. F. C.)

=Kitunaha.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 204, 535, 1846 (between the forks of the Columbia); Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, c. 10, 77, 1848 (Flatbow); Berghaus (1851), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852; Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 70, 1856; Latham, Opuscula, 338, 1860; Latham, Elem. Comp. Philol., 395, 1862 (between lat. 52° and 48°, w. of main ridge of Rocky mts.); Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist. 170, 1877 (on Kootenay r.). **=Coutanies.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 204, 1846 (=Kitunaha). **=Kutanis.**—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man., 316, 1850 (Kitunaha). **=Kituanaha.**—Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853 (Coutaria or Flatbows, N. of lat. 49°). **=Kootanies.**—Buschmann, Spuren der aztek. Sprache, 661, 1859. **=Kutani.**—Latham, Elem. Comp. Philol., 395, 1862 (or Kitunaha). **=Cootanie.**—Latham, ibid. (synonymous with Kitunaha). **=Kootenai.**—Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 170, 1877 (defines area occupied); Gatschet in Beach, Ind. Miscel., 446, 1877; Bancroft, Nat. Races,

III, 565, 1882. =**Kootenuha.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs. Brit. Col., 79–87, 1884 (vocabulary of Upper Kootenuha). =**Flatbow.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 204, 1846 (=Kitunaha); Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, 10, 77, 1848 (after Hale); Buschmann, Spuren der aztek. Sprache, 661, 1859; Latham, Elem. Comp. Philol., 395, 1862 (or Kitunaha); Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 170, 1877. =**Flachbogen.** —Berghaus (1851), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852. ×**Shushwaps.**—Keane in Stanford Compend. (Cent. and So. Am.), app., 460, 474, 1878 (includes Kootenais Flatbows or Skalzi). =**Kitunahan.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 85, 1891.

Kitunto (*Gyit'endâ*, 'people of the stockaded town'). A Tsimshian division and town formerly near the mouth of Skeena r., Brit. Col. The people were related to the Kishpachlaots.

Gyit'endâ.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 35, 1889. **Ket-an-dou.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kitadah.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 281, 1897. **Kit, an, doh.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E., **Kittandó.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885. **Kitunto.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884.

Kitwilgioks (*Gyitwulgyâ'ts*, 'people of the camping place'). A Tsimshian division in the neighbourhood of the mouth of Skeena r., Brit. Col. Their chief outranked all other Tsimshian chiefs.

Gyitwulgyâ'ts.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 35, 1889. **Kitwilgiōks.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kit-will-coits.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kitwill quoitz.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E. **Kit-wulg-jats.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 317, 1885.

Kitwilksheba (*Gyitwulkŝe̥bā'*). A Tsimshian division in the neighbourhood of Metlakatla and the mouth of Skeena r., Brit. Col. In 1884 it was almost extinct.

Gyitwulkŝe̥bā'.—Boas in Zeitschr. für Ethnol., 232, 1888. **Ket-wilk-ci-pa.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Kitwilksheba.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kit,will,su,pat.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E. **Kit-wúlkse-bē.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885.

Kitwinga ('people of place of plenty of rabbits'). A division and town of the Kitksan on the N. bank of Skeena r., Brit. Col., just above the rapids; pop. 154 in 1904, 155 in 1911.

Gyitwunġ'-ā'.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 50, 1895. **Kilgonwah.**—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Kitcoonsa.**—Downie in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XXXI, 253, 1861. **Kitswingahs.**—Scott in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Kit-wang-agh.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 415, 1898. **Kitwanga.**—Ibit., 193, 1911. **Kitwangar.**—Horetzky, Canada on the Pacific, 212, 1874. **Kit-win-gach.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 279, 1897. **Kitwungā.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884.

Kitwinshilk ('people of the place of lizards') A Niska town on the middle course of Nass r., N. W. British Columbia. According to Boas there were four divisions: Laktiaktl, Lakloukst, Gyitsaek, and Gyisgahast. The first of these belonged to the Wolf clan, the second and third to the Eagle clan, and the fourth to the Bear clan. Pop. 77 in 1898, 62 in 1904, 48 in 1911.

Gyîtwunksē'tlk.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 49, 1895. **Ke toon ok shelk.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 487, 1855. **Kitwanshelt.**—Horetzky, Canada on the Pacific, 129, 1874. **Kit-win-shilk.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 280, 1897. **Kitwintshieth.** —Can. Ind. Aff., 271, 1889. **Kitwintshilth.**—Ibid., 416, 1898.

Kitwinskole ('people where the narrows pass'). A Kitksan division and town on a W. branch of upper Skeena r., Brit. Col.; pop. exclusive of about 115 living at Ayensk, Kincolith and Fishery bay, Nass., was 47 in 1911.

Gyîtwuntlkō'l.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 49, 1895. **Kitswinscolds.**—Scott in U.S. Ind. Aff-Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Kitwancole.**—Horetzky, Canada on the Pacific, 116, 1874. **Kit-wan-cool.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 415, 1898. **Kit-wan Cool.**—Ibid., 252, 1891. **Kit-win-skole.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 279, 1897' **Kit-wun-kool.**—Dawson in Geol. Surv. of Can., 20B, 1879–80.

Kitzeesh (*Gyidzī's*, 'people of the salmon weir'). A Tsimshian division and town formerly near Metlakatla, Brit. Col. According to the Haida, this family was descended from a woman of their tribe.

Gittcī's.—Swanton, field notes, 1900–01. **Gyidzī's.**—Boas in Zeitschr. f. Ethnol., 232, 1888. **Kee-ches.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 487, 1855. **Kee-chis.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Keshase.**—Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes visited in 1854, MS., B. A. E **Kitseesh.**—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Kītsīisch.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885. **Kitsis.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114B, 1884. **Kitzeesh.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 281, 1897.

Kitzegukla ('people of Zekukla mountain'). A Kitksan division and town on upper Skeena r., a short distance below Hazelton, Brit. Col. There is an old and also a new town of this name. According to Boas there were two clans here, Raven and Bear, the people of the latter being called specifically Gyîsg'ā'hast. Pop. of both, 91 in 1904, 63 in 1911.

Gyitsigyu'ktla.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 50, 1895. **Kitseguecla.**—Dawson in Geol. Surv. Canada, 20B, 1879–80. **Kitse-gukla.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 252, 1891. **Kitsenelah.**—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Kit-se-quahla.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 415, 1898. **Kit-se-quak-la.**—Ibid., 358, 1895. **Kitsigeuhlé.**—Horetzky, Canada on Pacific, 116, 1874. **Kitsiguchs.** —Scott in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Kitsi-**

ǥuhli.—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 114E, 1884. **Kits-se-quec-la.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 304, 1893. **Kitzegukla.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 278, 1897.

Kitzilas. See *Kitsalas*.

Kiusta. (*K!iū'stA*, 'where the trail comes out' [?]). A former Haida town on the N.W. coast of Moresby id., opposite North id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was owned by the Stustas. Possibly the town given in John Wark's list as "Lu-lan-na," with 20 houses and 296 inhabitants in 1836-40, included this place and the neighbouring town of Yaku. The old people remember 9 houses as having stood here and 8 at Yaku. After the population of Kiusta had decreased considerably, the remainder went to Kung, in Naden harbour. (J.R.S.)

Kioo-sta.—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 162, 1880. **Kūstā Hāadē.**—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895. **Ky'iū'st'a.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 22, 1898.

Kivitung. A settlement of Akudnirmiut Eskimo on Padli fiord, Baffin id.

Qivitung.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 441, 1888.

Kiyis (*Ki'yis*, 'dried meat'). A division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 225, 1892.

Klahosaht. A Nootka tribe formerly living N. of Nootka sd., Vancouver id. (Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1869). Boas was unable to learn anything about them, but the name seems to occur in Jewitt's Narrative as the designation of a small tribe that had been "conquered and incorporated into that of Nootka."

Klahars.—Jewitt, Narr., 74, 1849. **Klahosaht.**—Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1869. **Tlahosath.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890.

Klamatuk. An old village, probably belonging to the Comox, on the E. coast of Vancouver id., opposite the s. end of Valdes id.

Kla-ma-took.—Dawson, Geol. Surv. Can., map, 1888.

Klaskino ('people of the ocean'). A Kwakiutl tribe on Klaskino inlet, N. W. coast of Vancouver id.,; pop. 13 in 1888, when last separately enumerated.

Klarkinos.—Can. Ind. Aff., 145, 1879. **Klās'-kaino.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 65. **Klass-ki-no.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 189, 1884. **Ḷ'ā'sq'ē-nôx.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 329, 1897. **L!ā'sq!ēnoX^{u}.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. 2, 354, 1902. **Tla'sk'ēnoq.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 53, 1890. **Tlats'ē'noq.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887 (misprint).

Klatanars. A band of Cowichan on Fraser r., Brit. Col. Pop. 36 in 1886, when last enumerated separately.

Klatanars.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1886, 229. **Klatawars.**—Ibid., for 1879, 309.

Klatwoat. A village on the w. bank of Harrison r., near its junction with Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Kleaukt (*Klēau'kt*, 'rocky bar'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., below North Bend, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Kliksiwi (*Ḷîx·sī'wē^{g}*, 'clover root at mouth of river.'—Boas). A former Kwakiutl village at the mouth of Kliksiwi r., on the E. side of Vancouver id. All traces of it have disappeared.

Klik-sī-wi.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 72. **Ḷîx·sī'wē^{g}.**—Boas, inf'n, 1905.

Klodesseottine ('hay river people'). A division of the Etchareottine on Hay r., Mackenzie dist., N.W.T. In 1904 there were 247 enumerated on the upper and 115 on the lower river.

Gens de la rivière au Foin.—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876. **Slaves of Lower Hay River.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 82, 1905. **Slaves of Upper Hay River.**—Ibid.

Klokegottine ('prairie people'). A Nahane division living between Mackenzie r. and lakes La Martre, Grandin, and Taché, Mackenzie dist., N.W.T.

Klô-kkè-Gottinè.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891. **Klô-kkè-ottinè.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **Kl'o-ke-ottiné.**—Ibid. **Thlo-co-chassies.**—Campbell quoted by Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 200B, 1889. **Tlòtœne.**—Morice, MS. letter, 1890 (Takulli name). **Tlo-to^{n}-na.**—Ibid. (trans. 'grass people').

Klondike (el dorado, a rich strike, a fortune). This word, which entered the English language of America during the Yukon gold fever of 1896-1900, is the name of a tributary of the Yukon in the territory of Yukon. Klondike is a corruption of the name of this stream in one of the Athapascan dialects prevailing in that region. In the literature of the day, 'Klondiker,' and even 'to Klondike' also occur. Of the name Baker (Geog. Dict. Alaska, 244, 1902) says: "This [Klondike] river was named Deer river by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1867, and so appeared on various maps. Later it was called Raindeer and afterwards Reindeer. Ogilvie, writing Sept. 6, 1896, from Cudahy, says: 'The river known here as the Klondike'; and in a footnote says: 'The correct name is Thron

Duick.' It has also been called Clondyke and Chandik, or Deer."

(A. F. C.)

Kloo (*Xe-u*, 'southeast,' the name of a town chief). A former Haida town at the E. end of Tanu id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was one of the largest towns in the Haida country and was occupied by three families, the Kona-kegawai, Djiguaahl-lanas, and Kadusgo-kegawai, to the first of which the town chief belonged. JohnWark (1836-41) assigned 40 houses and 545 inhabitants to this town; old people still remember 26 houses. Although abandoned, the houses and poles here are in better condition than in most uninhabited Haida villages. (J. R. S.)

Clew.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1894, 280, 1895. **Cloo.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 489, 1855 (after Wark, 1836–41). **Kloo.**—Common geographic form. **Klue.**—Poole, Queen Charlotte Ids., passim, 1872. **Klue's Village.**—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 169, 1880 (so called from chief). **Laχ-skīk.**—Ibid. (Chimmesyan name; *Laxkikey* = 'those of the Eagle clan'). **T'anó.**—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 25, 1898. **Tanoo.**—Dawson, op. cit. (own name; the name of a kind of sea grass). **Tanū Hāadē.**—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 125, 1895. **Tlu.**—Ibid.

Kloo. A temporary settlement on the N. side of Cumshewa inlet, occupied by Haida from the older town of Kloo for a few years before they passed on to Skidegate. (J. R. S.)

Kltlasen (*Qlûlâ'sEn*). A Songish band at McNeill bay, s. end of Vancouver id.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Klukluuk (from *Lowû'q*, 'slides,' applied to places where gravel, small stones, or sand slides or falls down). A village of the Spence Bridge band of the Ntlakyapamuk, on Nicola r., 8 m. from Spence Bridge, Brit. Col.

Klūklū'uk.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **LOLOWû'q.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900.

Knives. Cutting tools are indispensable to primitive men, and the greatest ingenuity was exercised by the northern tribes in their manufacture. Every material capable of taking and retaining an edge was utilized—wood, reed, bone, antler, shell, stone, and metal. Teeth are nature's cutting tools and the teeth of animals (shark, beaver, etc.) were much employed by primitive men, as also were sharp bits of stone and splinters of wood and bone, the natural edges of which were artificially sharpened, and natural forms were modified to make them more effectual. The uses of the knife are innumerable; it served in war and was indispensable in every branch of the arts of life, in acquiring raw materials, in preparing them for use, and in shaping whatever was made. Knives served also in symbolism and ceremony, and one of the most cherished symbols of rank and authority was the great stone knife chipped with consummate skill from obsidian or flint. According to Culin the stone knife is used among the Pueblos as a symbol of divinity, especially of the war gods, and is widely used in a healing ceremony called the "knife ceremony."Differentiation of use combined with differences in material to give variety to the blade and its hafting; the so-called *ulu*, or woman's knife of the Eskimo, employed in various culinary arts, differs from the man's knife, which is used in carving wood and for various other purposes (Mason); and the bone snow knife of the Arctic regions is a species by itself (Nelson). The copper knife is distinct from the stone knife, and the latter takes a multitude of forms, passing from the normal types in one direction into the club or mace, in another into the scraper, and in another into the dagger; and it blends with the arrowhead and the spearhead so fully that no definite line can be drawn between them save when the complete haft is in evidence. The flaked knife blade of flint is straight like a spearhead or is curved like a hook or sickle, and it is frequently bevelled on one or both edges. The ceremonial knife is often of large size and great beauty. * * * * *

Two or three tribes of Indians, various clans, and some towns received their names from the knife, as Conshac ('reed knife'), a name for the Creeks; the town of Kusa among the Choctaw, and the Ntlakyapamuk of Thompson r., Brit. Col.

Consult Boas (1) in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888, (2) in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1895, 1897; Fowke in 13th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Goddard in Pub. Univ. of Cal., Anthrop. ser., I, 1903; Holmes in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1901, 1903; Mason (1) in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1890, 1891; (2) ibid., 1897, 1901; (3) ibid., 1886, 1889; Moorehead, Prehist. Impls., 1900; Murdoch in Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson on 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899; Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890; Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Rau in Smithson. Cont., XXII, 1876; Rust and Kroeber in Am. Anthrop., VII, 688, 1905; Thruston, Antiq. of Tenn., 1897; Wilson in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1897, 1899.

(W. H. H.)

Knots. The Indians, and especially the Eskimo, whose difficulties with unfastening lines in a frozen area made them ingenious, tied for various purposes many kinds of knots and splices in bark, stems, roots, sinews, thongs, strings, and ropes. There were knots and turk's heads in the ends of lines for buttons and toggles and for fastening work, loops and running nooses for bowstrings and tent fastenings, knots for attaching one line to another or to some object, the knots in netting for fish nets and the webbing in snowshoes and rackets, knots for attaching burdens and for packing and cinching, decorative knots in the dress of both sexes, and memorial knots used in calendars and for registering accounts and in religion. The bight, seen on Yuman carrying baskets, was universal, and the single, square, and granny knots and the half hitch were also quite common. In 1680 the Pueblo Indians communicated the number of days before their great uprising against the Spaniards by means of a knotted string, and some of their descendants still keep personal calendars by the same means, but in North America the *quiqu* was nowhere so highly developed as it was in Peru. Boas (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xv, 1901) illustrates the many splices, hitches, loops, and knots of the Eskimo; Murdoch (9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892 has treated the knots used in nets, snowshoes, and sinew-backed bows; Dixon (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xvii, 1905) shows the knots of the northern Maidu of California; and Mason (Smithson. Rep. for 1893) gives details of those generally used on bows and arrows.

(o. t. m.)

Koagaogit (*Koaga'ogit*, 'wide and rushing waters'). A former Haida town on the n. shore of Bearskin bay, Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., in possession of the Djahui-gitinai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Koalcha (*Qōā'ltca*). A Squawmish village community at Linn cr., Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Koalekt (*Koā'lEqt*). A Chehalis village at the headwaters of a w. tributary of Harrison r., in s.w. British Columbia.—Boas, MS., B.A.E., 1891.

Koanalalis (*Koanā'lalis*). The ancestor of a Nimkish gens after whom the gens was sometimes named.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887.

Koapk (*Q'oa'px*). One of the Talio towns of the Bellacoola at the head of South Bentinck arm, coast of British Columbia.

K.'oa'pq.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Q'oa'px.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Koatlna (*Q'oā'Lna*). A Bellacoola village on a bay of the same name at the s. entrance of Bentinck arm, coast of British Columbia.

K'oā'tlna.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Q'oā'Lna.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 48, 1898.

Kodlimarn (*Qodlimarn*). A summer settlement of the Eskimo of the plateau of Nugumiut, on the E. entrance to Frobisher bay, Baffin id.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Koekoaainok (*Qoē'qoaainôx*, 'people from the river Koais'). A gens of the Tenaktak, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 331, 1897.

Koekoi (*K'ōē'kōi*). A Squawmish village community on the w. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Koeksotenok (people of the other side'). A Kwakiutl tribe on Gilford id., Brit. Col. The gentes are Naknahula, Memoggyins Gyigyilkam, and Nenelpae. In 1885 they lived with the Mamalelekala in a town called Memkumlis. Kwakwakas was probably a former village. Pop. 50 in 1885, the last time the name appears.

K'wē'k'sōt'ēnoq.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Kwick-so-te-no.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 189, 1884. **Kwiksot'enoq.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 227, 1887. **Kwīk'-so-tino.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 74. **Qoē'xsōt'ēnôx.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 330, 1897. **Quick-sul-i-nut.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Qwē'q^{n} sōt!ē'nox^{n}.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. 1, 156, 1902.

Koetenok (*Q'oē'lēnôx*, 'raven'). A clan of the Bellabella, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897.

Koga (*Qō'ga*). A small Haida town formerly on McKay harbour, Cumshewa inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., which was occupied by a family of the same name, of low social rank, who afterward moved to Skedans.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Kogahl-lanas (*Qō'gal lā'nas*, 'people of the town of Koga'). A small division of the

Kagials-kegawai family group of the Haida. They were of low social rank. Their town, called Koga, once stood in McKay harbour, and they are said to have been won in a gambling contest by the Kagials-kegawai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905.

Kogals-kun (*K!ogā'ls kun*, 'sand-spit point'). A former Haida town on Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., occupied by the Aostlan-lnagai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Kogangas (*Qogā'ñas*, 'sea-otters'). An extinct family group belonging to the Raven clan of the Haida. Their towns stood near the modern town of Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. (J. R. S.)

K'ōg'ā'ngas.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 24, 1898. **Qogā'ñas.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905.

Kohatsoath. A sept of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 32, 1890.

Koiaum ('to pick berries'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on the E. side of Fraser r., 25 m. above Yale, Brit. Col.

Boston Bar.—Name given by whites. **Koia'um.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **Quiyone.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872 (probably identical).

Koikahtenok (*Qoī'k'axtēnôx*, 'whale people'). A clan of the Wikeno, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 328, 1897.

Koikoi (*Xoē' xoē*, a supernatural being, sometimes described as living in ponds; used as a mask by the Lillooet, many coast Salish, and the southern Kwakiutl.—Boas). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.

Qoiqoi.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900. **Xoē'xoē.**—Boas, inf'n, 1905.

Koiskana (from *kōēs*, or *kwō'es*, a bush the bark of which is used for making twine; some say it is a Stuwigh or Athapascan name, but this seems doubtful). A village of the Nicola band of Ntlakyapamuk near Nicola r., 29m. above Spence Bridge, Brit. Col.; pop. 52 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Koaskunā'.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Koiskana'.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900. **Kuinskanaht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1892, 313. **Kwois-kun-a'.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. II, 44. **Pitit Creek.**—Teit., op. cit. (name given by whites). **Qaiskana'.**—Teit, op. cit. **Quinskanaht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1898, 419. **Quinskanht.**—Ibid. for 1901, 166. **Quis-kan-aht.**—Ibid. for 1886, 232. **Quss-kan-aht.**—Ibid. for 1883, 191.

Kojejewininewug (*Kuchĭchĭwĭnĭnĭwŭg;* from *kuchĭchĭw*, referring to the straits and bends of the rivers and lakes on which they resided; *ĭnĭnĭwŭg*, 'people'). A division of the Chippewa formerly living on Rainy lake and river on the N. boundary of Minnesota and in the adjacent portion of Ontario.

Algonquins of Rainy Lake.—Lewis and Clark, Travels, 55, 1806. **Kocheche Wenenewak.**—Long, Exped. St. Peter's R., II, 153, 1824. **Ko-je-je-win-in-e-wug.** Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 84, 1885. **Kotchitchi-wininiwak.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882. **Kutcitciwininiwąg.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Łac la Pluie Indians.**—Hind, Red River Exped., I, 82, 1860. **Rainy-lake Indians.**—Schoolcraft (1838) in H. R. Doc. 107, 25th Cong., 3d sess., 9, 1839.

Kokaia (*Qō-qai'â*, 'maggot-fly,' because there are many found there in summer). An abandoned Chilliwak village on Chilliwak r., s. Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1902.

Kokaitk. A division of the Bellabella, living on N. Milbanke sd.

K''ō'k'aitq.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 52, 1890. **Kok-wai-y-toch.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Kook-wai-wai-toh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 117B, 1884. **Koqueightuk.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Q'ō'qa-îtx.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 328, 1897.

Koknas-hadai (*Kōk'-nas:had'ā'i*, 'snow-owl house people'). Given by Boas (5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 27, 1889) as a subdivision of the Yaku-lanas, a family of the Raven clan of the Alaskan Haida, but in reality it is only a house name belonging to that family group. (J. R. S.)

Kokoaeuk (*Kōkoaē'uk'*). A village of the Matsqui tribe of Cowichan at the S. W. point of Sumas lake, near Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Kokoiap (*K'okōīap'*, 'place of strawberries'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., above Siska, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Koksilah. A Cowichan tribe in Cowichan valley, E. coast of Vancouver id., opposite Admiral id.; pop. 12 in 1904, 16 in 1911.

Cokesilah.—Can. Ind. Aff., lxi, 1877. **Kokesailah.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Koksilah.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Kulkuisála.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Koksoagmiut ('people of big river'). A subtribe of the Sukinimiut Eskimo living on Koksoak r., N. Ungava, Que. They numbered fewer than 30 individuals in 1893.

Koakramint.—Boas in Am. Antiq., 40, 1888 (misprint). **Koksoagmyut.**—Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 176, 1894. **Koksoak Innuit.**—Ibid., 179. **Koksoak river people.**—Ibid. **Kouksoarmiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 463, 470, 1888.

Kolelakom (*Qōlē'laqōm*). A Squawmish village community on Bowen id., Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Koltsiowotl (*K'oltsī'owotl*). A division of the Nanaimo on the E. coast of Vancouver id.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1889.

Koluschan Family. A linguistic family embracing the Tlingit (q.v.). The name is said by Dall to be derived from Russian *kalushka*, 'a little trough,' but by others from the Aleut word *kaluga*, signifying 'a dish,' the allusion being to the concave dish-shaped labrets worn by the Tlingit women.

Komenok ('wealthy people'). An extinct sept of the Lekwiltok, a Kwakiutl tribe.

K'ō'm'ēnoq.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Q'ō'm'ēnôx.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 332, 1897.

Komkonatko ('head water,' or 'head lake'). An Okinagan village 21 m. from the town of Quilchena on Nicola lake, Brit. Col.

Fish Łake.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900 (name given by whites). **Komkona'tko.**—**Ibid.**

Komkutis (*Q'ō'mqūtîs*). A Bellacoola village on the s. side of Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., near its mouth. It was one of the eight villages called Nuhalk.

K-ōmōtes.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1898. **Kougotis.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 147, 1862. **Q'ō'mqūtîs.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Komkyutis ('the rich side'). A sept of the Kwakiutl proper, living at Fort Rupert, Brit. Col., and said to count 70 warriors in 1866. Boas in 1890 called them a gens of the Walaskwakiutl; in 1895 a sept of the tribe.

Cum-que-kis.—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Komiū'tis.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., 131, 1887. **K'ō'mkyūtis.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Kum-cutes.**—Lord, Natur. in Brit. Col., I, 165, 1866. **Kumkewtis.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Lō'kuīli'la.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887. **Q'ō'mk'utis.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897.

Komoyue ('the rich ones'). A division of the true Kwakiutl living at Fort Rupert, near the N. end of Vancouver id. They are more often known by the war name Kueha ('slayers'). The gentes are Gyigyilkam, Haailakyemae, Haanatlenok, Kukwakum, and Yaaihakemae. Pop. 42 in 1901, 25 in 1904, 14 in 1911.

Kueh'a.—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 227, 1887 ('murderers'). **Kuē'qa.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Kuē'xa.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 330, 1897 (war name: 'the murderers'). **Kuicha.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887. **Kwe-ah-kah.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 189, 1884. **Kwi-ah-kah.**—Ibid., 364, 1897. **Q'ō'moyuē.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 330, 1897. **Qua-kars.**—Lord, Natur. in Brit. Col., I, 165, 1866. **Queackar.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 143, 1879. **Quee ha Qna colt.**—Wark quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 488, 1855. **Quee-ha-qua-coll.**—Wark (1836–41) in Kane, Wand. in N. A. Am., app., 1859 (=Kueha×Kwakiutl).

Komoyue. A gens of the Kueha division of the Lekwiltok. They live with the Wiweakam at the village of Tatapowis, on Hoskyn inlet, Brit. Col. Pop. 32 in 1887, the last time they were separately enumerated.

Ah-mah-oo.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1887, 309, 1888. **K'ō-mōyuē.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Q'ō'moyuē.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 331, 1897.

Komps (*Komps*). A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.)—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Kona-kegawai (*Q!ō'na qē'gawa-i*, 'those born at Skedans'). One of the most important families of the Eagle clan of the Haida, part of whom lived at Skedans, while the remainder resided at Kloo, which was owned by their chief. The Kona-kegawai, Djiguaahl-lanas, Stawashaidagai, and Kaiahl-lanas, claimed descent from one woman. (J. R. S.)

K'unak'ē'owai.—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 25, 1898. **Q!ō'na qē'gawa-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Kontareahrnon. The Huron name of a people mentioned in the 17th century as living s. of St. Lawrence r., on the authority of Ragueneau's map. The name evidently designated the inhabitants of the Huron village of Contarea (q. v.). See Jesuit Rel. 1640, 35, 1858. (J. N. B. H.)

Kooji ('wolf'). Given by Dawson (Queen Charlotte Ids., 134, 1880) as the name of one of the 4 Haida clans. There were only 2 clans, however, and the Wolf was not one of them. (J. R. S.)

Kookotlane (*Kōoqōlā'nē*). A Bellacoola division at the town of Nuskelst, Bellacoola r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Koonahmich. A body of Salish under the Victoria superintendency, Brit. Col. Pop. 15 in 1882, when last separately enumerated.

Koo-nah-mich.—Can. Ind. Aff., 258, 1882.

Kooskoo (*Koos-koo'*, 'crane'). A gens of the Abnaki (q.v.).—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 174, 1877.

Kootenay. See *Kutenai.*

Kopaalk. A body of Salish under Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff., 78, 1878.

Kopaǥmiut ('people of the great river'). An Eskimo tribe at the mouth of Mackenzie r., Mackenzie, N.W.T. According to Dall they formerly extended up this river 200 m., but are now confined to islands at the mouth and the Arctic coast E. of Herschel id.

Añénépit.—Petitot in Bib. Ling. et Ethnol., III, 11, 1876 (='Eskimo of the east': so called by Hudson Bay, Labrador, and Greenland Eskimo). **Chiglit.**—Ibid., 10. **Kopăǥ-mūt.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 10, 1877. **Kopăng'-meŭn.**—Richardson, Polar Regions, 1861. **Kukhpagmiut.**—Eleventh Census, Alaska, 130, 1893. **Kupûñmiun.**—Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 45, 1854. **Kurvik.**—Petitot in Bul. Soc. de Géog., 6th s., x, 182, 1875. **Mackenzie River Eskimo.**—Richardson, Arct. Search. Exped., 354, 1851. **Tareormeut.**—Petitot, Monogr., map, 1876. **Taρeoρmeut.**—Ibid., 11 (='those who live by the sea'). **Tarrèor-meut.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 10, 1877. **Tchiglit.**—Petitot, Monogr., 11 (applied to Mackenzie and Anderson r. tribes). **Tciglit.**—Ibid.

Koprino. A Kwakiutl tribe speaking the Koskimo subdialect. They lived formerly at the entrance of Quatsino sd., and were divided into the Koprino and Kotlenok clans, but they are now amalgamated with the Koskimo proper. Pop. 14 in 1884, the last time they were separately enumerated.

G'â'p!ēnox^{u}.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. 2, 393, 1902. **G'ō'p'ēnôx.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897. **Keope-e-no.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 190, 1883. **Keroopinough.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872, **Kiāwpino.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887. sec. II, 65. **Koprinos.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 145, 1879, **Kyō'p'ēnoq.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 53, 1890.

Koprino. A gens of the Koprino, q. v.

Koquapilt. A Chilliwak town in lower Chilliwak valley, Brit. Col.; pop. 16 in 1904, 22 in 1911.

Co-qua-piet.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. I, 268, 1889. **Coquopiet.**—Ibid., 309, 1879. **Coquopilt.**—Ibid., 74, 1878. **Koquahpilt.**—Ibid., 78. **Koquapilt.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Kwaw-kwaw-apiet.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 413, 1898. **Kwawkwawapilt.** Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 158, 1901.

Kordlubing. A summer settlement of the Kingnaitmiut Eskimo near the head of an inlet emptying into Cumberland sd. from the N. side, Baffin id.

Qordlubing.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Koskimo. An important Kwakiutl tribe inhabiting the shores of Quatsino sd., Vancouver id. The gentes are Gyekolekoa, Gyeksem, Gyeksemsanatl, Hekhalanois(?), Kwakukemalenok, Naenshya, Tsetsaa, and Wohuamis. Their winter village is Hwades; their summer village, Maate. Pop. 82 in 1904, 52 in 1911.

Kooskīmo.—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Kosimo.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 1904, pt. 2, 71. 1905. **Kos-keemoe.**—Ibid., 1884, 189, 1885. **Kos-keemos.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **K'osk'ē'moq.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 53, 1890. **Koskiemo.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Kōs'-kī-mo.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 69. **Koskimos.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 145, 1879. **Kos-ki-mu.**—Ibid., 1894, 279, 1895. **Koskumos.**—Ibid., 113, 1879. **Kus-ke-mu.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Qō'sqēmox.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897. **Qósqīmō.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887. **Roskeemo.**—Powell in Can. Ind. Aff., 130, 1879 (misprint).

Koskimo. A Kwakiutl sub-dialect spoken by the Koprino, Klaskino, Koskimo, and Quat ino.

Kostun-hana (*Q!ō'stAn xā'na; q!ō'stAn* means 'crab'). A former Haida town, in possession of the Kogangas family group, a short distance E. of Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. There does not appear to be space at this point for more than two or three houses.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Kotlenok (*Q'ō'LēnôX*). A gens of the Koprino, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897.

Kotlskaim (*Qotlskaim*, 'serpent pond'). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Kouchnas-hadai (*Qō'utc nas :had'ā'i*, '[grizzly-] bear house people'). Given by Boas (Fifth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 27, 1889) as a subdivision of the Yaku-lanas, a family of the Raven clan of the Haida. It is in reality only a house name belonging to the family.

Koukdjuaq ('big river'). A Talirpingmiut Eskimo village of the Okomiut tribe formerly on Nettilling lake, Baffin id.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Kounaouons. A tribe or band, probably in Quebec near the Maine frontier, mentioned as allies of the French in 1724.

K8na8ons.—Rasle (1724) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 246, 1819.

Koungmiut ('river people'). An Eskimo tribe on the w. coast of Hudson bay, s. of the Kinipetu, in the region of Churchill.—Boas in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XV, 6, 1901.

Kowailchew. A coast Salish tribe said by Gibbs (Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 433, 1855) to live N. of the Semiamu, principally if not altogether in Brit. Col. Unless intended for the Cowichan they are not mentioned elsewhere.

Krayiragottine ('willow people'). A division of the Etchaottine on Willow r., Mackenzie dist, N.W.T.

Kkρayiρa-Gottinè.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 319, 1991.

Kraylongottine ('people at the end of the willows'). A Nahane division living between Mackenzie r. and Willow lake, Mackenzie dist, N.W.T. Their totem is the otter.

Kkʳa-lon-Gottinè.—Petitot, Grand lac des Ours, 66, 1893 ('people at the end of the willows'). **Kkρay-lon-Gottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891.

Krimerksumalek. An Iglulirmiut Eskimo village on the w. coast of Hudson bay.—M'Clintock, Voyage of Fox, 165, 1881.

Ksalokul (*Qsâ'loqul*). A division of the Nanaimo on the E. coast of Vancouver id.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1889.

Ksapsem (*Qsā'psEm*). A Songish division residing at Esquimalt, s. end of Vancouver id.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Kuaiath. A division of the Seshat, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Kuaiirnang. A winter residence of the Akuliarmiut on North bay, Baffin id.

Kuakumchen (*Kuā'kumtcęn*). Given as a division of the Squawmish, on Howe sd., coast of British Columbia.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Kuaut. A Shuswap village at the head of Little Shuswap lake, interior of British Columbia; pop. 83 in 1904, 99 in 1911.

Knaut.—Can. Ind. Aff., supp., 60, 1902. **Kroaout.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1883, 189. **Kualt.**—Ibid., 1895, 361. **Kuant.**—Ibid., 1898, 419. **Ku-a-ut.**—Ibid., 1885, 196. **Kwout.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. II, 44, 1892. **Little Shuswap.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1878, 74. **Little Shuswap Lake.**—Ibid., 1882, 259. **Little Suswap Lake.**—Ibid., 1879, 309. **Sushwap.**—Ibid., 1878, 78.

Kueha ('the murderers'). A division of the Lekwiltok living between Bute and Loughborough inlets, Brit. Col. They are divided into three gentes: Wiweakam, Komoyue, and Kueha. Pop. 25 in 1889. The Komoyue sept of the true Kwakiutl have this name for their war name.

Kuē'qa.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 660, 1891. **Kwe-ah-kah-Saich-kioie-tachs.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1889, 227, 1890 (=Kueha Lekwiltok). **Kwiha.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 119B, 1884. **Queeakahs.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Quee-ha-ni-cul-ta.**—Wark (1836–41) quoted by Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859 (=Kueha Lekwiltok). **Quieha Ne cub ta.**—Wark as quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 488, 1855.

Kukamukamees. A Kyuquot village on Mission id., Kyuquot sd., w. coast of Vancouver id.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Kukkuiks (*Kŭk-kūiks'*, 'pigeons'). A society of the Ikunuhkahtsi, or All Comrades, in the Piegan tribe; it is made up of men who have been to war several times.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

Kukoak (*Quqoā'q*). A Songish division at McNeill bay, s. end of Vancouver id.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Kukulek (*Ququ'lEk*). A Songish division residing at Cadboro bay, s. end of Vancouver id.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Kukutwom (*K·ukutwō'm*, 'waterfall'). A Squawmish village community on the E. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Kukwakum ('the real Kwakiutl'). A gens of the Kwakiutl proper, consisting of two septs, the Guetela and the Komoyue.

K'kwā'kum.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Kukwā'kum.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897. **Kwakoom.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884.

Kulatsen (*Ku'latsEn*). A Squawmish village community on the E. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Kulleets. A Cowichan tribe on Chemainus bay, Vancouver id.; pop. 73 in 1911.

Ku-lees.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1879, 308. **Ku-leets.**—Ibid., 1880, 316, **Kulleets.**—Ibid., 1901, pt. II, 164, **Q'alē'ts.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Kuna-lanas (*Ku'na lā'nas*, 'town people of the point'). An important family of the Raven clan of the Haida. According to one story it was so named because its people lived on a point in the legendary town of Skena (see *Tadji-lanas*); but more probably it refers to the point at Naikun where these people were at one time settled. The Teeskun-lnagai, Hlielungkun-lnagai, Saguikun-lnagai, and Yagunkun-lnagai were subdivisions.

(J. R. S.)

Ku'na lānas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905. **Kun lā'nas.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 23, 1898. **Kwun Lennas.**—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, sec. II, 125, 1895.

Kundji (*Ku'ndji*). A legendary Haida town on the s. shore of Copper bay, Moresby id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. The family living there is said to have been the Daiyuahl-lanas. Another town of this name formerly stood on the w. side of Prevost id., in the Ninstints country.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Kunechin (*Qunē'tcin*). A Seechelt sept which formerly lived at the head of Queens reach, Jervis inlet, Brit. Co. The founder of this division is said to have come from Fort Rupert.—Hill-Tout in Jour. Anthr. Inst., 23, 1904.

Kung (*Qañ*). A former Haida town, owned by the Sakua-lana , at the mouth of Naden harbour, Graham id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. Possibly this is the place referred to by John Wark as Nigh-tasis (q. v.), where there were said to be 15 houses and 280 inhabitants in 1836-41. Old people remember 12 houses there. The inhabitants have all moved to Masset. (J. R. S.)

K'ang.—Boas, Twelfth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Nigh-tasis.**—Wark (1836–41) in Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 173B, 1880. **Qañ.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Kungga (*Q!a'ñga*, 'help received unexpectedly'). A former Haida town occupied by the Kona-kegawai, on the s. shore of Dog id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. The inhabitants moved to Kloo.—Swanton, Con. Haida, 278, 1905.

Kungielung (*K!u'ngielañ*). A former Haida town on the w. side of the entrance to Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. —Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Kunhalas (*Ku'nxalas*). A former Haida town or camp just inside of Cumshewa pt., Queen Charlotte ds., Brit. Col. It belonged to the Kona-kegawai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Kunkia (*Q!a'nkia*). A former Haida town on the N. coast of North id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Kunnas-hadai (*Kun nas:had'ā'i*, 'whale-house people'). Given by Boas (Fifth Report N. W. Tribes Can., 27, 1889) as the name of a subdivision of the Yakulanas, a family of the Raven clan of the Haida, but in reality it is only a house name belonging to that group.

(J. R. S.)

Kunstamish (*Kun-sta-mish*). A village of the Guauaenok Kwakiutl on the E. side of Claydon bay, Wells passage, Brit. Col.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 73.

Kutaiimaks (*Kut'-ai-ĭm-iks*, 'they do not laugh'). A division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika, q. v.

Don't Laugh.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Kä-ti'-ya-ye-mix.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1877 (='never laugh'). **Ko-te'-yi-mīks.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862 (='the band that do not laugh'). **Kut'-ai-ĭm-iks.**—Grinnell, op. cit., 209. **The People that don't laugh.**—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. 1850, 144, 1851.

Kutaisotsiman ('no parfleche'). A division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.

Kut-ai-sot'-sĭ-man.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892. **No Parfleche.**—Ibid., 225.

Kutchin ('people'). A group of Athapascan tribes in Canada and Alaska, inhabiting the region of the Yukon and its tributaries above Nuklukayet, the Peel River basin, and the lower Mackenzie valley. They have decreased to half their former numbers owing to wars between the tribes and the killing of female children. Chiefs and medicine-men and those who possess rank acquired by property have two or more wives. They usually live in large parties, each headed by a chief and having one or more medicine-men, the latter acquiring an authority to which even the chiefs are subject. Their dances and chants are rhythmical and their games are more manly and rational than those of their congeners. They have wrestling bouts which are begun by little boys, those next in strength coming on in turn until the strongest or freshest man in the band remains the final

victor, after which the women go through the same progressive contest. They are exceedingly hospitable, keeping guests for months, and each head of a family takes his turn in feasting the whole band, on which occasion etiquette requires him to fast until the guests have departed (Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. for 1866, 313). The Kutchin tribes are Tenankutchin, Natsitkutchin, Kutchakutchin, Hankutchin, Trotsikkutchin, Tutchonekutchin Vuntakutchin, Tukkuthkutchin, Tatlitkutchin, Nakotchokutchin, and Kwitchakutchin.

Déhkèwi.—Petitot, Kutchin MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1869 (Kawchodinneh name). **Dendjyé.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **Di-go-thi-tdinnè.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 378, 1851 (Kawchodinneh name). **Dindjiè.**—Petitot in Bul. Soc. de Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Dindjié.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 361, 1891. **Dindjié Loucheux.**—Ibid., 289. **Erkiléït.** Ibid., 163 (Greenland Eskimo name). **Irkpéléït.**—Ibid. **Koochin.**—Anderson (1858) in Hind, Lab. Penin. II, 260, 1863. **Koo-tchin'.**—Morgan in N. Am. Rev., 58, 1870. **Kūchin.**—Ibid. **Kutchin.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., 214, 1851. **Ku-t'qin.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 15, 1893. **Kutshi.**—Latham, Nat. Races, 293, 1854. **Kutshin.**—Ibid., 292. **Loo-choos.** Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 27, 1852. **Loucheux.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, II, 83, 1824 (Canadian French, 'squint-eyes'). **Louchioux.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Louchoux.**—Ibid. **Quarrelers.** Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 27, 1852. **Sharp-eyed Indians.**—Richardson in Franklin, Second Exped. Polar Sea, 165, 1828. **Squint Eyes.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Seas, II, 83, 1824. **Zänker-Indianer.**—Buschmann, Spuren der aztek. Sprache, 713, 1859.

Kutenai (corrupted form, possibly by way of the language of the Siksika, of *Kûtonâqa*, one of their names for themselves). A people forming a distinct linguistic stock, the Kitunahan family of Powell, who inhabit portions of S. E. British Columbia and N. Montana and Idaho, from the lakes near the source of Columbia r. to Pend d'Oreille lake. Their legends and traditions indicate that they originally dwelt E. of the Rocky mts., probably in Montana, whence they were driven westward by the Siksika, their hereditary enemies. The two tribes now live on amicable terms, and some intermarriage has taken place. Before the buffalo disappeared from the plains they often had joint hunting expeditions. Recollection of the treatment of the Kutenai by the Siksika remains, however, in the name they give the latter, Sahantla ('bad people'). They entertained also a bad opinion of the Assiniboin (Tlutlamaeka, 'cut-throats'), and the Cree (Gutskiawe, 'liars').

The Kutenai language is spoken in two slightly differing dialects, Upper and Lower Kutenai. A few uncertain points of similarity in grammatical structure with the Shoshonean tongues seem to exist. The language is incorporative both with respect to the pronoun and the noun object. Prefixes and suffixes abound, the prefix *aq(k)*- in nouns occurring with remarkable frequency. As in the Algonquian tongues, the form of a word used in composition differs from that which it has independently. Reduplication is very rare, occurring only in a few nouns, some of which are possibly of foreign origin. There are a few loan words from Salishan dialects.

The Upper Kutenai include the following subdivisions: Akiskenukinik, Akamnik, Akanekunik, and Akiyenik.

The lower Kutenai are more primitive and nomadic, less under the influence of the Catholic church, and more given to gambling. They have long been river and lake Indians, and possess peculiar bark canoes that resemble some of those used in the Amur region in Asia (Mason in Rep. Nat, Mus., 1899). Of late years many of them have taken to horses and are skilful in their management. The Upper Kutenai keep nearer the settlements, often obtaining a living by serving the settlers and miners in various ways. Many of them have practically ceased to be canoeman and travel by horse. Both the Upper and Lower Kutenai hunt and fish, the latter depending more on fish for food. Physically, the Kutenai are well developed and rank among the taller tribes of British Columbia. Indications of race mixture seem to be shown in the form of the head. Their general character from the time of De Smet has been reported good. Their morality, kindness, and hospitality are noteworthy, and more than any other Indians of the country they have avoided drunkenness and lewd intercourse with the whites. Their mental ability is comparatively high, and the efforts of the missionaries have been rewarded with success. They are not excessively given to emotional instability, do not lack a sense of interest, and can concentrate attention when necessary. Their social system is simple, and no evidence of the existence of totems or secret societies has been found. The chieftainship, now more or less elective, was probably hereditary, with limitations; slavery of war prisoners was formerly in vogue; and relatives were responsible for the debts of a deceased person. Marriage was originally polygamous; divorced women were allowed to marry again, and adultery was not severely punished. Adoption by marriage or by residence of more than a

year was common. Women could hold certain kinds of property, such as tents and utensils. A wergild was customary. Religion was a sort of sun worship, and the belief in the ensoulment of all things and in reincarnation prevailed. The land of the dead was in the sun, from which at some time all the departed would descend to lake Pend d'Oreille to meet the Kutenai then living. In the old days the medicine-men were very powerful, their influence surviving most with the Lower Kutenai, who still paint their faces on dance occasions; but tatooing is rare. Except a sort of reed pipe, a bone flute, and the drum, musical instruments were unknown to them; but they had gambling, dancing, and medicine songs. The Lower Kutenai are still exceedingly addicted to gambling, their favourite being a noisy variety of the wide-spread guess-stick game. The Kutenai were in former days great buffalo hunters. Firearms have driven out the bow and arrow, save as children's toys or for killing birds. Spearing, the basket trap, and wicker weirs were much in use by the Lower Kutenai. Besides the bark canoe, they had dugouts; both skin and rush lodges were built; the sweat house was universal. Stone hammers were still in use in parts of their country in the last years of the 19th century. The Lower Kutenai are still noted for their watertight baskets of split roots. In dress they originally resembled the Plains Indians rather than those of the coast; but contact with the whites has greatly modified their costume. While fond of the white man's tobacco, they have a sort of their own made of willow bark. A large part of their food supply is now obtained from the whites. For food, medicine and economical purposes the Kutenai use a large number of the plant products of their environment (Chamberlain in Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 551–6, 1895). They were gifted also with æsthetic appreciation of several plants and flowers. The diseases from which the Kutenai suffer most are consumption and ophthalmic troubles; venereal diseases are rare. Interesting maturity ceremonies still survive in part. The mythology and folk-lore of the Kutenai consist chiefly of cosmic and ethnic myths, animal tales, etc. In the animal tales the coyote, as an adventurer and deceiver, is the most prominent figure, and with him are often associated the chicken-hawk, the grizzly bear, the fox, the cricket, and the wolf. Other creatures which appear in these stories are the beaver, buffalo, caribou, chipmunk, deer, dog, moose, mountain lion, rabbit, squirrel, skunk, duck, eagle, grouse, goose, magpie, owl, snowbird, tomtit, trout, whale, butterfly, mosquito, frog, toad, and turtle. Most of the cosmogonic legends seem to belong to the N. W. Pacific cycle; many of the coyote tales belong to the cycle of the Rocky Mt. region, others have a Siouan or Algonquian aspect in some particulars. Their deluge myth is peculiar in several respects. A number of tales of giants occur, two of the legends, "Seven Heads" and "Lame Knee" suggesting Old World analogies. The story of the man in the moon is probably borrowed from French sources.

While few evidences of their artistic ability in the way of pictographs, birchbark drawings, etc., have been reported, the Kutenai are no mean draughtsmen. Some of them possess an idea of map making and have a good sense of the physical features of the country. Some of their drawings of the horse and the buffalo are characteristically lifelike and quite accurate. The ornamentation of their moccasins and other articles, the work of the women is often elaborate, one of the motives of their decorative art being the Oregon grape. They do not seem to have made pottery, nor to have indulged in wood carving to a large extent. The direct contact of the Kutenai with the whites is comparatively recent. Their word for white man, Sūyäpi, is identical with the Nez Percé Suēapo (Parker, Jour., 381, 1840), and is probably borrowed. Otherwise the white man is called Nūtlu'qenē, 'stranger.' They have had few serious troubles with the whites, and are not now a warlike people. The Canadian Kutenai are reservation Indians. The United States seems to have made no direct treaty with the tribe for the extinguishment of their territorial rights (Royce in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 856).

Within the Kutenai area, on the Columbia lakes, live a colony of Shuswap (Salishan) known as Kinbaskets, numbering 63 in 1911. In that year the Kutenai in British territory were reported to number 517, as follows: Lower Columbia Lake, 72; Lower Kootenay (Flatbow), 154; St. Mary (Ft. Steele), 212; Tobacco Plains, 57; Arrow lakes (West Kootenay), 22. These returns indicate a decrease of about 185 in 20 years. The United States census of 1890 gave the number of Kutenai in Idaho and Montana as 400 to 500; in 1905 those under the Flathead agency, Mont., were reported to number 554. The Kutenai have

given their name to Kootenay r., the districts of East, West, and North Kootenay, Brit. Col., Kootenay lake, Brit. Col., Kootenay pass, in the Rocky mts., Kootenai co. and the town of Kootenai, Idaho, and to other places on both sides of the international boundary (Am. Anthrop., IV, 348-350, 1902.

Consult Boas, First Gen. Rep. on the Inds. of Brit. Col. in Rep. B.A.A.S., 1889; Chamberlain, Rep. on the Kootenay Inds. in Rep. B. A. A. S., 1892, also various articles by the same author since 1892 in Am. Anthrop., Jour. Folk-lore, and Am. Antiq.; Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 1846; Maclean, Canadian Savage Folk, 1896; De Smet (1) Oregon Missions, 1847, (2) New Indian Sketches, 1863; Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs. Brit. Col., 1884. (A. F. C.)

Catanoneaux.—Schermerhorn (1812) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 42, 1814 (wrongly applied to Peigan; corrupt Indian with French termination). **Catawahays.**—Moore in U.S., Ind. Aff. Rep., 292, 1846. (misprint). **Cat-tan-a-hâws.**—Lewis and Clark, Discov., 57, 1806 (said to be their own name). **Cattanahâws.**—Ibid. (so called by the French). **Cattanahowes.**—Mackenzie, Voy., map, 1801. **Cautonee.**—Harmon, Jour., map, 1820. **Cautonies.**—Ibid., 313. **Contamis.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 457, 1851 (probably a mis-print). **Contenay.**—Lane in U.S., Ind. Aff. Rep., 158, 1850. **Contonnés.**—Catlin, N. Am. Ind., passim, 1844 (said to be French name). **Cootanais.**—Ross, Advent., 213, 1849. **Cootanies.**—Parker, Jour., 307, 1840. **Cootneys.**—Milroy in H. R. Misc. Doc. 122, 43d Cong., 1st sess., 5, 1875. **Cootomies.**—Wilkes, Hist. Oregon, 44, 1845. **Cootonaikoon.**—Henry, MS. vocab., 1808 (so called by the Blackfeet). **Cootonais.**—Cox, Advent., II, 75,1831. **Cootonay.**—Ibid., 154. **Cootounies.**—Robertson, Oregon, 129, 1846. **Cotones.**—HinP, Red River Exped., II, 152, 1860. **Cottonois.**—Irving, Rocky Mts., I, 187, 1837. **Counarrha.**—Vocabulaire des Kootenays Counarrha ou Skalza, 1883, cited by Pilling, Proof Sheets, 1885. **Coutanies.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 204, 1846. **Coutaria.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853. **Coutenay.**—Lane (1849) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, 31st Cong., 1st sess., 169, 1850. **Coutnees.**—Bonner, Life of Beckwourth, 226, 1856. **Coutonais.**—Maximilian, Trav., 509, 1843. **Coutonois.**—Pendleton in H. R. Rep. 830, 27th Cong., 2d sess., 21, 1842. **Coutouns.**—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War, 34, 1822. **Flatbows.**—See *Lower Kutenai*. **Kattanahaws.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 470, 1878 (applies to Upper Kutenai only). **Ki′tōnā′qa.**—Chamberlain, 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes, 6, 1892. **Kit-too-nuh′-a.** Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 124B, 1884 (applied to Upper Kutenai). **Kituaraha.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853. **Kitunaha.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 204, 535, 1846. **Kitunana.**—Stevens, Rep. on N. Pac. R. R., 440, 1854. **Kitunáχa.** Ibid., 535. **Kodenees.**—Meek in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 10, 1848. **Koeetenays.**—De Smet, Letters, 170, 1843. **Koetenais.**—Ibid., 183. **Koetenay.**—Ibid., 203. **Koetinays.**—De Smet quoted in H. R. Ex. Doc. 65, 36th Cong., 1st sess., 141, 1860. **Koo-tames.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 417, 1855. **Kootanaise.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 298, 1862. **Kootanay.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Feb. 27, 1863. **Kootamies.**—Stevens in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 460, 1854. **Kootanie.**—Nicolet, Oregon, 143, 1846. **Kootenai.**—Brown in Beach, Ind. Misc., 77, 1877. **Kootenaies.**—Gibbs in Rep. N. Pac. R. R., 437, 1854. **Kootenays.**—De Smet, Letters, 37, 1843. **Kootenia.**—Emerson, Indian Myths, 404, 1884. **Kootenuha.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 124B, 1884. **Koote-nuha.**—Ibid., 5B. **Kootones.**—Henry (1811) quoted by Maclean, Canad. Sav. Folk, 138, 1896. **Kootoonais.**—Stevens in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 461, 1854. **Koutaines.**—Ibid., 462. **Koutanis.**—Duflot de Mofras, Explor., II, 173, 1844. **Koutonais.**—H. R. Rep. 98, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 429, 1873. **Kúspĕlu.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Nez Percé name: 'water people'). **Kutanä′.**—Maximilian, Reise, II, 511, 1841. **Kutanas.**—Maximilian, Trav., 242, 1843. **Kútani.**—Latham, Elem. Comp. Philol., 395, 1862. **Kútanis.**—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man, 316, 1850. **Kutenae.**—Maclean, Canad. Sav. Folk, 137, 1896 (Siksika name: sing., Kutenaekwan). **Kutenai.**—Mason in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1899, 529, 1901. **Kutenay.**—Brinton, Amer. Race, 108, 1891. **Kutnehä′.**—Maximilian, Reise, II, 511, 1841. **Kutnehas.**—Maximilian, Trav., 242, 1843. **Kútona.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 256, 1862. **Kutonacha.**—Maximilian, Trav., 500, 1843. **Kutona′qa.**—Boas, 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes, 10, 1889. **Kutonas.**—Maximilian, Trav., 245, 1843. **Skaisi.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, map, 1853. **Skalza.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 416, 1855. **Skalzi.**—De Smet, Letters, 224, 1843. **Skalzy.**—Ibid., 203. **Skelsá-ulk.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Salish name: 'water people'). **Skolsa.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 416, 1855.

Kutssemhaath (*Ku′tssEmhaath*). A division of the Seshart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 32, 1890.

Knu-lana (*K!ū′u lā′na*). A Haida town occupied by the Koetas, in Naden harbour, Graham id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Kwae (*Kwā′-e*). A summer village of the Tsawatenok at the head of Kingcome inlet, Brit. Col.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 73.

Kwakiutl (according to their own folk-etymology the name signifies 'smoke of the world,' but with more probability it means 'beach at the north side of the river'). In its original and most restricted sense this term is applied to a group of closely related tribes or septs living in the neighbourhood of Fort Rupert, Brit. Col. These septs are the Guetela, Komkutis, Komoyue, and Walaskwakiutl, and their principal village Tsahis, surrounding Fort Rupert. Other former towns were Kalokwis, Kliksiwi, Noohtamuh, Tsaite, and Whulk, of which the last two were summer villages shared with the Nimkish during the salmon season. Those who encamped at Tsaite belonged to the Komoyue sept. In comparatively recent times a portion of the Kwakiutl

separated from the rest and are known as Matilpe. These and the Komoyue are enumerated separately by the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs, thus limiting the term Kwakiutl to the Guetela, Komkutis, and Walaskwakiutl. In one place it is applied to the Guetela alone. The population of the Kwakiutl proper in 1904 was 163.

In more extended senses the term Kwakiutl is applied to one of the two great divisions of the Wakashan linguistic stock (the other being the Nootka), and to a dialect and a subdialect under this. The following is a complete classification of the Kwakuitl divisions and subdivisions, based on the investigations of Boas: HAISLA DIALECT—Kitémat and Kitlope. HEILTSUK DIALECT—Bellabella, China Hat, Nohuntsitk, Somehulitk, and Wikeno. KWAKIUTL DIALECT—*Koskino subdialect*—Klaskino, Koprino, Koskimo, and Quatsino. *Nawiti subdialect*—Nakomgilisala and Tlatlasikoala. *Kwakiutl subdialect*—Awaitlala, Goasila, Guauaenok, Hahuamis, Koeksotenok, Kwakiutl (including Matilpe), Lekwiltok, Mamalelekala, Nakoaktok, Nimkish, Tenaktak, Tlauitsis, and Tsawatenok. The Hoyalas were an extinct Kwakiutl division the minor affinities of which are unknown.

The total population of the Kwakiutl branch of the Wakashan stock in 1904 was 2,173, and it appears to be steadily decreasing.

Consult Boas, Kwakiutl Inds., Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 1897. For further illustrations, see *Koskimo*.

(J. R. S.)

Coquilths.—Dunn, Hist. Oregon, 239, 1844. **Fort Rupert Indians.**—Scott in H. R. Ex. Doc. 65, 36th Cong., 1st sess., 115, 1860. **Kwā'g̣'uł.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. 2, 271, 1902. **Kwagutl.**—Eighty-first Rep. Brit. and For. Bib. Soc., 380, 1885. **Kwahkewlth.**—Powell in Can. Ind. Aff., 119, 1880. **Kwakiool.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Kwa'-kiutl'.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 144, 1877. **Kwā-kuhl.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Kwat-kewlth.**—Sproat in Can. Ind. Aff., 147, 1879. **Kwaw-kewlth.**—Sproat in Can. Ind. Aff., 270, 1889. **Kwawkwelch.**—Ibid., 189, 1884. **Qā gūtl.**—Hall, St. John in Qā-gutl, Lond., 1884. **Quackeweth.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 316, 1880. **Quackewlth.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 92, 1876. **Quackolls.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **Qua-colth.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Quacós.**—Galiano, Relacion, 103, 1802. **Quagheuil.** Scouler in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Quahkeulth.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 52, 1875. **Qualquilths.**—Lord, Natur. in Brit. Col., I, 165, 1866. **Quaquiolts.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Quawguults.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1861. **Quoquoulth.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 311, 1868.

Kwakokutl (*Kwā'kōk̇'ūL*). A gens of the Nakoaktok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897.

Kwakowenok (*Kwā'kōwēn̄ôx*). A gens of the Guauaenok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Kwakukemlaenok (*Kwākūqɛmāl'ēnôx*). A gens of the Koskimo, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897.

Kwakwakas (*Kwa-kwa-kas*). A former village on the w. coast of Gilford id., Brit. Col., probably belonging to the Koeksotenok.—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv., map, 1887.

Kwalewia (*Qwalē'wīa*; named from a large boulder in the stream close by). A former village or camp of the Pilalt, a Cowichan tribe of lower Chilliwak r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can. 48, 1902.

Kwanaken (*Kwāna'ken*, 'hollow in mountain'). A Squawmish village community on Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Kwane (*Kwā-nē*). A former village at cape Scott, N. end of Vancouver id., probably occupied by the Nakomgilisala.—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv., map, 1887.

Kwantlen. An important Cowichan tribe between Stave r. and the mouth of the s. arm of Fraser r., Brit. Col. Pop. 125 in 1904. Villages: Kikait, Kwantlen, Skaiametl, Skaiets, and Whonnock. Kikait and Skaiametl were the original Kwantlen towns before the advent of the Hudson's Bay Company. (J. R. S.)

Kaitlen.—Dall, after Gibbs, in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 241, 1877. **Koā'antɛl.**—Boas in Rep. 64th Meeting B. A. A. S., 454, 1894. **Kuôôlt-e.**—Wilson in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 329, 1866. **Kwahnt-len.**—Gibbs, MS. vocab., B. A. E., no. 281. **Kwaitlens.**—De Smet Oregon Miss., 58, 1847. **Kwa'ntlɛn.**—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 53, 1902. **Kwantlin.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 120B, 1884. **Kwantlum.** Mayne, Brit. Col., 243, 1861. **Kwantlun.**—Ibid., 295. **Quaitlin.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 234, 1848. **Quant-lums.**—Fitzhugh in U.S., Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 329, 1858. **Quā'tl.**—Wilson in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 278, 1866.

Kwantlen. The main Kwantlen village, situated at Langley, on lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.; pop. 39 in 1911.

Kwa'ntlɛn.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902. **Langley.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 72, 1902.

Kwatsi. A Kwakiutl village at Macdonald pt., Knight inlet, Brit. Col., inhabited by the Tenaktak and Awaitlala; pop. 171 in 1885.

Kwā-tsi.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 65. **Qoatse.**—Boas in Bul. Am. Geog. Soc., 229, 1887.

Kwaustums (*Ġwā'ᵉyasdᴇmsē*, 'feasting place.'—Boas). A winter village of the Koeksotenok on Gilford id., Brit. Col.; pop. 263 in 1885.

Ġwā'ᵉyasdᴇmsē.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. 1, 156, 1902. **Gwayasdums.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 218, 1911. **Kwā-us-tums.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 73. **Qoaiastems.**—Boas in Bul. Am. Geog. Soc., 228, 1887. **Qua-ya-stums.**—Ibid.

Kwekweakwet ('blue'). A Shuswap village near upper Fraser r., 11 m. above Kelley cr., Brit. Col. Probably the town of the High Bar band, which numbered 54 in 1904.

High Bar.—Can. Ind. Aff., 274, 1902. **Kwē-kwē-a-kwēt'.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891.

Kwichtenem (*Kwi'ltcteneᴍ*). A Squawmish village community on the w. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Kwikoaenok (*Kwi'koaēnôx*, 'those at the lower end of the village'). A gens of the Guauaenok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Kwikooi. A Shuswap village at the outlet of Adams lake, upper South Thompson r., interior of British Columbia; pop., with Slahaltkam (q. v.), 196 in 1910.

Adams Lake.—Can. Ind. Aff., 259, 1882. **Kwī-kooi'.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. II, 44.

Kwilchana (*Qwîltca'na*, sig. doubful). A village of the Nicola band of the Ntlakyapamuk, on Nicola lake, Brit. Col.; pop. 111 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Kinsaatin.—Can. Ind. Aff., 302, 1893. **Kōiltca'na.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Kuisaatin.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 313, 1892. **Quilchena.**—Name of post office. **Quinshaatin.**—Ibid., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Qwîltca'na.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900.

Kwitchakutchin ('people of the steppes'). A Kutchin tribe inhabiting the country between Mackenzie and Anderson rs., lat. 68°, Mackenzie, N.W.T.

Kodhell-vén-Kouttchin.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 361, 1891 (='people of the margin of the sterile Eskimo lands'). **Kūtch'-ä kūtch'in.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. (='people in a country without mountains'). **Kwitcha-Kuttchin.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Kwitchia-Kutchin.**—Petitot, in Bull. Soc. de Géog. Paris, chart, 1875.

Kwolan (*K̔wo'lān*, 'ear'). A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Kwoneatshatka. An unidentified division of the Nootka near the N. end of Vancouver id.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 569, 1846.

Kyekykyenok (*K'ek'k̔'ēnôx*). A gens of the Awaitlala, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Kyuquot. A Nootka tribe on Kyuquot sd., w. coast of Vancouver id.; pop. 305 in 1902, 226 in 1911. Its principal villages are Aktese and Kukamukamees.

Laalaksentaio. A gens of the true Kwakiutl, embracing the subdivisions Laalaksentaio, Alkunwea, and Hehametawe.

Laa'laqsᴇnt'aiō.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Lā'alaxsᴇnt'aiō.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897. **Lálachsent'aiō.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Labrets. Ornaments worn in holes that are pierced through the lips. Cabeza de Vaca notes of Indians of the Texas coast: "They likewise have the nether lip bored, and within the same they carry a piece of thin cane about half a finger thick." It is quite certain that this custom prevailed for some distance inland along the Colorado r. of Texas and in the neighbouring regions, while large labrets were also found by Cushing among the remains on the w. coast of Florida. Outside of this region they were almost restricted to an area in the N. W., the habitat of the Aleut, Haida, Heiltsuk, Tlingit, Tsimshian, and Eskimo tribes, extending from Dean inlet to Anderson r. on the Arctic coast. They were also adopted by some of the western Athapascans. Here the lower lip alone was pierced. While the southern tribes made a single aperture in the middle of the lip, and consequently used but one labret, the Aleut and Eskimo usually punctured a hole below each corner of the mouth and inserted two. Moreover, among the southern tribes the ornament was worn only by women, while Aleut men used it occasionally and Eskimo men more and more generally, as one proceeded northward, until beyond the Yukon the use of labrets was confined to males. Among the Haida, Heiltsuk, Tlingit, and Tsimshian the labret was a mark of high birth, superseding in this respect the headflattening of the tribes living farther s. The piercing was consequently done during potlatches, a small aperture being bored first, which was enlarged from year to year until

it sometimes became so great that the lip proper was reduced to a narrow ribbon, which was liable to break, and sometimes did. The labrets were made of wood, stone, bone, or abalone shell, often inlaid, and present two general types, namely, a long piece inserted into the lip at one end, or a round or oval stud hollowed on each side and protruding but slightly from the face. George Dixon noted one of this latter type that was $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. long by $2\frac{5}{8}$in. broad. The last labrets used were small plugs of silver, and the custom has now been entirely abandoned. On account of the use of these ornaments the Tlingit were called Kolosch by their northern neighbours and the Russians, whence the name Koluschan, adopted for the linguistic stock.

Among the Eskimo and Aleut bone labrets predominated, though some very precious specimens were of jade. They were shaped like buttons or studs, or, in the case of some worn by women, like sickles. The lips of men were pierced only at puberty, and the holes were enlarged successively by means of plugs, which were often strung together afterwards and preserved.

Consult Dall (1) in 3d Rep. B. A. E., 1884, (2) in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 1877; Dawson, Rep. on Queen Charlotte Ids., Geol. Surv. Canada, 1880; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899.

(J. R. S.)

Lachalsap. A village of the Hwotsotenne on Bulkley r., Brit. Col.; pop. 164 in 1911.

Lachalsap.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 70, 1902. **Lackalsap.**—Ibid., 1903, pt. 2, 73, 1904. **Moricetown.**—Ibid., 70, 1902.

Laenukhuma (*Laē'nuχuma*). Given by Boas (Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887) as the ancestor of a gens of the Quatsino; also applied to the gens itself.

Lahaui (*Lā'qauī*). A village of the Nicomen tribe of Cowichan at the mouth of Wilson cr., on the s. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Lahave (named from Cap de la Hève, France). A Micmac village in 1760 near the mouth of Lahave r., Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia.

Chachippé.—Jes. Rel. (1610–13), I, 153, 1896. **La Have.**—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 115–116, 1809. **Lahave.**—Present name of adjacent island. **La Heve.**—Doc. of 1746 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 70, 1858. **Port de la Hève.**—Lescarbot (1609) quoted by Thwaites, Jes. Rel., I, 153, note, 1896.

Lakkulzap ('on the town'). A modern Chimmesyan town, founded in 1872 by a Mr. Green from Niska, the inhabitants having been drawn from the villages of Kitaix and Kitkahta. Pop. 183 in 1902, 145 in 1911.

Greenville.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1889, 272 (name given by whites). **Kach-als-ap.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 281, 1897 (misquoted from Can. Ind. Aff.). **Lach-alsap.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 416, 1898. **Lack-al-sap.**—Ibid., 272, 1889. **Lak-kul-zap.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 281, 1897.

Lakloukst (*Laqlō'ukst*). A Niska division of the Lakskiyek clan, living in the town of Kitwinhilk, on Nass r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 1895.

Lakseel (*Laqsē'el*, 'on the ocean'). A Niska division belonging to the Kanhada clan, living in the towns of Andeguale and Kitlakdamix on Nass r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 1895.

Lakskiyek (*Laqskī'yek*, 'on the eagle'). One of the 4 Chimmesyan clans. Local subdivisions bearing the same name are found in the Niska towns of Lakkulzap and Kitlakdamix, and in the Kitksan town of Kitwingach.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 50, 1895.

Laktiaktl (*Laqt'iâ'k'tl*). A Niska division of the Lakyebo (Wolf) clan, settled in the town of Kitwinshilk, on Nass r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 1895.

Laktsemelik (*Laqts'Emē'lîH*, 'on the beaver'). A Niska division of the Lakskiyek clan, living in the town of Kitlakdamix, on Nass r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 49, 1895.

Lakungida (perhaps a Haida name). A Niska town near the mouth of Nass r., Brit. Col. In 1870 its inhabitants exceeded 400, but in 1897 it contained not more than 50.—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 279, 1897.

Lakweip (Niska: *Lāq'uyî'p*, 'on the prairie.'—Boas). An isolated Athapascan tribe, related to the Tahltan, formerly living on Portland canal, Alaska, but having quarrelled with the Niska are now on the headwaters of Stikine r., Brit. Col. Their chief village is Gunakhe.

Lackweips.—Scott in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Laq'uyî'p.**—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 34, 1895. **Naqkyina.**—Ibid. (Tsetsaut name: 'on the other side').

Lakyebo (*Laqkyebō*, 'on the wolf'). One of the 4 clans into which all the Chimmesyan are divided. The name is applied specifically

to various local subdivisions as well, there being one such in the Niska town of Lakkulzap and another in the Kitksan town of Kispiox. —Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. tribes Can., 49, 50, 1895.

Lalauitlela (*Lā'lăuiLEla*, 'always crossing the sea'). A gens of the Tlatlasikoala, subdivided into the Gyegyote and Hahekolatl.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897.

La Montagne (Fr.: 'the mountain'). A mission village established in 1677 for Caughnawaga and other Catholic Iroquois on a hill* on Montreal id., Quebec. They were afterward joined by others, many of whom were not Christians. The village was temporarily deserted in 1689 on account of the Iroquois. In 1696 a part of the converts established a new mission village at Sault-au-Recollet, and were joined by the others until in 1704 La Montagne was finally abandoned.

(J. M.)

The Mountain.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 309, 1855.

Lana-chaadus (*Lā'na tcā'adAs*). A family of low social rank belonging to the Eagle clan of the Haida. Before becoming extinct they occupied, with the Gitingidjats, a town on Shingle bay, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. Some are said to have lived with the Kaiiahllanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905.

Lanadagunga (*Lā'na dā'ɢAña*, 'bad [or common] village'). A former Haida town, owned by the Saki-kegawai, on the coast of Moresby id. s. of Tangle cove, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was so called by the people of Hagi, opposite, because the Lanadagunga people used to talk against them.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Lanagahlkehoda (*Lānā'ga łqē'xoda*, 'town that the sun does not shine on'). A Haida town on a small island opposite Kaisun, w. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was so named becauses it faces N. This is a semi-mythical town, said to have been occupied by the Kas-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Lanagukunhlin-hadai (*Lā'na gu qA'nlîn xā'da-i*, 'resting-the-breast-on-a-town people'). A subdivision of the Chaahl-lanas, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida. Lanagukunhlin was the name of a chief.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

* Probably Montreal mountain.

Lanahawa (*La'na xā'wa*, 'swampy village'). A former Haida town on the w. coast of Graham id., opposite Hippa id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. It was also called Lanaheguns (*Lā'na xē'-gAns*, 'town where there is a noise [of drums]') and Lanahltungua (*Lā'-na ltA'ngua*, 'town where there are plenty of feathers'). It was occupied by the Skwahladas and Nasto-kegawai before they moved to Rennell sd., and afterward by the Kianusili.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Lanahawa. A former Haida town on the w. coast of Burnaby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit Col., s. of the Ninstints town of Ket.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Lanahilduns (*Lā'na hî'ldAns*, 'moving village'; also called Chahlolnagai, from the name of the inlet on which it was situated). A former Haida town on the s. w. side of Rennell sd., Graham id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col.; occupied by the Nasto-kegawai or the Skwahladas family group.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Lanaslnagai (*Lā'nas lnagā'-i*, 'peoples' town'). The name of three distinct Haida towns on Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. One stood on the E. coast of Graham id., s. of cape Ball, and was owned by the Naikun-kegawai; another belonged to the Kuna-lanas and was on the w. side of Masset inlet, where it broadens out; the third, which belonged to the Yagunstlanlnagai, was on Yagun r.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 281, 1905.

Lanaungsuls (*Lā'na^{s}A'ñsAls*, 'town [that] hides itself'). A Haida town on Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., belonging to the Aoyaku-lnagai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Lances. As an implement of the chase or of war the lance had a wide distribution among the ancient and the modern tribes of the North America. Though none of the objects of chipped stone called lance-heads that have been found in numbers on widely separated archæological sites are attached to shafts, there is reason to believe that many of the leaf-shaped blades were lance-heads. The only survivals of the use of the ancient lance are found among the Hupa of California and the western Eskimo, but earlier writers have mentioned their existence among various tribes. Lances for the chase were used occasionally in war by the Eskimo, but the Plains Indians, whenever, possible used two distinct varieties

for war and for hunting, the hunting lance blade being shorter and heavier. The lance appears to have originated through the need of striking animals from some distance in order to escape personal danger and to produce surer results than were possible with a stone knife or other implement used at close quarters. The efficiency and range of the lance when thrown from the hand was increased by the throwing stick, and the original lance or spear developed into a number of varieties under the influences of environment, the habits of animals, acculturation, etc. The greatest number of forms sprang up among the Eskimo, whose environment was characterized by a great variety and alteration of animal life, while in most other regions a simple lance was perpetuated.

The Plains tribes, as a rule, living in a region conducive to warfare and aggression through its lack of physical boundaries, made more use of the lance in war than did, coast, woodland, desert, or mountain tribes. Since the general occupancy of the plains appears to have been coincident with the introduction of the horse, the use of the war lance has been associated with that animal, but it is evident that the tribes that occupied the plains were acquainted with the lance with a stone head as a hunting implement before they entered this vast region. A Kiowa lance in the U.S. National Museum is headed with a part of a sword blade and is reputed to have killed 16 persons.

In accord with the tendency of objects designed for especially important usuage to take on a religious significance, the lance has become an accessory of ceremonies among the Plains Indians. Elaborately decorated sheaths were made for lances, varying according to the society or office of the owner. At home the lance was leaned against the shield tripod, tied horizontally above the tipi door, or fastened lengthwise to an upright pole behind the tipi. In both earlier and recent times offerings of lance-heads were made to springs, exquisitely formed specimens having been taken from a sulphur spring at Afton, Okla.

Consult Holmes (1) in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 1897, (2) in Am. Anthrop., IV, 108-129, 1902; Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 988-990, 1896.

(W. H.)

Languages. The American languages show considerable variety in phonetics and structure. While some are vocalic and appear melodious to our ear, others contain many consonant sounds to which we are unaccustomed and which seem to give them a harsh character. Particularly frequent are sounds produced by contact between the base of the tongue and the soft palate, similar to the Scotch *ch* in *loch*, and a number of explosive *l's*, which are produced by pressing the tongue against the palate and suddenly expelling the air between the teeth. Harshness produced by clustering consonants is peculiar to the N. W. coast of America. Sonorous vocalic languages are found in a large portion of the Mississippi basin and in California. Peculiar to many American languages is a slurring of terminal syllables, which makes the recording of grammatical forms difficult.

Contrary to the prevalent notion, the vocabularies are rich and their grammatical structure is systematic and intricate. Owing to the wealth of derivatives it is difficult to estimate the number of words in any American language; but it is certain that in every one there are a couple of thousand stem words and many thousand words, as that term is defined in English dictionaries.

A considerable variety of grammatical structure exists, but there are a few common traits that seem to be characteristic of most American languages. The complexity of grammar is often great because many ideas expressed by separate words in the languages of other continents are expressed by grammatical processes in the languages of the Indians. The classification of words differs somewhat from the familiar grouping in Indo-European languages. The demarcation between noun and verb is often indistinct, many expressions being both denominative and predicative. Often the intransitive verb and the noun are identical in form, while the transitive verb only is truly verbal in character. In other languages the transitive verb is nominal, while the intransitive only is truly verbal. These phenomena are generally accompanied by the use of possessive pronouns with the nominal and of personal pronouns with the verbal class of words. In other cases the verbal forms are differentiated from the noun, but the close relationship between the two classes is indicated by the similarity of the pronominal forms. The intransitive verb generally includes the ideas which Indo-European languages express by means of adjectives. Independent pronouns are often compounds, and the pronoun appears in most cases subordinated to the verb.

In the singular are distinguished self (or speaker), person addressed, and person spoken of; in the plural, corresponding to our first person, are often distinguished the combination of speaker and persons addressed, and speaker and persons spoken of, the so-called inclusive and exclusive forms.

The demonstrative pronouns are analogous to the personal pronoun in that they are generally developed in three forms, indicating respectively the thing near me, near thee, near him. Their development is sometimes even more exuberant, visibility and invisibility, present and past, or location to the right, left, front and back of, and above and below the speaker, being distinguished.

The subordination of the pronoun to the verb is often carried to extremes. In many languages the pronominal subject, the object, and the indirect object are incorporated in the verb, for which reason American languages have often been called "incorporating languages." There are, however, numerous languages in which this pronominal subordination does not occur. In some the process of incorporation does not cease with the pronoun; but the noun, particularly the nominal object, is treated in the same manner. Where such incorporation is found the development of nominal cases is slight, since the incorporation renders this unnecessary.

The occurrence of other classes of words depends largely on the development of another feature of American languages, which is probably common to them all, namely, the expression of a great number of special ideas by means of either affixes or stem modification. On account of the exuberance of such elements American languages have been called "polysynthetic." The character of the subordinated elements shows great variations. In some languages most of the ideas that are subordinated are instrumental (with the hand, the foot, or the like; with the point or the edge of something, etc.); in others they include all kinds of qualifying ideas, such as are generally expressed by auxiliary verbs, verbal compounds, and adverbs. The Eskimo, for instance, by composition of other elements with the stem "to see," may express "he only orders him to go and see"; a Chimmesyan composition with the verb to go is, "he went with him upward in the dark and came against an obstacle." The existence of numerous subordinate elements of this kind has a strong effect in determining the series of stem words in a language. Whenever this method of composition is highly developed many special ideas are expressed by stems of very general significance, combined with qualifying elements. Their occurrence is also the cause of the obviousness of Indian etymologies. These elements also occur sometimes independently, so that the process is rather one of coordinate composition than of subordination. The forms of words that enter composition of this kind sometimes undergo considerable phonetic modification by losing affixes or by other processes. In such cases composition apparently is brought about by apocope, or decapitation of words; but most of these seem to be reducible to regular processes. In many languages polysynthesis is so highly developed that it almost entirely suppresses adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions.

The categories of Indo-European languages do not correspond strictly to those of Indian languages. This is true particularly of the ideas of gender and plurality. Grammatical gender based on sex distinction is very rare in America. It is based on other qualities, as animate and inanimate, or noble and ignoble, and often relates only to shape, as round, long or flat. Complete absence of such classification is frequent. Plurality is seldom clearly developed; it is often absent even in the pronoun; its place is taken by the ideas of collectivity and distribution, which are expressed more often than plurality. Tense is also weakly developed in many languages, although others have a complex system of tenses. Like other adverbial ideas tense is often expressed by affixes. Moods and voice of the verb are also sometimes undeveloped and are expressed by adverbial elements.

In the use of grammatical processes there is great diversity. Suffixes occur almost everywhere; prefixes are not quite so frequent. Infixes seem to be confined to the Siouan languages, although infixation by metathesis occurs in other languages also. Reduplication is frequent, sometimes extending to triplication; but in some groups of languages it does not occur at all. Other forms of modification of stem also occur.

Indian languages tend to express ideas with much graphic detail in regard to localization and form, although other determining elements which Indo-European languages require may be absent. Those languages are, therefore, not so well adapted to generalized statements as to lively description. The power to

form abstract ideas is nevertheless not lacking, and the development of abstract thought would find in every one of the languages a ready means of expression. Yet, since the Indian is not given to purely abstract speculation, his abstract terms always appear in close connection with concrete thought; for instance, qualities are often expressed by nominal terms, but are never used without possessive pronouns.

According to the types of culture served by the languages we find holophrastic terms, expressing complex groups of ideas. These, however, are not due to a lack of power to classify, but are rather expressions of form of culture, single terms being intended for those ideas that are of prime importance to the people.

The differentiation of stocks into dialects shows greater variation, some stocks comprising only one dialect, while others embrace many that are mutually unintelligible. While the Eskimo have retained their language in all its minor features for centuries, that of the Salish, who are confined to a small area in the N. Pacific region, is split up into innumerable dialects. The fate of each stock is probably due as much to the morphological traits of the language itself as to the effects of its contact with other languages. Wherever abundant reduplication, phonetic changes in the stem, and strong phonetic modifications in composition occur, changes seem to be more rapid than where grammatical processes are based on simple laws of composition. Contact with other languages has had a far-reaching effect through assimilation of syntactic structure and, to a certain extent, of phonetic type. There is, however, no historical proof of the change of any Indian language since the time of the discovery comparable with that of the language of England between the 10th and 13th centuries.

A few peculiarities of language are worth mentioning. As various parts of the population speaking modern English differ somewhat in their forms of expression, so similar variations are found in American languages. One of the frequent types of difference is that between the language of men and that of women. This difference may be one of pronunciation, as among some Eskimo tribes, or may consist in the use of different sets of imperative and declarative articles, as among the Sioux, or in other differences of vocabulary; or it may be more fundamental, due to the foreign origin of the women of the tribe. In incantations and in the formal speeches of priests and shamans a peculiar vocabulary is sometimes used, containing many archaic and symbolic terms.

(F. B.)

Laprairie. The first mission village of the Catholic Iroquois, established in 1668 on the s. bank of the St. Lawrence, at Laprairie, Laprairie co., Quebec. The first occupants were chiefly Oneida with other Iroquois, but it soon contained members of all the neighbouring Iroquoian and Algonquian tribes. The Mohawk, from Caughnawaga, N. Y., finally gained the leading position and their language came into vogue in the settlement. In 1676 the Indians removed to Portage r., a few miles distant, and built the present Caughnawaga, q. v.

Laprairie.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 262, 1855. **La Prairie de la Madelaine.**—Frontenac (1674) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 116, 1855. **Laprairie de la Madelaine.**—Letter of 1756, ibid., x, 480, 1858. **La Prairie de la Magdelaine.**—La Barre (1683), ibid., IX, 202, 1855. **Saint-François-Xavier-des-Prés.**—Jes; Rel., III, index, 1858. **St. Francis Xavier des Près.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 268, 1855 (mission name). **St. François Xavier à Laprairie de la Magdeleine.**—Jes. Rel. (1675) quoted by Shea, Cath. Miss., 304, 1855. **S. Xavier des Praiz.** Jes. Rel. 1671, 12, 1858. **S. Xavier des Prez.**—Ibid. 1672, 16, 1858.

Lathakrezla. A Nataotin village on the N. side of Babine lake, Brit. Col.

Lathakrəzla.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1892, 109, 1893. **Na-tal-kuz.**—Dawson in Geol. Surv. Can., 26B, 1881. **Ni-to-atz.**—Ibid., 27B.

Leitli ('the junction'). The village of the Tanotenne situated at the confluence of Stuart and Fraser rs., Brit. Col.

Fort George.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 25, 1893. **Ɬeitli.**—Ibid. **Ɬeit'ɣi.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1892, 109, 1893.

Lekwiltok. A large Kwakiutl tribe living between Knight and Bute inlets, Brit. Col. They were divided into five septs: Wiwekae, Hahamatses or Walitsum, Kueha, Tlaaluis, and Komenok. The last is now extinct. The towns are Hussam, Tsakwalooin, Tsaiiyeuk, and Tatapowis. Total pop. 218 in 1904.

Acolta.—Poole, Queen Charlotte Ids., 289, 1872. **Enclataws.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 142, 1879. **Euclataw.**—Ibid., 92, 1876. **Euclitus.**—Downie in Mayne, Brit. Col., 448, 1861. **Laek-que-libla.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Laich-kwil-tacks.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 142, 1879. **Leequeeltoch.**—Scouler in Jour. Ethnol Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Lékwiłdaᵉχᵘ.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. 2, 318, 1902. **Lē'kwiltok'.** Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890 (Salish name). **Lē'kwiltoq.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5,

131, 1887. **Lienkwiltak.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1901, pt. 2, 166. **Liew-kwil-tah.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1895, 362, 1896. **Lī-kwil-tah.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Likwiltoh.**—Ibid. **Neaquiltough.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Ne-cul-ta.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Saich-kioie-tachs.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, 190, 1884. **Saich-kwil-tach.**—Sproat, ibid., 145, 1879. **Tah-cul-tus.** — Lord, Natur. in Brit. Col., I, 155, 1866. **Toungletats.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 56, 1847. **Ucaltas.**—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., 74, 1863. **Uchulta.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **U-cle-ta.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 74, 1862. **Ucle-tah.**—Ibid., 243. **Ucletes.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 541, 1878. **Uctetahs.**—St. John, Sea of Mts., II, 16, 1877. **Ucultа.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 74. **Ucultas.**—Lennard and Barrett, Brit. Col., 36, 1862. **Yookilta.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Co., 118B, 1884. **Yukletas.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **Yū'kwilta.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Lelaka (*Lē'lacha*). An ancestor of a Nakomgilisala gens who also gave his name to the gens.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Lelek (*Lel'ek*). A Songish band residing at Cadboro bay, s. end of Vancouver id.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Lelewagyila (*Lē'lewagila* 'the heaven makers': mythical name of the raven). A gens of the Tsawatenok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Lgalaiguhl-lanas (*L'gala'-igul lā'nas*). A former division of the Gitins of Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida. It has long been extinct. The name may mean 'people of the town of Lgalai.'—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905.

Lillooet ('wild onion'). One of the 4 principal Salish tribes in the interior of British Columbia, situated on Fraser r. around the mouths of Cayoosh cr. and Bridge r., on Seton and Anderson lakes, and southward from them to Harrison lake. Pop. 1,201 in 1911. Bands: Anderson Lake, Bridge River, Cayoosh Creek (2), Douglas, Enias, Fountain, Kanlax, Lillooet (2), Mission, Niciat, Pemberton Meadows and Schloss. It is sometimes divided into the Lower Lillooet, including the Douglas and Pemberton Meadows bands, and the Upper Lillooet, including all the rest. Consult Teit, Lillooet Indians, in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., III, pt. 5, 1906. (J. R. S.)

Chin Nation.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 173, 1855. **Lillooet.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1889, 115, 1890. **Lilowat.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 268, 1877. **Loquilt Indians.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 299, 1862. **Sclavthamuk.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Stā'-tlum-ooh.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 5, 1891. **Stetlum.**—Survey map, Hydr. Office, U. S. N., 1882. **Stlateium.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 1911, 267. **Stlat-limuh.**—Mackay quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. II, 5. **Stla'tliumH.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889 (own name). **Stlā'tliumQ.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N.W. Tribes Can., 80, 1890. **Stlā'tlumQ.**—Boas as quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1891, sec. II, 5.

Lillooet. A band and town of Upper Lillooet on Fraser r., where it is joined by Cayoosh cr. The Canadian Reports on Indian Affairs give two divisions of the Lillooet band of which one numbered 86 and the other 13 in 1911.

Lillooet.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., pt. II, 72, 1902. **Set.l.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900 (native name of the village of Lillooet).

Lilmalche (*Lemā'tlca*). One of the two Cowichan tribes on Thetis id., off the S. E. coast of Vancouver id.; pop. 19 in 1904. Given as a band of the Penelakut (q. v.) by the Canadian Dept. of Indian Affairs.

Lemā'tlca.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Lilmalche.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1901, pt. II, 164. **Ll-mache.**—Ibid., 1897, 362, 1898. **Ll-mal-che.**—Ibid., 1898, 417. **Limalches.**—Ibid., 1883, 190.

Linguistic families. The linguistic diversity of the Indians is perhaps the most remarkable feature of American ethnology. While certain general features, such, for example, as incorporation, use of verb and pronoun, employment of generic particles, use of nongrammatical genders, etc., usually occur, most of the languages of the New World exhibit analogies justifying their classification, on psychic grounds at least, as a single family of speech; nevertheless, the comparison of their vocabularies leads to the recognition of the existence of a large number of linguistic families or stocks having lexically no resemblance or connection with each other. Boas (Science, XXIII, 644, 1906) is of the opinion however, that, considering the enormous differences in the psychological bases of morphology in American Indian languages, such psychic unity in one family of speech can hardly be predicated with confidence. Also, it may be that the Paleo-Asiatic languages of Siberia may, perhaps, belong with the American tongues. This linguistic diversity was perceived and commented on by some of the early Spanish historians and other writers on American subjects, such as Hervas, Barton, and Adelung; but the "founder of systematic philology relating to the North American

Indians" (in the words of Powell) was Albert Gallatin, whose Synopsis of the Indian Tribes within the United States East of the Rocky Mountains and in the British and Russian Possessions in North America was published in 1836 in the Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society (Archæologia Americana, II), of Worcester, Mass. The progress of research and of linguistic cartography since Gallatin's time are sketched in Powell's epoch-marking article, "Indian linguistic families" (7th Rep. B. A. E., 1-142, 1891), with accompanying map, embodying the author's own researches and those of the experts of the Bureau. Taking vocabulary and dictionary as the factors of discrimination, Powell recognized, N. of the Mexican boundary, the following 58 "distinct linguistic families" or stocks: Adaizan (since determined to be a part of the Caddoan), *Algonquian**, *Athapascan*, Attacapan, Beothukan†, Caddoan, Chimakuan, Chimarikan, *Chimmesyan*, Chinookan, Chitimachan, Chumashan, Coahuiltecan, Copehan, Costanoan, *Eskimauan*, Esselenian, *Iroquoian*, Kalapooian, Karankawan, Keresan, Kiowan, *Kitunahan*, *Koluschan*, Kulanapan, Kusan, Lutuamian, Mariposan, Moquelumnan, Muskhogean, Natchesan, Palaihnihan (since consolidated with Shastan), Piman, Pujunan, Quoratean, Salinan, *Salishan*, Sastean (Shastan), Shahaptian, Shoshonean, *Siouan*, *Skittagetan*, Takilman, Tanoan, Timuquanan, Tonikan, Tonkawan, Uchean, Waiilatpuan, *Wakashan*, Washoan, Weitspekan, Wishoskan, Yakonan, Yanan, Yukian, Yuman, Zuñian. This is the working list for students of American languages, and, with minor variations, will remain the authoritative document on the classification of American linguistic stocks. (See Kroeber in Am. Anthrop, VII, 570-93, 1905, where modifications are proposed.) A revised edition of the map, containing the results of the latest investigations, appears in this Handbook.*†

A marked feature of the distribution of Indian linguistic families N. of Mexico is the presence or former existence in what are now the states of California and Oregon of more than one-third of the total number, while some other stocks (Algonquian, Athapascan, Siouan, Shoshonean, Eskimauan) have a very wide distribution. The Pacific coast contrasts with the Atlantic by reason of the multiplicity of its linguistic families as compared with the few on the eastern littoral. The distribution of the Eskimauan family along the whole Arctic coast from Newfoundland to Bering sea, and beyond it in a portion of Asia, is remarkable. The Uchean and the extinct Beothuk of Newfoundland are really the only small families of the Atlantic slope. The Catawba and related tribes in the Carolinas prove the earlier possession of that country by the primitive Siouan, whose migrations were generally westward, The Tuscarora and related tribes of Virginia and southward show the wanderings of the Iroquois, as do the Navaho and Apache those of the Athapascans. In 1896 McGee (The Smithson. Inst., 1846-96, 377, 1897) estimated the number of tribes belonging to the various linguistic families as follows: Algonquian, 36, Athapascan 53, Attacapan 2, Beothukan 1, Caddoan 9, Chimakuan 2, Chimarikan 2, Chimmesyan (Tsimshian) 8, Chinookan 11, Chitimachan 1, Chumashan 6, Coahuiltecan 22, Copehan 22, Costanoan 5, Eskimauan 70, Esselenian, 1, Iroquoian 13, Kalapooian 8, Karankawan 1, Keresan 17, Kiowan 1, Kitunahan 4, Koluschan 12, Kulanapan 30, Kusan 4, Lutuamian 4, Mariposan 24, Moquelumnan 35, Muskhogean 9, Nahuatlan ?, Natchesan 2, Palaihnihan 8, Piman 7, Pujunan 26, Quoratean 3, Salinan 2, Salishan 64, Sastean 1, Serian 3, Shahaptian 7, Shoshonean 12, Siouan 68, Skittagetan (Haida) 17, Takilman 1, Tanoan 14, Timuquanan 60, Tonikan 3, Tonkawan 1, Uchean 1, Waiilatpuan 2, Wakashan (Kwakiutl-Nootka) 37, Washoan 1, Weitspekan 6, Wishoskan 3, Yakonan 4, Yanan 1, Yukian 5, Yuman 9, Zuñian 1. Of this large number of tribes, some are of little importance, while others may be local divisions and not tribes in the proper sense of the term. This is true, for example, of two at least of the divisions of the Kitunahan family, and of not a few of the Algonquian "tribes." Some families, it will be seen, consist of but a single tribe: Beothukan, Chitimachan, Esselenian, Karankawan, Kiowan, Takilman, Tonkawan, Uchean, Washoan, Yanan, Zuñian; but of these a few (such as Zuñian and Kiowan) are very important. The amount of linguistic variations serving as an index of tribal division varies considerably,

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* Names in italics are linguistic families found in Canada.

† In Newfoundland only.

*† A map showing the distribution of the Aborigines of Canada, Newfoundland, Greenland and Alaska, has been specially compiled and has been inserted in lieu of the Bureau of Ethnology map.

and in many cases, especially with the older writers, the delimitations are very imperfect. Researches now in progress will doubtless elucidate some of these points.

Besides the classification noted above, based on vocabulary, certain others are possible which take into consideration grammatical peculiarities, etc., common to several linguistic families. Thus, groups may be distinguished within the 56 families of speech, embracing two or more of them which seem to be grammatically or syntactically related, or in both these respects, while in nowise resembling each other in lexical content. From considerations of this sort Boas finds resemblance between several of the N.W. Pacific coast families. Grammatically, the Koluschan (Tlingit) and Skittagetan (Haida) and the Athapascan seem to be distantly related, and some lexical coincidences have been noted. The occurrence of pronominal gender in the Salishan and Chimakuan stocks is thought by Boas to be of great importance as suggesting relationship between these two families. The Wakashan (Kwakiutl-Nootka), Salishan, and Chimakuan stocks all possess suffix-nouns and inflected adverbs, similarities pointing, perhaps, to a common source (Mem. Internat. Cong. Anthrop., 339-346. 1894).

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Morphological peculiarities, possessed in common, according to some authorities, indicate a relationship between Piman, Nahuatlan (Mexican), and Shoshonean. The Kitunahan of N. Idaho and S. E. British Columbia has some structural characteristics resembling those of the Shoshonean, particularly the method of object-noun incorporation. Gatschet, in 1891 (Karank, Inds., 1891), suggested the probability of some relationship between the Karankawan, Pakawa (Coahuiltecan), and Tonkawan. It is nearly certain also, as supposed by Brinton, that Natchez is a Muskhogean dialect. The now extinct Beothukan of Newfoundland has been suspected of having been a mixed and much distorted dialect of one or other of the great linguistic families of the region adjacent. Brinton (Amer. Race, 68, 1891) was of opinion that "the general morphology seems somewhat more akin to Eskimo than to Algonkin examples."

The amount of material extant in the languages of the various stocks, as well as the literature about them, is in nowise uniform. Some, like the Beothukan, Esselenian, and Karankawan, are utterly extinct, and but small vocabularies of them have been preserved. Of others, who still survive in limited or decreasing numbers, like the Chimakuan, Chimarikan, Chitimachan, Chumashan, Coahuiltecan, Costanoan, Kalapooian, Mariposan, Moquelumnan, Natchesan, Pujunan, Salinan, Shastan, Takilman, Washoan, Weitspekan, Yakonan, and Yukian, the vocabularies and texts collected are not very extensive or conclusive. The Algonquian, Athapascan, Eskimauan, Iroquoian, Muskhogean, Salishan, Skittagetan, Koluschan, and Siouan families are represented by many grammars, dictionaries, and native texts, both published and in manuscript. The extent and value of these materials may be seen from the bibliographies of the late J. C. Pilling, of the Algonquian, Athapascan, Chinookan, Eskimauan, Iroquoian, Muskhogean, Salishan, Siouan, and Wakashan stocks, published as bulletins by the Bureau of American Ethnology.

(A. F. C.)

Lintchanre ('flat sides of dogs'). A clan or division of the Thlingchadinne living N. and E. of the N. arm of Great Slave lake, in Mackenzie dist., N.W.T.

Klin-tchanǫe.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Klin-tchonǫèh.**—Ibid., 303. **Lin-tchanrè.**—Petitot in Bul. Soc. de Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **'Lin-tchanǫè.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **L'in-tchanǫè.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Plats-côtés-de-chien du fort Raë.**—Ibid.

Lions Creek. The local name for a former band of Salish under Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.

Leon's Creek.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1878, 78. **Lion's Creek.**—Ibid., 1879, 138.

Long Lake. A Chippewa band on Lo lake N. of lake Superior, between lake Nipigon and Pic. r., Ontario; pop. 311 in 1884, 278 in 1911.

Lorette. A Huron village situated 8 m. N. W. of Quebec, Canada. The present village, properly distinguished as Jeune Lorette, is some miles distant from Ancienne Lorette, the old village w. of, and nearer to, Quebec, which was abandoned for the present location after 1721. The inhabitants are a remnant of the Hurons (q.v.) who fled from their country on account of the Iroquois about 1650. After stopping on the island of Orleans, they removed in 1693 to Ancienne Lorette. In 1884 they numbered 289; in 1904, 455. See *Huron Missions.* (J. M.)

Lorett.—German Flats conf. (1770) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VIII, 229, 1857. **Loretta.**—Jefferys, Fr. Dom., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Lorette.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 276, 1855. **Loretto.**—Doc. of 1693, ibid., IX, 557, 1855. **Pematnawiak.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name).

Loucheux (Fr.: 'squinters'). The Kutchin speaking the dialect of the Tukkuthkutchin. This language, which resembles more nearly the Chipewyan than the intervening Etatchogottine and Kawchogottine dialects, is spoken by the Tatlitkutchin, Vuntakutchin, Kutchakutchin, Natsitkutchin, and Trotsikkutchin (Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 311, 1872). The term was extended by the Hudson's Bay Co. men to include all the Kutchin, though the Tukkuthkutchin, or they and the Tatlitkutchin together, constituted the Loucheux proper.

The Loucheux of Alaska are reported by Hardisty to have been divided into three castes, Chitsah, Tangeesatsah, and Natsingh, names which seem to signify 'fair,' 'partly swarthy,' and 'swarthy,' respectively. Those of the first caste lived principally on fish, and those of the last mentioned by hunting. They occupied different districts, and marriage between two individuals of the same caste was almost prohibited. Petitot gives the names of these bands as Etchian-K*ρét*, 'men of the left,' Nattséïn-K*ρét*, 'men of the right,' and Tsendjidhaettset-K*ρét*, 'men of the middle.' As the children belonged to the mother's clan, but lived usually with that of the father, these people are said to have exchanged countries slowly in successive generations. The three clans or castes are now represented by the Chitsa, Tangesata, and Natesa. According to Strachan Jones (Smithson. Rep., op. cit., 326), this system of castes of successive rank prevailed generally among the Kutchin. For the synonomy, see *Kutchin*.

Lower Kutenai. A division of the Kutenai (q.v.) living on Kootenay lake and r., and in the neighbouring plains of Idaho and British Columbia. From the time of their earliest contact with the whites they have been called Flatbows, for what reason is not known. There are four bands in British Columbia, viz.: St. Mary, pop. 212; Tobacco Plains, 57; Lower Columbia Lake, 72; Lower Kootenay, 154; the Arrow Lake band, pop. 22, are Shuswaps that married into a Kootenay family. They numbered 495 in British Columbia in 1911, and 79 from Idaho were connected with the Flathead agency, Montana.

Akoklako.—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 124B, 1884 (corruption of *Aqkōqtlā'tlqō*). **Akuchăklactas.**—Wilson in Trans. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 304, 1866 (corruption of *Aqkōqtlā'tlqō*). **Aqkōqtlā'tlqō.**—Chamberlain in 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 6, 1892. **Aquqenu'kqō.** Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Aquqtlā'tlqō.**—Boas, ibid. **Arc Plattes.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 298, 1862. **Arcs-a-plats.**—De Smet, Oreg. Miss., 112, 1847. **Arcs Plats.**—Duflot de Mofras, Expl., II, 335, 1844. **Arcs-plattes.**—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., 80, 1863. **Flachbogen.**—Berghaus, Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852. **Flat Bow.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1902, pt. 2, 74. **Flat-bows.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 204, 1846 (said to be a translation of *Āqkōqtlātl*, the Kutenai name of Kootenay r., but this is doubtful). **Indians of the Lower Kootenay.**—Chamberlain, op. cit., 6. **Kertani.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., VI, 140, 1883. **Lake Indians.**—Henry (1811) quoted by Maclean, Canad. Sav. Folk, 138, 1896. **Lower Kootanais.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 298, 1862. **Lower Kootanie.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 124B, 1884. **Lower Kootenay.**—Boas, op. cit., 10. **Lower Kootenays.**—Chamberlain, op. cit., 6.

Lower Thompson Indians. The popular name for the Ntlakyapamuk living on Fraser r., between Siska and Yale, Brit. Col.

Cañon Indians.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 168, 1900. **Lower Thompson Indians.**—Ibid. **Lower Thompsons.**—Ibid. **Utā'mqt.**—Boas, inf'n, 1906 (own name). **Utā'mqtamux.**—Teit, op. cit. ('people below': own name).

Lulanna. A Haida town referred to by Wark in 1836-41. It is perhaps intended for Yaku, opposite Graham id., Queen Charlotte ids., Alaska, or it may have been that town and Kiusta considered as one. Its population was estimated by Wark at 296 in 20 houses.

Lu lan na.—Wark in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 489, 1855. **Su-lan-na.**—Kane, Wand. N. A., app., 1859 (misprint from Wark).

Lunge. An abbreviation in common use among the English-speaking people of the region of the Great lakes, particularly the N. shore of lake Ontario, for *muskelunge*, a variant of *maskinonge* (q.v.). The form *longe* represents another variant, *maskalonge*. The name is applied also to the Great Lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*). (A. F. C.)

Lytton band. One of 4 subdivisions of the Upper Thompson Indians, in the interior of British Columbia. In 1911 they numbered 470, under the Kamloops agency.

Lkamtci'nemux.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 170, 1900 ('people of Lkamtci'n [Lytton]'). **Lytton band.**—Ibid. **Nlak'a'pamux.**—Ibid. (generally used for all the Ntlakyapamuk). **Nlak'apamux'ō'ē.**—Ibid. (the Nlak'a'pamux proper).

Maakoath (*Maa'kōath*). A sept of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Maamtagyila. A gens of the Kwakiutl, found in two septs, the Guetela and the Matilpe.

Maa'mtag'ila.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897. **Matakī'la.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Maate (*Mā-ātē*). A summer village of the Koskimo on the s. side of Quatsino sd., Vancouver id.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 69.

Magic. There are authentic accounts from various observers in many parts of the New World, from the earliest historical period to the present time, that the Indians practised so-called magic arts, or sorcery. The earlier writers marvelled at these arts, and evidently wished their readers to marvel. They often attributed the power of the Indians to Satan. Father Acosta, in the 16th century, spoke in awe of the Mexican magicians flying through the air, assuming any form they pleased and having telepathic knowledge of events occurring at distant places, and the same may be said in a general way of the Eskimo. The Rev. Peter Jones wrote in the first decade of the 19th century: "I have sonetimes been inclined to think that, if witchcraft still exists in the world, it is to be found among the aborigines of America." His personal experience was among the Chippewa. The Nipissing were called Jongleurs by the French on account of the expertness in magic of their medicine men. Some writers of the present day marvel as much as did their predecessors; but instead of attributing the phenomena to Satan, seek the cause in spirits or something equally occult. The feats of Indian magicians, as a rule, may be easily explained as sleight-of-hand tricks, and their prophecy and telepathy as the results of collusion. Their tricks are deceptions, very ingenious when it is considered how rude their tools and appliances are, but not to be compared with the acts of civilized conjurors who make no claim to superhuman aid.

Distinct from such tricks of illusion and deceit, there is evidence that the Indians were and still are versed in hypnotism, or, better, "suggestion." Carver (1776-78) speaks of it among the Sioux, and J. E. Fletcher observed it among the Menominee about the middle of the last century. Mooney describes and pictures the condition among modern Indians.

Sleight-of-hand was not only much employed in the treatment of disease, but was used on many other occasions. A very common trick among Indian charlatans was to pretend to suck foreign bodies, such as stones, out of the persons of their patients. Records of this are found among many tribes, from the lowest in culture to the highest, even among the Aztecs. Of course such trickery was not without some therapeutic efficacy, for it, like many other proceedings of the shamans, was designed to cure disease by influence on the imagination. A Hidatsa residing in Dakota in 1865 was known by the name Cherry-in-the-mouth because he had a trick of producing from his mouth, at any season, what seemed to be fresh wild cherries. He had found some way of preserving cherries, perhaps in whiskey, and it was easy for him to hide them in his mouth before intending to play the trick; but many of the Indians considered it wonderful magic.

The most astonishing tricks of the Indians were displayed in their fire ceremonies and in handling hot substances, accounts of which performances pertain to various tribes. It is said that Chippewa sorcerers could handle with impunity red-hot stones and burning brands, and could bathe the hands in boiling water or syrup; such magicians were called "fire-dealers" and "fire-handlers." There are authentic accounts from various parts of the world of fire-dancers and fire-walks among barbarous races, and extraordinary fire acts are performed also among widely separated Indian tribes. Among the Arikara of what is now North Dakota, in the autumn of 1865, when a large fire in the center of the medicine lodge had died down until it became a bed of glowing embers, and the light in the lodge was dim, the performers ran with apparently bare feet among the hot coals and threw these around in the lodge with their bare hands, causing the spectators to flee.

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Consult the works of H. H. Bancroft, Carver, Catlin, Fewkes, Fletcher, Hoffman, Peter Jones, Lummis, Matthews, Mooney, M. C. Stevenson, and others, in the Bibliography.

(W. M.)

Maguhleloo ('caribou'). A gens of the Abnaki, q.v.

Magalibô.—J. D. Prince, inf'n, 1905 (modern St. Francis Abnaki form). **Mä-guh-le-loo'.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 174, 1877.

Mahcoah. The principal village of the Toquart (q.v.) on Village passage, Barkley sd., w. coast of Vancouver id.— Can. Ind. Aff., 263, 1902.

Mahktosis. The principal village of the Ahousaht (q. v.), on Matilda cr., Clayoquot sd., w. coast of Vancouver id.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Mahsolamo. Given as the name of a body of Salish on the s. side of Chemainus lake, near the E. coast of Vancouver id.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Maktlaiath (*Mā'ktl'aiath*). A sept of the Seshart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Makwa ('bear'). A gens of the Chippewa, q. v.

Mä-kwä'.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Muk-kwaw.**—Tanner, Narrative, 314, 1830. **Muk-wah.**—Ramsey in U.S., Ind. Aff. Rep., 91, 1850.

Malakut (*Mā'lèxaL*). A Salish tribe on Saanich inlet, S. E. end of Vancouver id., speaking the Cowichan dialect; pop. 14 in 1901, 10 in 1904.

Mal-a-hut.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1889, 270, 1890. **Malakut.**—Ibid., 1901, pt., II, 164. **Mā'leqatl.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Malashaganay. A name of the sheepshead or fresh-water drum (*Haplodinotus grunniens*). Through Canadian French *malashigané* or *malashigane*, from *manashigan* in the Chippewa-Nipissing dialects of the Algonquian stock, signifying 'ugly ashigan.' The *ashigan* is the black bass of Canadians. (A. F. C.)

Male (*Mā'lē*). A village of the Musqueam, a Cowichan tribe, situated N. of Seabird id., in the delta of Fraser r., Brit. Col. According to Hill-Tout it was claimed by the Squawmish.

Mā'lē.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 54, 1894. **Mā'-li.**—Ibid., 473, 1900.

Malecite. Various explanations of this name have been given. According to Chamberlain it is from their Micmac name *Malisit*, 'broken talkers'; Tanner gives the form as *Mahnesheets*, meaning 'slow tongues'; Baraga derives it through the Cree from *mayisit* or *malisit*, 'the disfigured or ugly foot'; Lacombe (Dict. Cris, 707) agrees with Baraga and gives the etymology as *mayi* or *mal*, 'deformed,' and *sit*, 'foot.' Maurault's explanation is radically different from all, as he says it is from *Maroudit* or *Malouidit*, 'those who are of Saint Malo.' Vetromile says it "comes from *malike*, which in old Abnaki and also in Delaware means witchcraft," but adds, "hence the French name Micmac is a substitute for *Mareschite*," as he writes the name. According to Chamberlain the name they apply to themselves is *Wulastukwiuk*, 'dwellers on the beautiful river,' or, as given by Maurault, *Ouarastegouiaks*, 'those of the river whose bed contains sparkling objects.'

The Malecite belong to the Abnaki group of the Algonquian stock. Maurault makes a distinction between the Malecite and the Etchimin, but adds that "the remnants of this tribe and the Etchimins are called at the present day Malecites." Their closest linguistic affinity is with the Passamaquoddy, the language of the two being almost identical, and is closely allied to the New England dialects, but more distant from that of the Micmac.

Although the New Brunswick coast was visited by or soon after the middle of the 16th century, and St. John r. indicated on maps as early as 1558, making it quite probable that the people of this tribe had come in contact with the whites at that early date, the earliest recorded notice of them is in Champlain's narrative of his voyage of 1604. He found the country along the banks of the St. John in the possession of Indians named "Les Etchemons," by whom his party was received with hospitality and rejoicing, and says they were the "first Christians" who had been seen by these savages, which may have been true of the particular party he met, but doubtful in the broader sense. That these were Malecite there is no reasonable doubt. "When we were seated," says Champlain, "they began to smoke, as was their custom, before making any discourse. They made us presents of game and venison. All that day and the night following they continued to sing, dance, and feast until day reappeared. They were clothed in beaver skins."

Early in the 17th century Ft. La Tour was built on St. John r., which became the rallying point of the tribe, who there learned the use of firearms, and first obtained cooking vessels of metal and the tools and instruments of civilized life. The few French settlers on this river intermarried with the Indians, thus forming a close alliance, which caused them to become enemies of the New England settlers, between whom and the French there was almost constant warfare. After the English came into possession of the country there were repeated disputes between them and the Malecite in regard to lands until 1776.

Afterward lands were assigned them. In 1856, according to Schoolcraft, "the Tobique river, and the small tract at Madawaska, Meductic Point, and Kingsclear, with their small rocky islands near St. John, containing 15 acres," constituted all the lands held or claimed by them in the country which was formerly their own, In 1884 they numbered 767, of whom 584 were in New Brunswick and the others in Quebec province. According to the report of Canadian Indian Affairs for 1904 their number was 805, of whom 103 were in Quebec province and 702 in New Brunswick.

(J. M. C. T.)

Amalecites.—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1052, 1855. **Amalicites.**—Clinton (1749), ibid., VI, 540, 1855. **Amalingans.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 144, 1855. **Amalistes.**—Am. Pioneer, I, 257, 1842. **Amelestes.**—Buchanan, N. Am. Inds., 156, 1824. **Amelicks.**—Smith (1785) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 553, 1853. **Amelingas.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 50, 1866. **Amelistes.**—Hutchins (1764) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 553, 1853. **Amelistis.**—Imlay, West Terr., 293, 1797. **Amenecis.**—Writer of 1757 in Lettres Edifiantes, I, 698, 1838. **Amilicites.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 522, 1878. **Canoemen.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 31, 1836. **Echemins.**—Am. Pioneer, I, 408, 1842. **Estechemains.**—Champlain (1603), Œuvres, II, 49, 1870. **Estecheminès.**—Barton (probably from De Laet, 1633), New Views, xxxvii, 1797. **Estechemins.**—Champlain, Œuvres, II, 8, 1870. **Etchemins.**—La Galissonière (1750) in N. Y. Doc. Cal. Hist., X, 227, 1858. **Etchemons.**—Champlain (*ca.* 1604) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 674, 1855. **Etchimins.**—Ibid., 22 (said to be derived from *tchinem*, 'men'). **Etchmins.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Etechemies.**—Bobé (1723) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 913, 1855. **Etechemin.**—Jes. Rel. 1611, 5, 1858. **Etechemines.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 389, 1816. **Etecheminii.**—Du Creux map (1660), *fide* Vetromile, Abnakis, 21, 1866. **Etecheneus.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Etemânkiaks.** Maurault, Histoire des Abenakis, 5, 1866 ('those of the country of the skins for rackets'). **Eteminquois.**—Jes. Rel. 1611, 8, 1858. **Etichimenes.**—Lords of Trade (1721) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 592, 1855. **Etschimins.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 130, 1866. **Kiukuswĕskitchimi-ûk.**—Chamberlain, Malesit MS., B. A. E., 1882 (='muskrat Indians'; one of the names applied to them by the Micmac, on account of their hunting the muskrat). **Mahnesheet.**—James in Tanner, Narrative, 333, 1830. **Malacite.**—French trans. in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 564, 1855. **Malecetes.**—Dawson, Inds. of Canada, 2, 1877. **Maléchites.**—Baraga, Eng.-Otch. Dict., 299, 1878. **Malecites.**—Vaudreuil (1722) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 912, 1855. **Málesít.**—Chamberlain, Malesit MS., B. A. E., 1882. **Malicetes.** McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Malicites.**—Begon (1715) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 932, 1855. **Malisít.**—Chamberlain, Malesit MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Micmac name; pl., Malisítchik). **Maneus.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1052, 1855. **Marachite.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., VI, 1848. **Marashites.**—Wood (1769) quoted by Hawkins, Missions, 361, 1845. **Marechites.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 162, 1829. **Mareschites.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 23, 1866 (old French name). **Marisizis.**—Cadillac (1692) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 548, 1855. **Melecites.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 38, 1855. **Melicite.**—Chamberlain, Malesit MS., B. A. E., 1882. **Melisceet.** Brinton, Lenape Legends, 11, 1885. **Milicetes.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 522, 1878. **Milicite.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 674, 1855. **Mouskouasoaks.**—Rouillard, Noms Géographiques, 11, 1906 ('water-rats': Abnaki name). **8arasteg8iaks.**—Maurault, Histoire des Abenakis, 6, 1866 (includes Norridgewock in part). **St. John's (tribe).**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 123, 1824. **St. John's river [Indians].**—Gyles (1726) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 357, 1853. **Ulastĕkwi.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name; pl. Ulastekwiak). **Wu'lastûk'-wiûk.**—Chamberlain, Malesit MS., B. A. E., 1882 (='dwellers on the beautiful river'; name used by themselves. Boyd (Ind. Local Names, 1885) gives the Indian name of the river as Looshtook, 'long river').

Maluksilak (*Maluksilaq*). A settlement of the Avilirmiut Eskimo on Lyons inlet, Hudson bay, Franklin.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 476, 1886.

Mamakume (*Mā'-mak·ume*). A village of the Matsqui tribe of Cowichan on the s. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col., opposite Matsqui reserve.—Boas in 64th Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Mamalelekala. A Kwakiutl tribe on Village id., Brit. Col. According to Boas they were divided into four gentes: Temtltemtlels, Wewamaskem, Walas, and Mamalelekam. Their only town is Memkumlis, which they occupy jointly with the Koeksotenok. The population was estimated at about 2,000 in 1836-41; in 1911 it numbered 90.

Mah-ma-lil-le-kulla.—Sproat in Can. Ind. Aff., 145, 1879. **Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1884, 189, 1885. **Mahmatillecullaats.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Mamaleilakitīsh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Mamaleilakulla.**—Ibid. **Ma'malēlek·ala.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Mā'malēlēqala.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Mama-lil-a-cula.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 249, 1862. **Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1894, 279, 1895. **Mā'-me-li-li-a-ka.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 65. **Mam-il-i-li-a-ka.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Mar-ma-li-la-cal-la.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859.

Mamalelekam. A gens of the Mamalelekala.

Mā'lēlēqala.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Mā'malēlēk·am.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Can., 54, 1890. **Ma'malēleqala.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 330, 1897.

Mameoya ('fish-eaters'). A former?) (division of the Kainah tribe of the Siksika, q.v.

Fish Eaters.—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. for 1850, 144, 1851. **Mä-me-o'-ya.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1877. **Mum-i'-o-yiks.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo, Val,. 264, 1862.

Mamikinininiwug ('lowland people'). A subdivision of the Paskwawininiwug, or Plains Cree.

Mamikiwininiwag.—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Mamikiyiniwok.**—Lacombe, Dic. Langue Cris, x, 1874.

Mamtum. Given as the name of a body of Indians on Cowichan lake, s. end of Vancouver id. (Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872). Perhaps the Quamichan or the Comiakin of Cowichan valley.

Mamun-gitunai (*Mā'm^{A}n gît^{A}nā'-i*, 'Gî'-tuns of Mamun r.'). The most important division of the Gituns, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida, living at Masset, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. They derived their name from that of a small stream which falls into Masset inlet near its head, where they used to camp. A subdivision in the town of Yaku was called Ao-gitunai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905.

Manabozo. See *Nanabozo*.

Manito. The mysterious and unknown potencies and powers of life and of the universe. As taken over from Algonquian into the vocabulary of the white man, it has signified spirit, good, bad, or indifferent; Indian god or devil, demon, guardian genius loci, fetish, etc. The spelling manitou indicates French influence, the earlier writers in English using manitto, manetto, manitoa, etc. Cuoq says that the Nipissing manito was formerly pronounced manitou. Some writers use manito, or good manito, for Good or Great Spirit, and evil manito for the devil. It is declared by some that the signification of such terms as Kitchi manito, Great Spirit, has been modified by missionary influence. The former manito of English literature comes from one of the E. Algonquian dialects, the Massachuset *manitto*, he is a god, the Narraganset (Williams, 1643) *manit*, god, or the Delaware *manitto*. The form manitou comes with French intermediation from the central dialects, the Chippewa, and Nipissing, or Cree *manito* (Trumbull in Old and New, I, 337, 1870). The term has given rise to many place-names in Canada and the United States. For a discussion of *manito* from the Indian point of view, consult Jones in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, XVIII, 183-190, 1905.

(A. F. C.)

Manosaht ('houses-on-spit people'). A Nootka tribe formerly dwelling at Hesquiat pt., between Nootka and Clayoquot sds., w. coast of Vancouver id. In 1883, the last time their name appears, they numbered 18.

Mānnă-wōusŭt.—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Man-oh-ah-sahts.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 52, 1875. **Mā'nōo-sath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Mano-saht.**—Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1868. **Manosit.** Swan, MS., B. A. E. **Mau-os-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, 188, 1884.

Manumaig (*Myänamäk*, 'catfish'). A gens of the Chippewa, q.v.

Cat Fish.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Man-um-aig.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885. **Myänamäk.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906.

Many Horses. A Piegan Siksika chief, sometimes mentioned as 'Dog' and also as 'Sits in the Middle'; born about the close of the 18th century. He was noted not only for his warlike character but for the large number of horses he acquired; hence his name. According to the account given by the Indians to Grinnell (Story of the Indian, 236, 1895), he commenced to gather and to breed horses immediately after the Piegan first came into possession of them from the Kutenai (1804-06), and also made war on the Shoshoni for the purpose of taking horses from them. His herd became so extensive that they numbered more than all the others belonging to the tribe and required a large number of herders to take care of them. Many Horses was a signer of the first treaty of his tribe with the whites, on the upper Missouri, Oct. 17, 1855, which he signed as "Little Dog." He was killed in 1867 at the battle of Cypress Hills between the Piegan and the allied Crows and Hidatsa, at which time he was an old man.

(C. T.)

Maple sugar. In some of the Eastern States and parts of Canada the production of maple sugar and syrup is one of the thriving industries of the country. The census statistics of 1900 show that during the year 1899 there were made in the United States 11,928,770 pounds of maple sugar and 2,056,611 gallons of syrup. The total values of the sugar and syrup for 1899 were, respectively, $1,074,260 and $1,562,451. The production of maple syrup seems to have increased somewhat, while that of maple sugar appears to have declined. This industry is undoubtedly of American Indian origin. The earliest extended notice of maple sugar is "An Account of a sort of Sugar made of the Juice of the Maple in Canada," published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1684-85, where it is stated that "the savages have

practised this art longer than any now living among them can remember." In the Philosophical Transactions for 1720-21 is printed an account of sugar-making in New England by a Mr. Dudley. The Indian origin of maple sugar is indicated also by notices in Joutel; Lafiteau, who states directly that "the French make it better than the Indian women from whom they have learned how to make it"; Bossu, who gives similar details about French sugar-making in the Illinois country; and other early writers. In various parts of the country the term "Indian sugar" (Canad. Settlers' Guide, 66, 1860) has been in use, affording further proof of the origin of the art of making maple sugar among the aborigines. Some of the Indian names of the trees from which the sap is obtained afford additional evidence, while maple sap and sugar appear in the myths and legends of the Menominee, Chippewa and other tribes. The technique of maple-sugar making also reveals its Indian origin, not merely in the utensils employed, but also in such devices as straining through hemlock boughs, cooling on the snow, etc. For maple sugar cooled on the snow the Canadian-French dialect has a special term, *tire*, besides a large number of special words, like *sucrerie*, 'maple-sugar bush'; *toque*, 'sugar snowball'; *trempette*, 'maple-sugar sop,' etc. The English vocabulary of maple-sugar terms is not so numerous. *Humbo*, a New Hampshire term for 'maple syrup,' is said to be of Indian origin. The details of the evidence of the Indian origin of this valuable food product will be found in H. W. Henshaw, "Indian Origin of Maple Sugar," Am. Anthrop., III, 341-351, 1890, and Chamberlain, "The Maple amongst the Algonkian tribes," ibid., IV, 39-43, 1891, and "Maple Sugar and the Indians," ibid., 381-383. See also Loskiel, Hist. Miss. United Breth., 179, 1794.

(A. F. C.)

Maquinna. A chief of the Mooachaht, a Nootka tribe, who attained notoriety as the chief who captured the brig *Boston*, in Mar., 1803, and massacred all of her crew except the blacksmith, John Jewitt, and a sailmaker named Thompson. After being held in captivity until July, 1805, they were liberated by Capt. Hill of the brig *Lydia*, also of Boston. The story of the captivity of these two men was afterward extracted from Jewitt by Roland Alsop, of Middletown, Conn., and published in America and Europe. A point near the entrance of Nootka sd. is now called Maquinna pt. See Narrative of the Adventures and Sufferings of John R. Jewitt, in various editions from 1815 to 1869.

(J. R. S.)

Marameg (from *Man-um-aig*, Chippewa for 'catfish.'—Verwyst). Evidently a band or division of the Chippewa, which seems to have been, at the dawn of the history of the Upper Lake region, in the process of disintegration. The first notice of them is that given by Dablon in the Jesuit Relation of 1670, at which time they resided on lake Superior, apparently along the E. half of the N. shore. They were then in close union with the Sauteurs, or Chippewa of Sault Ste. Marie. Dablon, speaking of the Chippewa of the Sault, says: "These are united with three other nations, who are more than 550 persons, to whom they granted like rights of their native country. . . . . These are the Noquets who are spread along the s. side of lake Superior, where they are the originals; and the Outchibous with the Marameg of the N. side of the same lake, which they regard as their proper country." Here the Chippewa of the N. side of the lake are distinguished from those of Sault Ste. Marie to the same extent as are the Marameg and Noquet. The Chippewa settlement at the Sault, where the fishing was excellent, seems to have drawn thither the other divisions, as this gave them strength and control of the food supply. The early notices of the Marameg and Noquet appear to indicate that these two tribes became absorbed by the Chippewa and their tribal or subtribal distinction lost, but there are reasons for believing that these two peoples were identical. Tailhan, in his notes on Perrot's Mémoire, assumes without question that the two tribes were incorporated with the Chippewa of the Sault,who were distinguished by the name Pahouitigouchirini. The Marameg are mentioned under the name Malamechs in the Proces-verbal of the Prise de Possession in 1671 as present at the conference on that occasion. According to Shea they are mentioned in the MS. Jesuit Relation of 1672-73 as being near the Mascoutin, who were then on Fox r., Wis. If, as supposed, the people of this tribe are those referred to by La Chesnaye (Margry, VI, 6) under the name "Malanas ou gens de la Barbue," they must have resided in 1697, in part at least, at Shaugawaumikong (the present Bayfield, Wis.), on the s. shore of

lake Superior. The attempt to identify them with the "Miamis of Maramek" mentioned in a document of 1695 (N. Y. Doc. Hist., IX, 619) as residing on Maramec (Kalamazoo) r., in Michigan, is certainly erroneous. (J. M. C. T.)

Gens de la Barbue.—La Chesnaye (1697) in Margry, Déc., VI, 6, 1886. **Malamechs.**—Prise de Possession (1671), ibid., I, 97, 1875. **Malanas.**—La Chesnaye, op. cit. **Marameg.**—Jes. Rel. 1669–70, Thwaites ed., LIV, 133, 1899.

Maria. A Micmac settlement in Maria township, Bonaventure co., Quebec, containing 80 Indians in 1884, 110 in 1911.

Marian. The Christian Hurons, so called by their pagan brethren on account of their frequent repetition of the name of Mary.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 183, 1855.

Marriage. Except that marital unions depend everywhere on economic considerations, there is such diversity in the marriage customs of the natives of North America that no general description will apply beyond a single great cultural group.

The Eskimo, except those tribes of Alaska that have been led to imitate the institutions of neighbouring tribes of alien stocks, have no clan organization. Accordingly the choice of a mate is barred only by specified degrees of kinship. Interest and convenience govern the selection. The youth looks for a competent housewife, the girl for a skilled hunter. There is no wedding ceremony. The man obtains the parents' consent, presents his wife with garments, and the marriage is consummated. Frequently there are child betrothals, but these are not considered binding. Monogamy is prevalent, as the support of several wives is possible only for the expert hunter. Divorce is as informal as marriage; either party may leave the other on the slightest pretext, and may remarry. The husband may discard a shrewish or miserly wife, amd the wife may abandon her husband if he maltreats her or fails to provide enough food. In such cases the children generally remain with the mother.

On the N. W. coast marriage between members of the same clan is strictly forbidden. The negotiations are usually carried on by the parents. The Kwakiutl purchases with his wife the rank and privileges of her family, to be surrendered later by her father to the children with interest, depending on the number of offspring. When the debt is paid the father has redeemed his daughter, and the marriage is annulled unless the husband renews his payment. Among the other tribes of the group an actual sale of the girl is rare. The Tlingit, Tsimshian, coast Salish, and Bellacoola send gifts to the girl's parents; but presents of nearly equal or even superior value are returned. Monogamy predominates. In case of separation Salish parents divide their children according to special agreement. Among the Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, and Heiltsuk the children always belong to the mother. If a husband expels his wife from caprice he must return her dowry; if she has been unfaithful he keeps the dowry and may demand his wedding gifts.

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Of the Plains Indians some had the gentile system, while others lacked it completely. They seem to have practised polygamy more commonly, the younger sisters of a first wife being potential wives of the husband. Among the Pawnee and the Siksika the essential feature of the marriage ceremony was the presentation of gifts to the girls' parents. In case of elopement the subsequent presentation of gifts legitimized the marriage and removed the disgrace which would otherwise attach to the girl and her family (Grinnell). The men had absolute power over their wives, and separation and divorce were common. The Hidatsa, Kiowa, and Omaha had no purchase. The women had a higher social position, and the wishes of the girls were consulted. Wives could leave cruel husbands. Each consort could remarry and the children were left in the custody of their mother or their paternal grandmother. Separation was never accompanied by any ceremony.

East of the Mississippi the clan and gentile systems were most highly developed. The rules against marriage within the clan or gens were strictly enforced. Descent of name and property was in the female line among the Iroquoian, Muskhogean, and S. E. Algonquian tribes, but in the male line among the Algonquians of the N. and W. Among some tribes, such as the Creeks, female descent did not prevent the subjection of women. As a rule, however, women had clearly defined rights. Gifts took the place of purchase. Courtship was practically alike in all the Atlantic tribes of the Algonquian stock; though the young men sometimes managed the matter themselves, the parents generally arranged the match. A Delaware mother would bring some game killed by her son to the girl's relatives and receive an appropriate gift in return. If the marriage was agreed upon, presents of

this kind were continued for a long time. A Delaware husband could put away his wife at pleasure, especially if she had no children, and a woman could leave her husband. The Hurons and the Iroquois had a perfect matriarchate, which limited freedom of choice. Proposals made to the girl's mother were submitted by her to the women's council, whose decision was final among the Hurons. Iroquois unions were arranged by the mothers without the consent or knowledge of the couple. Polygamy was permissable for a Huron, but forbidden to the Iroquois. Divorce was discreditable, but could easily be effected. The children went with the mother.

Monogamy is thus found to be the prevalent form of marriage throughout the continent. The economic factor is everywhere potent, but an actual purchase is not common. The marriage bond is loose, and may, with few exceptions, be dissolved by the wife as well as by the husband. The children generally stay with their mother, and always do in tribes having maternal clans.

Consult Crantz, History of Greenland, 1767; Boas, Central Eskimo, 1888; Nelson, Eskimo about Bering Strait, 1899; Krause, Tlinkit-Indianer, 1885; Boas, Reps. on N. W. Tribes of Can. to Brit. A. A. S., 1889-98; Powers, Tribes of California, 1877; J. O. Dorsey, (1) Omaha Sociology, 1884; (2) Siouan Sociology, 1897; Farrand, Basis of American History, 1904; Goddard in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., I, No. 1, 1903; Mooney, Calendar Hist. Kiowa, 1900; Grinnell, (1) Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 1892, (2) Pawnee Hero Stories, 1889; Cushing, Adventures in Zuñi, Century Mag., 1883; Powell, Wyandot Government, 1881; Morgan, League of the Iroquois, 1851; Heckewelder, Hist. Manners and Customs Indian Nations, 1876; Voth in Am. Anthrop., II, No. 2, 1900; Owen, Musquakie Folk-lore, 1904; Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, 1905; Kroeber in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVIII, pt. 1, 1902; Holm, Descr. New Sweden, 1834.

(R. H. L. L. F.)

Maskasinik. A division of the Ottawa, mentioned in the Jesuit Relation for 1657-58 with the Nikikouek, the Michesaking (Missisauga), and others, as nations long known to the French in Canada. There is no other known reference to them. They may possibly be the same as the Achiligouan.

(J. N. B. H.)

Maskegon (*Mŭskīgōk*, 'they of the marshes or swamps.'—W. J.). An Algonquian tribe so closely related to the Cree that they have appropriately been called a subtribe. According to Warren the Maskegon, with the Cree and the Monsoni, form the northern division of the Chippewa group, from which they separated about eight generations before 1850. The traders knew them as Swampy Crees. From the time the Maskegon became known as a distinct tribe until they were placed on reserves by the Canadian government they were scattered over the swampy region stretching from lake Winnipeg and lake of the Woods to Hudson bay, including the basins of Nelson, Hayes, and Severn rs., and extending s. to the watershed of lake Superior. They do not appear to be mentioned in the Jesuit Relations or to have been known to the early missionaries as a distinct people, though the name "Masquikoukiaks" in the Proces-verbal of the Prise de Possession of 1671 (Perrot, Mém., 293, 1864) may refer to the Maskegon. Tailhan, in his notes to Perrot, gives as doubtful equivalents "Mikikoueks ou Nikikoueks," the Otter Nation (see *Amikwa*), a conclusion with which Verwyst (Missionary Labours) agrees. Nevertheless their association with the "Christinos" (Cree), "Assinipouals" (Assiniboin), and "all of those inhabiting the countries of the north and near the sea" (Hudson bay), would seem to justify identifying them with the Maskegon. If so, this is their first appearance in history.

Their gentes probably differ but little from those of the Chippewa. Tanner says that the Pezhew (Besheu) or Wildcat gens is common among them. No reliable estimate can be formed of their numbers, as they have generally had no distinct official recognition. In 1889 there were 1,254 Maskegon living with Chippewa on reservations in Manitoba at Birch, Black, Fisher, Berens, and Poplar rs., Norway House, and Cross lake. The Cumberland band of Saskatchewan and the Shoal Lake, Moose Lake, Chemawawin, and Grand Rapids bands of Manitoba, numbering 621 in 1911, consisted of Maskegon, and they formed the majority of the Pas band, numbering 427, and part of the John Smith and James Smith bands of Duck Lake agency, numbering 392. There were also some under the Manitowpah agency and many among the 1,201 Indians of St. Peter res., in Manitoba.

(J. M.)

Big-Heads.—Donnelly in Can. Ind. Aff. for 1883, pt. 1, 10, 1884 (but see *Têtes de Boule*). **Coast Crees.**—Back, Arct. Land Exped., app., 194, 1836. **Cree of the low-lands.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 287, 1871. **Mashkegonhyrinis.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., I, 168, 1753. **Mashkegons.**—Belcourt (*ca.* 1850) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 227, 1872. **Mashkégous.**—Petitot in Can. Rec. Sci., I, 48, 1884. **Mas-ka-gau.**—Kane, Wanderings of an Artist, 105, 1859. **Maskego.**—Writer of 1786 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., III, 24, 1794. **Maskegonehirinis.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., I, 177, 1753. **Maskegons.**—Henry, Trav., 26, 1809. **Maskégous.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 649, 1883. **Maskègowuk.**—Hutchins (1770) quoted by Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 37, 1851. **Maskigoes.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 36, 1852. **Maskigonehirinis.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 25, 1744. **Masquikoukiaks.**—Prise de Possession (1671) in Perrot, Mémoire, 293, 1864. **Masquikoukioeks.**—Prise de Possession (1671) in Margry, Déc., I, 97, 1875. **Meskigouk.**—Long, Exped. St. Peter's R., II, 151, 1824. **Mis-Keegoes.**—Ross, Fur Hunters, II, 220, 1855. **Miskogonhirinis.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 23, 1744. **Muscagoes.**—Harmon, Jour., 84, 1820. **Musconogees.**—Schermerhorn (1812) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 11, 1814. **Muscononges.**—Pike, Exped., app. to pt. 1, 64, 1810. **Mushkeags.**— Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 33, 1857. **Muskagoes.**—Harmon (1801) quoted by Jones, Ojebway Inds., 166, 1861. **Mus-ka-go-wuk.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 287, 1871. **Muskeegoo.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 178, 1861. **Muskeg.**—Hind, Red R. Exped., I, 112, 1860. **Muskeggouck.**—West, Jour., 19, 1824. **Muskegoag.**—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830 (Ottawa name). **Muskegoe** Ibid., 45. **Muskegons.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 24, 1836. **Muskego Ojibways.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 378, 1885. **Muskegoo.**—Can. Ind. Aff. (common form). **Muskigos.**—Maximilian, Trav., II, 28, 1841. **Musk-keeg-oes.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 45, 1885. **Mustegans.**—Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 16, 1863. **Omashkekok.**—Belcourt (*ca.* 1850) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 227–8, 1872. **Omush-ke-goag.**—Warren (1852), ibid., V, 33, 1885. **Omushke-goes.**—Ibid., 85. **People of the Lowlands.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 287, 1871. **Savannas.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1054, 1855. **Savanois.**—Charlevoix, Nouv. Fr., I, 277, 1744. **Swampee.**—Reid in Jour. Anthrop. Inst. of G. Br., VII, 107, 1874. **Swampies.**—M'Lean, Hudson Bay, II, 19, 1849. **Swamp Indians.**—West, Jour , 19, 1824. **Swampy Creek Indians.**—Hind, Labrador Penin., I, 8, 1863 (for Swampy Cree Indians). **Swampy Crees.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, 38, 1824. **Swampy Krees.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 536, 1878. **Swampys.**—Hind, Labrador Penin., I, 323, 1863. **Waub-ose.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll , V, 86, 1885 ('rabbit'; Chippewa name, referring to their peaceful character; applied also to the Tugwaundugahwinine-wug).

Maskinonge. A species of pike (*Esox estor*) found in the Great lakes and the waters of the adjacent regions. The word is variously spelled maskinonge, mascalonge, muskelunge, muskellunge, etc., and abbreviated into lunge or longe. As one of the earlier forms of this word, masquinongy, and the Canadian French masquinongé and maskinongé, indicate, the terminal *e* was once sounded. The origin of the word is seen in mashkinonge or maskinonge, which in the Chippewa and Nipissing dialects of Algonquian is applied to this fish; although, as the etymology suggests, it might also be used of other species. According to Cuoq (Lex. Algonq., 194, 1886), mashkinonje is derived from *mash*, 'big,' and *kinonje*, 'fish.' This is perhaps better than the etymology of Lacombe and Baraga, which makes the first component to be *mâshk* or *mâsk*, 'ugly.' The folk-etymological *masque allongé* of Canadian French has been absurdly perpetuated in the pseudo-Latin *mascalongus* of ichthyologists.

(A. F. C.)

Masks. Throughout North America masks were worn in ceremonies, usually religious or quasi-religious, but sometimes purely social in character. Sometimes the priests alone were masked, sometimes only those who took part, and again the entire company. In all cases the mask served to intensify the idea of the actual presence of the mythical animal or supernatural person. The simplest form of mask was one prepared from the head of an animal, as the buffalo, deer, or elk. These realistic masks did not stand for the actual buffalo, deer, or elk, but for the generic type, and the man within it was for the time endowed with or possessed of its essence or distinctive quality where the belief obtained that the mask enabled the wearer to identify himself for the time being with the supernatural being represented. A ceremony of purification took place when the mask was removed (Culin). Among the Eskimo the belief prevailed "that in early days all animated beings had a dual existence, becoming at will either like man or the animal form they now wear; if an animal wished to assume its human form the forearm, wing or other limb was raised and pushed up the muzzle or beak as if it were a mask, and the creature became manlike in form and features. The idea is still held, and it is believed that many animals now possess this power. The manlike form thus appearing is called the *inua*, and is supposed to represent the thinking part of the creature, and at death becomes its shade."Many of the masks of the N. and the Pacific coast are made with double faces to illustrate this belief. "This is done by having the muzzle of the animal fitted over and concealing the face of the *inua* below, the outer mask being held in place by pegs so

arranged that it can be removed quickly at a certain time in the ceremony, thus symbolizing the transformation." Sometimes the head of a bird or animal towered above the face mask; for instance, one of the sand-hill crane was 30 inches long, the head and beak, with teeth projected at right angles, about 24 inches; the head was hollowed out to admit a small lamp which shone through the holes representing the eyes; below the slender neck, on the breast, was a human face. The shaman who fashioned this mask stated that once when he was alone on the tundra he saw a sandhill crane standing and looking at him. As he approached, the feathers on the breast of the bird parted, revealing the face of the bird's *inua*. In certain ceremonies women wore masks upon the finger of one hand. "The mask festival was held as a thanksgiving to the shades and powers of earth, air, and water for giving the hunters success." (Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899.)

In the N., on the Pacific coast, in the S.W., among some of the tribes of the plains, and among probably all the eastern tribes, including the ancient pile dwellers of Florida, masks made of wood, basketry, pottery or hide were carved, painted, and ornamented with shell, bark fibre, hair, or feathers. They might be either male or female. The colours used and the designs carved or painted were always symbolic, and varied with the mythology of the tribe. Frequently the mask was provided with an interior device by which the eyes or the mouth could be opened or closed, and sometimes the different parts of the mask were so hinged as to give the wearer power to change its aspect to represent the movement of the myth that was being ceremonially exemplified. With the sacred masks there were prescribed methods for consecration, handling, etc.; for instance, among the Hopi they were put on or off only with the left hand. This tribe, according to Fewkes, also observed rights of bodily purification before painting the masks. Some of the latter were a simple face covering, sometimes concealing only the forehead; to others was attached a helmet, symbolically painted. The Hopi made their masks of leather, cloth, or basketry, and adorned them with appendages of wood, bark, hair, woven fabrics, feathers, herbs, and bits of gourd, which were taken off at the close of the ceremony and deposited in some sacred place or shrine. The mask was not always worn; in one instance it was carried on a pole by a hidden man. Altars were formed by masks set in a row, and sacred meal was sprinkled upon them. The mask of the plumed serpent was spoken of as "quiet"; it could never be used for any purpose other than to represent this mythical creature; nor could it be repainted or adapted to any other purpose, as was sometimes done with other masks. Masks were sometimes spoken of as *kachinas*, as many of them represented these ancestral and mythical beings, and the youth who put on such a mask was temporarily transformed into the kachina represented. Paint rubbed from a sacred mask was regarded as efficacious in prayer, and men sometimes invoked their masks, thanking them for services rendered. Some of the Hopi masks are very old; others are made new yearly. Certain masks belong to certain clans and are in their keeping. No child not initiated is allowed to look upon a kachina with its mask removed, and certain masks must never be touched by pregnant women. Among the Hopi also a mask was placed over the face of the dead; in some instances it was a mere covering without form, in others it was made more nearly to fit the face. "A thin wad of cotton, in which is punched holes for the eyes, is laid upon the face. . . . and is called a raincloud, or prayer to the dead to bring the rain." (Fewkes in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 1897.)

Young people sometimes indulged in festivities and made queer masks with which to disguise themselves; for example, masks of bladder or rawhide representing the head of the Thunder-bird were made by the boys of the poorer classes among some of the Siouan tribes when the thunder was first heard in the spring. Covering their heads and faces with the masks, the boys proceeded to their uncles' tents and, imitating the sound of thunder, struck the doorflaps with sticks. Then, with much merriment at the expense of the boys, the uncles invited them in and gave them presents of leggings, moccasins, or blankets. On the N. W. coast masks were occasionally made as toys for the amusement of children. But generally the mask was a serious representation of tribal beliefs, and all over the country the fundamental idea embodied in it seems to have been that herein described.

In addition to the authorities cited, consult Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895; Dall in 3d Rep. B. A. E., 1884; Dorsey and Voth in Field Columb. Mus. Pub. Nos. 55, 56, 1901,

1902; Matthews in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VI, 1902; Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 1899. (A. C. F.)

Massassauga. A western species of rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*). This reptile is more properly termed Mississauga (q.v.) and derives its appellation from the place and ethnic name Missisauga (Chamberlain, Lang. of Mississagas, 59, 1892), from the Chippewa *misi*, 'great,' and *sâg* or *sauk*, 'river mouth.' (A. F. C.)

Masset. A Haida town on the E. side of Masset inlet, near its mouth, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. Its name in the Masset dialect is Ataiwas (^{ɛ}at^{ɛ}ē′was, 'white slope,' which in the Skidegate dialect appears as Ga̱tgai′x̣iwas). According to the inhabitants the sea formerly came in over the ground now occupied by houses, but the latter were then situated on higher ground just back of the present site. At that time, too, there was an independent town around a hill called Edjao (^{ɛ}I′djao), which stands at the eastern end. Until lately the band holding possession was the Skidaokao. According to John Wark's estimate made between 1836 and 1841 there were 160 houses and 2,473 people at Masset, but this enumeration must have included all the neighbouring towns, and probably numbered the smokehouses. The number of houses, enumerated by old people, in the two towns, Masset proper and Edjao (27 and 6 respectively) would indicate a total population of about 528, 432 in the former and 96 in the latter. Adding to these figures the estimated numbers in the two neighbouring towns of Yan and Kayung, the grand total would be 1,056, or less than half of Wark's figure. It is probable, however, that the population had decreased between Wark's time and that which the old men now recall. According to the Canadian Report of Indian Affairs for 1911 there were 372 people at Masset; these include the remnant of all the families that lived once between Chawagis r. and Hippa id. A few people have moved to the neighbouring town of Kayung. A mission of the Anglican Church is maintained at Masset, the oldest on the Queen Charlotte ids., and all the Indians are nominal Christians. (J. R. S.)

^{ɛ}**Atē′was.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905 (native name). **G·at'aiwa's.**—Boas, Twelfth Report N. W. Tribes, Canada, 23, 1898. **Ga̱tg̱a̱x̣iwas.**—Ibid. (Skidegate dialect). **Maasets.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Masseets.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 219, 1841. **Massets.**—Dunn, Hist. Oregon, 281, 1844. **Massett.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 69, 1905. **Massetta.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 489, 1855 (after Wark, 1836–41). **Massettes.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 219, 1841. **Māss hāde.**—Krause, Tlinkit Indianer, 304, 1885. **Mossette.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am. ,app., 1859 (after Wark, 1836–41). **Ut-te-was.**—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 183, 1880.

Mastohpatakiks (*Ma-stoh′-pa-ta-kīks*, 'raven bearers'). A society of the Ikunuhkahtsi, or All Comrades, in the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

Mataitaikeok (*Ma-tái-tai-ke-ók*, 'many eagles'). A former Cree band, named from their chief, who was known to the French as Le Sonnant. In 1856 they roamed and hunted in the country along Wood mt., s. Saskatchewan and traded with the Hudson's Bay Co. and with the fur companies on the Missouri near the mouth of the Yellowstone. They numbered about 300 lodges.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 237, 1862.

Matawachkarini ('people of the shallows.'—Hewitt). A small tribe or band living in 1640 on middle Ottawa r., but found in 1672 in the vicinity of the s. end of Hudson bay, near the Monsoni. They were doubtless one of the bands, known to the French as Algonkin, which were broken and dispersed by the Iroquois invasion about 1660. See *Mattawa*.

Madaouaskairini.—Champlain, Œuvres, III, 302, 1870. **Mataouachkariniens.**—Jes. Rel. 1643, 61, 1858. **Mataoûakirinouek.**—Ibid., 1672, 54, 1858. **Mataouchkairini.**—Ibid., III, index, 1858. **Mataouchkairinik.**—Ibid., 1658, 22, 1858. **Mataouchkairiniouek.**—Ibid., 1646, 34, 1858. **Mataouchkairiniwek.** Ibid., 1646, 145, 1858. **Mataouchkarini.**—Ibid., 1640, 34, 1858. **Matawachkaïrini.**—Ibid., III, index, 1858. **Matawachwarini.** — Ibid. **Matou - ouescarini.** — Champlain (1613), Œuvres, III, 302, 1870.

Matchedash.—A name formerly used to designate those Missisauga living at Matchedash bay, s. Georgian bay, Ontario.

Matchedach.—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1056, 1855. **Matchedash.**—Henry, Travels, 35, 179, 1809. **Matchitashk.**—Ibid. **Matechitache.** Memoir of 1718 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 889, 1855.

Matilpe ('head of the Maamtagyila'). A Kwakiutl sept which has recently branched off from the rest of the true Kwakiutl. The gentes are Maamtagyila, Gyeksem, and Haailakyemae. The principal village is Karlukwees. Pop. of the Matilpe and Klawatsis bands in 1911, 97.

Mah-tee-cetp.—Can. Ind. Aff., 189, 1884. **Mahtilpi.** Ibid., pt. 2, 166, 1901. **Mahtulth-pe.**—Sproat in Can. Ind. Aff., 145, 1879. **Mar-til-par.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859. **Matelpa.**—Tolmie and Dawson,

Comp. Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Matelth-pahs.** Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Mā-tilhpi.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 65. **Mā'til-pē.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Matilpi.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1911 219. **Mā'tilpis.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Mat-ul-pai.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Mur til par.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 488, 1855.

Matlaten (*Mat-la-ten*). A summer village of the Wiweakam between Bute and Loughborough inlets, Brit. Col.; pop. 125 in 1885.—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 230, 1887.

Matsqui (*Mā'çqui*). A Cowichan tribe on Fraser r. and Sumas lake, Brit. Col. Their villages are Mamakume and Kokoaeuk. Pop. 40 in 1911.

Mā'çqui.—Boas in 64th Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894. **Maisqui.**—Brit, Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. Mamskey.—Custer quoted by Gatschet, notes, B. A. E. **Matsqui.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1901, pt. II, 158.

Mattawa ('river of shallows.' — Hewitt). A popular name for the Algonquian Indians living on Mattawa r., a branch of upper Ottawa r., Ontario. They are probably a part of the Nipissing or of the Timiskaming, q. v.

(J. M.)

Mataoüiriou.—Jes. Rel. 1672, 46, 1858. **Mataovan.** La Hontan (1703), New Voy., map, 1735. **Mātawáng.** Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1905 (correct form). **Matawin.**—McLean, Hudson Bay, I, 87, 1849.

Mauthæpi ('dirty river.' — Hewitt). A Montagnais tribe in 1863 on the reservation at Manikuagan, on St. Lawrence r., Saguenay co., Quebec.—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 124, 1863.

Mayne Island. The local name for a body of Sanetch on the S. E. coast of Vancouver id.; pop. 20 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1902 and 1911.

Meamskinisht ('porcupine-foot grove'). A Tsimshian mission village founded in 1889 and settled by the Kitksan. In 1897 the population was about 50.—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 280, 1897.

Measurements. Among civilized people, previous to the introduction of the metric system, linear measurements were derived mostly, if not exclusively, from the human body, and although in later centuries these measurements became standardized, it is not long since they were all determined directly from the human frame. It is still common, even for white men, in the absence of a graduated rule, to compute the inch by the transverse dimension of the terminal joint of the thumb, and for women to estimate a yard by stretching cloth from the nose to the tips of the fingers—the arm being extended and thrown strongly backward—or to estimate an eighth of a yard by the length of the middle finger. The use of the span as a standard of lineal measure is also still quite common. Within the last 30 years it has been a custom for traders to sell cloth to Indians by the natural yard or by the brace, and although this measure on a trader of small stature might be much less than 3 feet, the Indians preferred it to the yardstick. Below is given a list of what may be called natural measures which are known to have been employed by Indians. Some of the larger measures have been in general use among many tribes, while some of the smaller ones have been used by the Navaho and Pueblo shamans in making sacrificial and other sacred objects and in executing their dry-paintings. Some are also employed by Pueblo women in making and decorating their pottery.

Linear measures.—1. One finger width: the greatest width of the terminal joint of the little finger in the palmar aspect. 2. Two finger widths: the greatest width of the terminal joints of the first and second fingers held closely together, taken in the palmar aspect. 3. Three finger widths: the greatest width of the terminal joints of the first, second, and third fingers, taken as above. 4. Four finger widths: the width of the terminal joints of all four fingers of one hand, taken under the same conditions. 5. The joint: the length of a single digital phalanx, usually the middle phalanx of the little finger. 6. The palm: the width of the open palm, including the adducted thumb. 7. The finger stretch: from the tip of the first to the tip of the fourth finger, both fingers being extended. 8. The span: the same as our span, i. e., from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the index finger, both stretched as far apart as possible. 9. The great span: from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger, all the digits being extended, while the thumb and little finger are strongly adducted. 10. The cubit: from the point of the elbow to the tip of the extended middle finger, the arm being bent. 11. The short cubit: from the point of the elbow to the tip of the extended little finger. 12. The natural yard: from the middle of the chest to the end of the middle finger, the arm being outstretched laterally at right angles with the body; this on a tall Indian equals 3 feet or more; among some tribes the measure is taken

from the mouth to the tip of the middle finger. 13. The natural fathom, or brace: measured laterally on the outstretched arms, across the chest, from the tip of one middle finger to the tip of the other; this is twice the natural yard, or about 6 feet. The stature of white men usually equals or exceeds this measure, while among Indians the contrary is the rule—the arm of the Indian being usually proportionally longer than the arm of the white. This standard was commonly adopted by Indian traders of the N. in former days. They called it "brace," a word taken from the old French. There seems to be no evidence that the foot was ever employed by the Indians as a standard of linear measure, as it was among the European races; but the pace was employed in determining distances on the surface of the earth.

Circular measures.—1. The grasp: an approximate circle formed by the thumb and index finger of one hand. 2. The finger circle: the fingers of both hands held so as to enclose a nearly circular space, the tips of the index fingers and the tips of the thumbs just touching. 3. The contracted finger circle: like the finger circle but diminished by making the first and second joints of one index finger overlap those of the other. 4. The arm circle: the arms held in front as if embracing the trunk of a tree, the tips of the middle fingers just meeting.

Scales and weight were not known on the western continent previous to the discovery. There is no record of standards of dry or liquid measure, but it is probable that vessels of uniform size may have been used as such.

(W. M.)

Medals. From time immemorial loyalty has been rewarded by the conferring of land and titles of nobility, by the personal thanks of the sovereign, the presentation of medals, and the bestowal of knightly orders, the insignia of which were hung on the breast of the recipient. With the Indian chief it was the same. At first he was supplied with copies of his own weapons, and then with the white man's implements of war when he had become accustomed to their use. Brass tomahawks especially were presented to the Indians. Tecumseh carried such a tomahawk in his belt when he was killed at the battle of the Thames, in s.w. Ontario, and his chief warrior, John Naudee, removed it and the silver belt buckle from the body. There were also presented to the Indian chiefs silver hat-bands, chased and engraved with the royal arms; silver gorgets to be worn suspended from the neck and having the royal arms and emblems of peace engraved upon them; and silver belt buckles, many of which exceeded 3 in. in diameter. The potency of the medal was soon appreciated as a means of retaining the Indian's allegiance, in which it played a most important part. While gratifying the vanity of the recipient, it appealed to him as an emblem of fealty or of chieftainship, and in time had a place in the legends of the tribe.

The earlier medals issued for presentation to the Indians of North America have become extremely rare from various causes, chief among which was the change of government under which the Indian may have been living, as each government was extremely zealous in searching out all medals conferred by a previous one and substituting medals of its own. Another cause has been that within recent years Indians took their medals to the nearest silversmith to have them converted into gorgets and amulets. After the Revolution the United States replaced the English medals with its own, which led to the establishment of a regular series of Indian peace medals. Many of the medals presented to the North American Indians were not dated, and in many instances were struck for other purposes.

FRENCH CANADIAN MEDALS.—The earliest record of peace medals in connection with the Canadian Indians is found in Canada Correspondence General, vol. IV, in which mention is made of "a Caughnawaga chief, November 27, 1670, who holds preciously a medal presented to him by the king." Leroux (p. 14) includes a medal caused to be struck by Cardinal Richelieu in 1631 for presentation to Canadian Indians. A large medal was issued in France in commemoration of the reigning family; this example proved so acceptable to the Indians that a series of six, varying slightly in design and in size from $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $3\frac{1}{16}$ in., was issued for presentation to them. Very few of the originals are now known to exist, but many restrikes have been made from the dies in the Musée Monetaire at Paris.

1693. Obverse, head of the king to right, laureated; legend, *Ludovicus Magnus Rex Christianissimus.* Reverse, four busts in field; legend, *Felicitas Domus Augustæ. Seren Dolph, Lud. D, Burg. Phid D. Card. D. Bitur. M.D.C.X.C.III.*

After the death of the Dauphin, in 1712, the reverse type was changed, two figures replacing

the four busts of Louis, the Dauphin, and his two sons. Of this medal only restrikes are now known.

171–. Obverse, bust of king to right; legend, *Ludovicus XIIII, D. G. FR. NAV. REX.* Reverse, two Roman warriors; legend, *HONOR ET VIRTUS.* Silver; bronze, size, 2¼ in.

In the succeeding reign a smaller medal of similar design was issued, bearing on the obverse the head of the king to the right, draped and laureated; legend, *Louis XV Rex Christianissimus.* A copy of this medal has been found with the legend erased and *George III* stamped in its place (McLachlan, p. 9). Silver; bronze; size, 2 in.

The General de Lévis medal of 1658, and that of the first Intendant-General of Canada, Jean Varin, of 1683, though included by Leroux (p. 15) among the peace medals, are excluded by Betts and other writers. Leroux (p. 17) figures the French Oswego medal of 1758 as belonging to the peace medal series. "As medals were freely distributed about this time, some of them may have been placed in Indian hands" (Beauchamp, p. 64.)

1758. Obverse, head of king to left, nude and hair flowing; legend, *Ludovicus XV Orbis Imperator*; in exergue, *1758.* Reverse, in field four forts; legend, *Wesel, Oswego, Port Mahon;* in exergue, *Expung. Sti Davidis Arce et Solo Equata.* Silver; brass; size, 1¼ in.

BRITISH MEDALS.—The earliest medals presented to American Indians by the English colonists are those known as the Pamunkey series. By Act 38, Laws of Virginia, in the 14th year of King Charles II, March, 1661 (see Hening's Statutes, II, 185), there were caused to be made, possibly in the colony, "silver and plated plaques to be worn by the Indians when visiting the English settlements." They were plain on the reverse, in order to permit the engraving of the names of the chiefs of the Indian towns.

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On the capture of Montreal by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Sept. 8, 1760, an interesting series of medals, known as the conquest medals, was issued. McLachlan says they "were evidently made in America, and presented to the Iroquois and Onondagas, and other chiefs who assisted in the campaign." To each of the 23 chiefs, though they did but little fighting, was presented a medal by Sir William Johnson, who, in his diary, under date of July 21, 1761, says: "I then delivered the medals sent me by the General for those who went with us to Canada last year, being twenty-three in number." Beauchamp (p. 61) says: "In 1761 Johnson had similar medals for the Oneidas, but none of them have been found."

1760. Obverse, view of a town, with bastions, on a river front, five church spires, island in river; in foreground, to left, a bastion with flag of St. George; in exergue, in an incused oval, *D. C. F.;* this side is cast and chased. Reverse, in field engraved, *Montreal,* remainder plain for insertion of name and tribe of the recipient. Silver; size, 1 13/14 in. Pewter; size, 1⅞ in.

Beauchamp (p. 66) says: "Two medals, relating to the capture of Montreal and conquest of Canada, seem more likely to have been given by Johnson to the Indians in 1761. As the two medals have Indian symbols, and one Amherst's name, and that of Montreal, they seem to suit every way Johnson's lavish distribution of medals at Otsego, when sent by his leader."

1761. Obverse, a laureated nude figure, typifying the St. Lawrence, to right, reclining, right arm resting on the prow of a galley, paddle in left hand, a beaver climbing up his left leg; in background a standard inscribed *Amherst* within a wreath of laurel, surmounted by a lion. In exergue, a shield with fleur-de-lis; above, a tomahawk, bow, and quiver; legend, *Conquest of Canada.* Reverse, a female figure, to right, seated beneath a pine tree; an eagle with extended wings standing on a rock; before the female a shield of France, with club and tomahawk; legend, *Montreal Taken, MDCCLX;* in exergue, *Soc. Promoting Arts and Commerce.* Silver; size, 1½ in.

1761. Obverse, head of King George, to right, nude, with flowing hair, laureated; legend, *George II. King.* Reverse, female figure seated beneath a pine tree, to left, weeping, typical of Canada; behind her a beaver climbing up a bank; legend, *Canada Subdued;* in exergue, *MDCCLX.;* below, *S. P. A. C.* Silver; bronze; size; 1½ in.

To commemorate the marriage of George III and Queen Charlotte a small special medal was struck, in 1761, for general distribution to insure the allegiance of the savages in the newly acquired province (McLachlan, p. 13).

1761. Obverse, bust of king and queen facing each other; above, a curtain with cords and tassels falling midway between the heads. Reverse, the royal arms, with ribbon of the Garter, and motto on ribbon below, *Dieu et Mon Droit.* Silver; size, 1½ in., pierced for suspension.

The following series of medals is supposed to have been struck for presentation to Indian chiefs in Canada at the close of the French and Indian wars. There were five in the series, differing in size and varying slightly in design; they were formed of two shells joined together; one of lead and others of pewter, with tracings of gilding, have been found.

1762. Obverse, youthful bust of king, to right, in armour, wearing ribbon of the Garter, hair in double curl over ear; legend, *Dei Gratia.* Reverse, the royal arms encircled by the ribbon of the Garter, surmounted by a

crown, supported by the lion and the unicorn; legend, *Honi Soit qui Mal y Pense;* on a ribbon below the motto, *Dieu et Mon Droit.* Silver; size, 1½ by 3⅛ in.

In 1763 Pontiac rebelled against British rule, and the Government entered into treaty with the remaining friendly chiefs. A council was held at Niagara in 1764, at which time the series of three medals known as the "Pontiac conspiracy medals" was presented to the chiefs and principal warriors.

1764. Obverse, bust of king, to left, in armour and in very high relief, long hair tied with ribbon, laureated; legend, *Georgius III. D.A.M. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX. F.D.* Reverse, an officer and an Indian seated on a rustic bench in foreground; on the banks of a river, to right, three houses on a rocky point; at junction of river with ocean, two ships under full sail. The Indian holds in his left hand a calumet, with his right grasps the hand of the officer; at left of Indian, in the background, a tree, at right a mountain range; legend, *Happy While United;* in exergue, *1764.* In field, stamped in two small incused circles, *D.C.F.* and *N York.* Silver; size, 3 9/16 by 3⅛ in.; loop, a calumet and an eagle's wing.

In 1765 a treaty was made with the British and Pontiac, and his chiefs were presented by Sir William Johnson, at Oswego, with the medals known as "the lion and wolf medals." A large number of these were distributed, and two reverse dies have been found. The design represents the expulsion of France from Canada (see Parkman, Pontiac Conspiracy, chap. xxxi; Betts, p. 238; Leroux, p. 156; McLachlan, p. 13).

1765. Obverse, bust of king to right, in armour, wearing the ribbon of the Garter; legend, *Georgius III Dei Gratia.* Reverse, to left, the British lion reposing under a tree; to right, a snarling wolf; behind lion, a church and two houses; behind wolf, trees and bushes. Silver; size, 2⅜ in.

A large body of Indians assembled in general council at Montreal, Aug. 17, 1778, representing the Sioux, Sauk, Foxes, Menominee, Winnebago, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and Chippewa. It is generally supposed that at this time the presentation of the medals took place, in consideration of the assistance rendered the British in the campaigns of Kentucky and Illinois and during the War of the Revolution. Gen. Haldimand, commander in chief of the British forces in Canada, also gave a certificate with each medal (see Hoffman in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Betts, p. 284–286).

1778. Obverse, bust of king to right, wearing ribbon of the Garter. Reverse, the royal arms, surrounded by ribbon of the Garter and motto, surmounted by a crown, supported by the lion and the unicorn; at bottom ribbon, with motto, *Dieu et Mon Droit;* shield of pretense crowned. Silver; size, 2⅜ in., with loop for suspension.

The following medals were presented, until about the time of the war of 1812, to Indian chiefs for meritorious service, and continued in use possibly until replaced by those of 1814 (Leroux, p. 157):

1775. Obverse, bust of the king, to left, with hair curled, wearing ribbon of the Garter; legend, *Georgius III Dei Gratia.* Reverse, the royal arms with supporters; surmounted by crown and ribbon of the Garter; below, ribbon with motto, *Dieu et Mon Droit.* Silver; size, 2¼ in., with loop for suspension.

1794. Obverse, bust of king to right, in armour, wearing ribbon of the Garter, hair long, cloak over shoulders; two laurel branches from bottom of medal to height of shoulders of bust; legend, *Georgius III Dei Gratia;* in exergue, *1794.* Reverse, on plain field, the royal arms with supporters, surmounted by helmet and crest, encircled by ribbon of the Garter, and below ribbon and motto. Silver; size, 1¼ in.

At the close of the war of 1812, the Government, desirous of marking its appreciation of the services rendered by its Indian allies, besides making other presents and grants of land, caused the following medal, in three sizes, to be struck in silver for presentation to the chiefs and principal warriors (Leroux, p. 158):

1814. Obverse, bust with older head of king to right, laureated, draped in an ermine mantle, secured in front with a large bow of ribbon, wearing the collar and jewel of St. George; legend, *Georgius III Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex F. D.;* under bust, *T. Wyon, Jun. S.* Reverse, the royal arms of Great Britain with shield of pretense of Hanover, surmounted by a crown and crested helmet, all encircled by ribbon of the Garter and supporters, below a ribbon with motto, *Dieu et Mon Droit;* above ribbon, a rose, thistle, and shamrock; behind helmet on both sides, a display of acanthus leaves; in exergue, *1814.* Silver; size, 2⅜ to 4 11/16 in.

The following medal, in three sizes, was struck in 1840 for participants in the early treaties of the Queen's reign. It is possible that it may have been presented also to the Indians of Lower Canada who took no part in the abortive uprising of 1837 (McLachlan, p. 36; Leroux, p. 161):

1840. Obverse, bust of Queen, to right, crowned; legend, *Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina F. D.;* under neck *W. Wyon, R. A.* Reverse, arms of Great Britain, surmounted by crown and crested helmet, encircled by ribbon of the Garter, supported by the lion, and the unicorn; below, ribbon with motto, *Dieu et Mon Droit,* the rose and thistle; in exergue, *1840.* Silver; sizes, 2⅜ to 4 9/16 in.

The medal known as the Ashburton Treaty medal was given through Lord Ashburton, in 1842, to the Micmac and other eastern Indians for services as guards and hunters, and assistance in laying out the boundary between the United States and Canada.

1842. Obverse, bust of queen in an inner dentilated circle, garland of roses around psyche knot; under bust, *B. Wyon;* no legend. Reverse, arms of Great Britain in an inner circle, surmounted by a crowned and crested helmet, encircled by the ribbon of the Garter; legend, *Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina Fid. Def.* Ribbon in lower field backed by the rose and thistle (Betts, p. 159). Silver; size, $2\frac{9}{16}$ in.

In 1848 the Peninsular War medal was issued, to be given to any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier who had participated in any battle or siege from 1793 to 1814. In general orders, dated Horse Guards, June 1, 1847, were included the battles of Chateaugay, Oct. 26, 1813, and of Cryslers Farm, Nov. 11, 1813, covering the invasion of Canada by the American army in 1813. "The medal was also conferred upon the Indians, the names of the battles engraved on clasps, and the name of the recipient on the edge of the medal, with title of warrior" (Leroux, p. 177).

1848. Obverse, bust of the queen to right, crowned; legend, *Victoria Regina;* below bust, *1848*, and *W. Wyon, R. A.* Reverse, figure of the queen in royal robes, standing on a dais, crowning with a wreath of laurel the Duke of Wellington, who is kneeling before her; by side of dais a crouching lion; in exergue, *1703–1814.* Silver; size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., with loop for suspension.

The Prince of Wales on his visit to Canada in 1860 was received by Indians in full ceremonial dress. Each chief was presented with a large silver medal, while the warriors received smaller medals. This medal is known as the Prince of Wales medal.

1860. Obverse, head of queen to right, undraped and crowned; legend, *Victoria D. G. Regina F. D.* In lower right-hand field, the three feathers and motto; lower left-hand field, *1860.* Reverse, the royal arms surmounted by a helmet, crown, and lion, with ribbon of the Garter, and on the ribbon below, *Dieu et Mon Droit;* at back, roses, shamrock, and thistle; in exergue, *1860.* Silver; size, 2 in., with loop for suspension.

In 1860, when the Government had acquired the lands of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory and after the extinction of the Indian land titles, the following medal was presented to the Indians under Treaty No. 1. In the Report of the Commissioners it is stated: "In addition each Indian chief received a dress, a flag, and a medal as marks of distinction." These medals at first were not struck for this occasion.

1860. Obverse, head of the queen to right, crowned; legend, *Victoria Regina;* under bust, *J. S.* and *B. Wyon, S. C.* Reverse, two branches of oak, centre field plain for the engraving of name and tribe of recipient, Silver; size, $3\frac{3}{16}$ in.

The very large Confederation medal of 1867, with an extra rim soldered on it, was used in 1872 for Treaty No. 2. It was presented to the Indians subsequent to the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, at which time the Indian title to a large area was extinguished. "Twenty-five were prepared, but found so cumbersome no more were used" (Leroux, p. 219).

1872. Obverse, bust of queen to right, within an inner circle having milled edge ground, with veil and necklace; legend, *Dominion of Canada;* below, *Chiefs Medal, 1872;* below bust, *S. Wyon.* Reverse, in inner circle Britannia seated with lion and four female figures, representing the four original provinces of the Canadian confederation; legend, *Juvenatus et Patrius Vigor Canada Instaurata, 1867;* in outer circle, *Indians of the North West Territories.* Silver; bronze; size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The following medal was struck especially to replace the large and inartistic medal last described, and was intended for presentation at future treaties:

1873. Obverse, head of queen to right, crowned with veil and necklace, draped; legend, *Victoria D. G. Britt. REG. F. D.;* below bust, *J. S. Wyon.* Reverse, a general officer in full uniform, to right, grasping the hand of an Indian chief who wears a feather headdress and leggings; pipe of peace at feet of figures; in background, at back of Indian, several wigwams; back of officer, a half sun above horizon; legend, *Indian Treaty No.* ——, on lower edge, *187–.* Silver; size, 3 in., with loop for suspension.

A series of three medals was struck by the Hudson's Bay Company for presentation to the Indians of the great Northwest for faithful services. These were engraved by G. H. Kuchler of the Birmingham mint, 1790 to 1805.

1793. Obverse, bust of king to left, long hair and draped; legend, *Georgius III D. G. Britanniarum Rex Fidei. Def.;* under bust, *G. H. K.* Reverse, arms of the Hudson's Bay Company; argent, a cross gules, four beavers proper, to the left, surmounted by a helmet and crest, a fox supported by two stags; motto on ribbon, *Pro Pelle Cutem* (Leroux, p. 59). Silver; sizes, $1\frac{13}{16}$ in. by 3 in.

Consult Beauchamp, Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians, 1903; Betts, American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporaneous Medals, 1894; Carr, Dress and Ornaments of Certain American Indians, 1897; Carter, Medals of the British Army, 1861; Catalogue du Musée Monetaire, 1833; Clark, Onondaga, 1849; Fisher, American Medals of the Revolution, in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VI; Halsey, Old New York Frontier, 1901; Hawkins, Medallic Illustrations of British History; Hayden, Silver and Copper Medals, in Proc. Wyo. Hist. and Geol. Soc., II, pt. 2, 1886; Irwin, War Medals, 1899; Leroux, Medaillier du Canada, 1888; McLachlan in Canadian Antiq. and Numismat. Jour., 3d s., II, 1899; Wheeler, Trail of Lewis and Clark,

1900; Miner, History of Wyoming Valley, 1845; O'Callaghan, Documentary History of the State of New York, 1856–87; Penhallow, History of the Wars of New England, 1824; Pinkerton, Medallic History of England, 1790; Snowden, Medals of Washington in the U. S. Mint, 1861.

(B. E. B.)

Medicine and Medicine-men. Medicine is an agent or influence employed to prevent, alleviate, or cure some pathological condition or its symptoms. The scope of such agents among the Indians was extensive, ranging, as among other primitive peoples, from magic, prayer, force of suggestion, and a multitude of symbolic and empirical means, to actual and more rationally used remedies. Where the Indians are in contact with whites the old methods of combating physical ills are slowly giving way to the curative agencies of civilization. The white man in turn has adopted from the Indians a number of valuable medicinal plants, such as cinchona, jalapa, hydrastis, etc.

In general the tribes show many similarities in regard to medicine, but the actual agents employed differ with the tribes and localities, as well as with individual healers. Magic, prayers, songs, exhortation, suggestion, ceremonies, fetishes, and certain specifics and mechanical processes are employed only by the medicine-men or medicine-women; other specific remedies or procedures are proprietary, generally among a few old women in the tribe; while many vegetal remedies and simple manipulations are of common knowledge in a given locality.

The employment of magic consists in opposing a supposed malign influence, such as that of a sorcerer, spirits of the dead, mythical animals, etc., by the supernatural power of the healer's fetishes and other means. Prayers are addressed to benevolent deities and spirits, invoking their aid. Healing songs, consisting of prayers or exhortations, are sung. Harangues are directed to evil spirits supposed to cause the sickness, and often are accentuated by noises to frighten such spirits away. Suggestion is exercised in many ways directly and indirectly. Curative ceremonies usually combine all or most of the agencies mentioned. Some of them, such as Matthews describes among the Navaho, are very elaborate, prolonged, and costly. The fetishes used are peculiarly shaped stones or wooden objects, lightning-riven wood, feathers, claws, hair, figurines of mythical animals, representations of the sun, of lightning, etc., and are supposed to embody a mysterious power capable of preventing disease or of counteracting its effects. Mechanical means of curing consist of rubbing, pressure with the hands or feet, or with a sash or cord (as in labour or in painful affections of the chest), bonesetting, cutting, cauterizing, scarifying, cupping (by sucking), blood-letting, poulticing, clysmata, sweat bath, sucking of snake poison or abscesses, counter irritation, tooth pulling, bandaging, etc. Dieting and total abstinence from food were forms of treatment in vogue in various localities. Vegetal medicines were, and in some tribes still are, numerous. Some of these are employed by reason of a real or fancied resemblance to the part affected, or as fetishes, because of a supposed mythical antagonism to the cause of the sickness. Thus, a plant with a worm-like stem may be given as a vermifuge; one that has many hair-like processes is used among the Hopi to cure baldness. Among the Apache the sacred tule pollen known as *ha-dn-tin* is given or applied because of its supposed supernatural beneficial effect. Other plants are employed as remedies simply for traditional reasons, without any formulated opinion as to their modes of action. Finally, all the tribes are familiar with and employ cathartics and emetics; in some cases also diaphoretics, diuretics, cough medicines, etc. Every tribe has also knowledge of some of the poisonous plants in its neighbourhood and their antidotes.

The parts of plants used as medicines are most often roots, occasionally twigs, leaves, or bark, but rarely flowers or seeds. They are used either fresh or dry, and most commonly in the form of a decoction. Of this a considerable quantity, as much as a cupful, is administered at a time, usually in the morning. Only exceptionally is the dose repeated. Generally only a single plant is used, but among some Indians as many as four plants are combined in a single medicine; some of the Opata mix indiscriminately a large number of substances. The proprietary medicines are sold at a high price. Some of these plants, so far as they are known, possess real medicinal value, but many are quite useless for the purpose for which they are prescribed. There is a prevalent belief that the Indians are acquainted with valuable specifics for venereal diseases, snake bites, etc., but how far this belief may be true has not yet been shown.

Animal and mineral substances are also occasionally used as remedies. Among Southwestern tribes the bite of a snake is often treated by applying to the wound a portion of the ventral surface of the body of the same snake. The Papago use crickets as medicine; the Tarahumare, lizards; the Apache, spider's eggs. Among the Navaho and others red ochre combined with fat is used externally to prevent sunburn. The red, barren clay from beneath a campfire is used by White Mountain Apache women to induce sterility; the Hopi blow charcoal, ashes, or other products of fire on an inflamed surface to counteract the supposed fire which causes the ailment. Antiseptics are unknown, but some of the cleansing agents or healing powders employed probably serve as such, though undesignedly on the part of the Indians.

The exact manner of therapeutic action is as absolutely unknown to the Indian as it is to the ignorant white man. Among some tribes the term for medicine signifies "mystery," but among others a distinction is made between thaumaturgic practices and actual medicines. Occasionally the term "medicine" is extended to a higher class of greatly prized fetishes that are supposed to be imbued with mysterious protective power over an individual or even over a tribe. Such objects form the principal contents of the so-called medicine-bags.

In many localities there was prepared on special occasions a tribal "medicine." The Iroquois used such a remedy for healing wounds, and the Hopi still prepare one on the occasion of their Snake dance. Among the tribes who prepare *tiswin*, or *tesvino*, particularly the Apache, parts of a number of bitter aromatic, and even poisonous plants, especially a species of datura, are added to the liquid to make it "stronger"; these are termed medicines.

The causation and the nature of disease being to the Indian in large part mysteries, he assigned them to supernatural agencies. In general, every illness that could not plainly be connected with a visible influence was regarded as the effect of an introduction into the body, by malevolent or offended supernatural beings or through sorcery practised by an enemy, of noxious objects capable of producing and continuing pain or other symptoms, or of absorbing the patient's vitality. These beliefs, and the more rational ones concerning many minor indispositions and injuries, led to the development of separate forms of treatment, and varieties of healers.

In every Indian tribe there were, and in some tribes still are, a number of men, and perhaps also a number of women, who were regarded as the possessors of supernatural powers that enabled them to recognize, antagonize, or cure disease; and there were others who were better acquainted with actual remedies than the average. These two classes were the "physicians." They were oftentimes distinguished in designation and differed in influence over the people as well as in responsibilities. Among the Dakota one was called *wakan witshasha*, 'mystery man,' the other *pejihuta witshasha*, 'grass-root man'; among the Navaho one is *khathali*, 'singer', 'chanter', the other *izéëlini*, 'maker of medicines'; among the Apache one is *taiyin*, 'wonderful,' the other simply *izé*, 'medicine.'

The mystery man, or thaumaturgist, was believed to have obtained from the deities, usually through dreams, but sometimes before birth, powers of recognizing and removing the mysterious causes of disease. He was "given" appropriate songs or prayers, and became possessed of one or more powerful fetishes. He announced or exhibited these attributes, and after convincing his tribesmen that he possessed the proper requirements, was accepted as a healer. In some tribes he was called to treat all diseases, in others his functions were specialized, and his treatment was regarded as efficacious in only a certain line of affections. He was feared as well as respected. In numerous instances the medicine-man combined the functions of a shaman or priest with those of a healer, and thus exercised a great influence among his people. All priests were believed to possess some healing powers. Among most of the populous tribes the medicine-men of this class were associated in guilds or societies, and on special occasions performed great healing or "life (vitality) giving" ceremonies, which abounded in songs, prayers, ritual, and drama, and extended over a period of a few hours to nine days.

The ordinary procedure of the medicine-man was about as follows: He inquired into the symptoms, dreams, and transgressions of tabus of the patient, whom he examined, and then pronounced his opinion as to the nature (generally mythical) of the ailment. He then prayed, exhorted, or sang, the last, perhaps, to the accompaniment of a rattle; made passes with his hand, sometimes moistened with saliva, over the part affected; and finally placed his mouth over the most painful spot

and sucked hard to extract the immediate principle of the illness. This result he apparently accomplished, often by means of sleight-of-hand, producing the offending cause in the shape of a thorn, pebble, hair, or other object, which was then thrown away or destroyed; finally he administered a mysterious powder or other tangible "medicine," and perhaps left also a protective fetish. There were many variations of this method, according to the requirements of the case, and the medicine-man never failed to exercise as much mental influence as possible over his patient. For these services the healer was usually well compensated. If the case would not yield to the simpler treatment, a healing ceremony might be resorted to. If all means failed, particularly in the case of internal diseases or of adolescents or younger adults, the medicine-man often suggested a witch or wizard as the cause, and the designation of some one as the culprit frequently placed his life in jeopardy. If the medicine-man lost several patients in succession, he himself might be suspected either of having been deprived of his supernatural power or of having become a sorcerer, the penalty for which was usually death.

These shaman healers as a rule were shrewd and experienced men; some were sincere, noble characters, worthy of respect; others were charlatans to a greater or less degree. They are still to be found among the less civilized tribes, but are diminishing in number and losing their influence. Medicine-women of this class were found among the Apache and some other tribes.

The most accomplished of the medicine-men practised also a primitive surgery, and aided, by external manipulation and otherwise, in difficult labour. The highest surgical achievement, undoubtedly practised in part at least as a curative method, was trephining. This operation was of common occurrence and is still practised in Peru, where it reached its highest development among American tribes. Trephining was also known in quite recent times among the Tarahumare of Chihuahua, but has never been found north of Mexico.

The other class of medicine men and women corresponds closely to the herbalists and the old-fashioned rural mid-wives among white people. The women predominated. They formed no societies, were not so highly respected or so much feared as those of the other class, were not so well compensated, and had less responsibility. In general they used much more common sense in their practice, were acquainted with the beneficial effects of sweating, poulticing, moxa, scarification, various manipulations, and numerous vegetal remedies, such as purgatives, emetics, etc. Some of these medicine-women were frequently summoned in cases of childbirth, and sometimes were of material assistance.

Besides these two chief classes of healers there existed among some tribes large medicine societies, composed principally of patients cured of serious ailments. This was particularly the case among the Pueblos. At Zuñi there still exist several such societies, whose members include the greater part of the tribe and whose organization and functions are complex. The ordinary members are not actual healers, but are believed to be more competent to assist in the particular line of diseases which are the specialty of their society and therefore may be called by the actual medicine-men for assistance. They participate also in the ceremonies of their own society.

For writings on the subject consult Hrdlicka, Physiological and Medical Observations, Bull. 33, B. A. E., 1908 (in press). (A. H.)

Medoctec. A former Malecite village on St. John r., New Brunswick, about 10 m. below the present Woodstock. In 1721 the name occurs as that of an Abnaki tribe. Present village is called Meductic.

(J. M.)

Madocteg.—St. Maurice (1760) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 1064, 1858. **Medocktack.**—Gyles (1736) in Drake, Trag. Wild., 78, 1841. **Medoctec.**—Writer of 1723 in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VII, 5, 1876. **Medocteck.** Memoir of 1724 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 940, 1855. **Medoctek.**—Vaudreuil (1721), ibid., 904. **Medoctet.** Beauharnois (1745), ibid., x, 13, 1858. **Médocthek.**—Iberville (1701), ibid., IX, 733, 1855 (the river). **Medoktek.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 143, 1855. **Medostec.**—Lotter, map, *ca.* 1770.

Memkumlis ('islands in front'). A village of the Mamalelekala and Koeksotenok, on Village id., at the mouth of Knight inlet, Brit. Col.; pop. 215 in 1885; 90 in 1911.

Mēm-koom-lĭsh.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 65. **Mēmkumlis.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 227, 1887.

Memoggyins (*Mē'mogg·ins*, 'having salmon traps'). A gens of the Koeksotenok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895, 330.

Memramcook (same as *amlamkook*, 'variegated') Mentioned by Rand (First Reading Book in Micmac, 81, 1875) as one of the 7 districts of the Micmac country. Name is

perpetuated in a town and a river in Westmorland co., N.B.

Memruncook.—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., III, 147, 1788.

Menawzhetaunaung. An Ottawa village, about 1818, on an island in the lake of the Woods. (J. M.)

Me-nau-zhe-tau-naung.—Tanner, Narr., 202, 1830. **Me-nau-zhe-taw-naun.**—Ibid., 198. **Me-naw-zhe-tau-naung.**—Ibid., 236.

Mer, Gens de la (French: 'people of the sea,' or Gens de la Mer du Nord, 'people of the sea of the north'). A collective term applied by the early Jesuits to the Algonquian tribes about Hudson bay. (J. M.)

Gens de la Mer du Nord.—Jes. Rel. 1670, 79, 1858. **Gens de Mer.**—Ibid., 1643, 3, 1858.

Mesheka (*Me-she'-kă*, 'mud turtle'). A gens of the Chippewa, q. v.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877.

Meskwadare (for *Mĭskwādäs*^{i}, 'small water-turtle.'—W. J.). A gens of the Chippewa, q.v.

Me-skwä-da'-re.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Miskwādäs**^{i}.—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906.

Methy. The burbot (*Lota maculosa*), the *loche* of the Canadian French, a fish common in the waters of N. W. Canada. The word is taken from the name of this fish in the Wood Cree dialect of Algonquian, the Cree proper term being *mihyey*, according to Lacombe. La Loche or Methy l. at headwaters of Churchill r., Saskatchewan is named from this fish; also a lake in Ungava. (A. F. C.)

Métis ('Mixed,' from French *métis*, a derivative of Latin *miscere*, 'to mix'), or *metif*. A term used by the French-speaking population of the N. W. to designate persons of mixed white and Indian blood. Among the Spanish-speaking population of the S. W. the word *mestizo*, of the same derivation, is used, but is applied more especially to those of half-white and half-Indian blood. The term "half-breed" is loosely applied to all persons of mixed white and Indian blood, without regard to the proportion of each. See *Mixed-bloods*. (J. M.)

Maitiffs.—Brevel *fide* Sibley (1805) in Am. State Papers, Ind. Aff., I, 730, 1832. **Mestigos.**—Williams, Vt., I, 494, 1809 (misprint). **Mestizo.**—Correct Spanish form; feminine *mestiza*. **Métis.**—Correct French form. **Mustees.**—Report of 1741 in Carroll ,Hist. Coll., S.C., II, 353, 1836. **Musteses.**—Bermuda Royal Gazette, July 13, 1875, *fide* Jour. Anthrpo. Inst., V, 491, 1876 (used in Bermuda for descendants of Indian slaves brought from the U. S.). **Wissâkodéwinini.**—Baraga, Otchipwe-Eng. Dict., 421, 1880 (Chippewa name: 'half-burnt wood man'; from *wissâkode*, 'burnt trees', referring to their mixed light and dark complexion: pl. *Wissâkodéwininiwog*. He gives *aiabitâwisid* as the literal word for 'half-breed').

Metlakatla. A Tsimshian town 15 m. s. of Port Simpson, Brit. Col. Anciently there were many towns in this neighbourhood, and while the mission station of the Church of England (established in 1857 at a Tsimshian village of the same name) was conducted by Rev. Wm. Duncan, Metlakatla was a flourishing place. Trouble arising over the conduct of his work, Duncan moved in 1887 to Port Chester, or New Metlakatla, on Annette id., Alaska, and most of the Indians followed him. The old town contained 191 inhabitants in 1911. New Metlakatla, including whites and Indians, numbered 823 in 1890 and 465 in 1900. See *Missions*. (J. R. S.)

Metlah Catlah.—Horetzky, Canada on Pac., 148, 1874. **Metlahcatlah.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., map, 1884. **Metlahkatlah.**—Heming in Can. Pacific Ry. Rep. Prog.,. iii, 1877. **Metlakahtla.**—Whymper, Alaska, 59, 1869. **Metlakatla.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 68, 1902. **Metla-katla.**—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 123B, 1880.

Metstoasath (*MEtstō' asath*). A sept of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. tribes of Canada, 31, 1890.

Miahwahpitsiks (*Mi-ah-wah'-pĭt-sĭks*, 'seldom lonesome'). A division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.

Mi-ah-wah'-pĭt-sĭks.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892. **Seldom Lonesome.**—Ibid., 225.

Miawkinaiyiks ('big topknots'). A division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.

Big Topknots.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892. **Mi-aw'-kin-ai-yiks.**—Ibid., 225.

Michacondibi (*mitcha*, 'large,' *indibe*, or *gindibe*, 'head,': 'big head' (Baraga), possibly referring to the Têtes de Boule). An Algonquian(?) tribe or band, probably a part of the Cree or of the Maskegon, formerly on a river of the same name (Albany r.?) entering the s. end of Hudson bay from the s.w. Lahontan placed them about the headwaters of Ottawa r.

Machakandibi.—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 231, 1703. **Machandibi.**—Lahontan (1703), New Voy., map, 1735. **Machantiby.**—La Chesnaye (1697) in Margry, Déc., VI, 6, 1886. **Michacondibis.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., II, 49, 1753.

Michipicoten (*Mĭshĭbĭgwadunk*, 'place of bold promontories,' or 'region of big places.'—

W. J.). The designation of the Algonquian Indians living on Michipicoten r., Ontario, N. of lake Superior, and northward. In Canada they are officially classed as "Michipicoten and Big Heads," consisting of two bands belonging to different tribes. The smaller band consists of Chippewa and are settled on a reservation known as Gros Cap, on the w. side of the river, near its mouth; the other band belongs to the Maskegon and resides mainly near the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post on Brunswick lake, on the N. side of the height-of-land. The two bands together numbered 283 in 1884, and 358 in 1906. See *Têtes de Boule*.

(J. M.)

Micmac (*Migmak*, 'allies'; *Nigmak*, 'our allies.'—Hewitt). The French called them *Souriquois*. An important Algonquian tribe that occupied Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward ids., the N. portion of New Brunswick, and probably points in s. and w. Newfoundland. While their neighbours the Abnaki have close linguistic relations with the Algonquian tribes of the Great lakes, the Micmac seem to have almost as distant a relation to the group as the Algonquians of the plains (W. Jones). If Schoolcraft's supposition be correct, the Micmac must have been among the first Indians of the N. E. coast encountered by Europeans, as he thinks they were visited by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, and that the 3 natives he took to England were of this tribe. Kohl believes that those captured by Cortereal in 1501 and taken to Europe were Micmac. Most of the early voyagers to this region speak of the great numbers of Indians on the N. coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of their fierce and warlike character. They early became friends of the French, a friendship which was lasting and which the English—after the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, by which Acadia was ceded to them—found impossible to have transferred to themselves for nearly half a century. Their hostility to the English prevented for a long time any serious attempts at establishing British settlements on the N. coast of Nova Scotia and S. and E. coasts of New Brunswick, for although a treaty of peace was concluded with them in 1760, it was not until 1779 that disputes and difficulties with the Micmac ceased. In the early wars on the New England frontier the Cape Sable Micmac were especially noted.

The missionary Biard, who, in his Relation of 1616, gives a somewhat full account of the habits and characteristics of the Micmac and adjacent tribes, speaks in perhaps rather too favourable terms of them. He "says: You could not distinguish the young men from the girls, except in their way of wearing their belts. For the women are girdled both above and below the stomach and are less nude than the men. . . . Their clothes are trimmed with leather lace, which the women curry on the side that is not hairy. They often curry both sides of elk skin, like our buff skin, then variegate it very prettily with paint put on in a lace pattern, and make gowns of it; from the same leather they make their shoes and strings. The men do not wear trousers. . . . they wear only a cloth to cover their nakedness." Their dwellings were usually the ordinary conical wigwams covered with bark, skins, or matting. Biard says that "in summer the shape of their houses is changed; for they are broad and long that they may have more air." There is an evident attempt to show these summer bowers in the map of Jacomo di Gastaldi, made about 1550, given in vol. III of some of the editions of Ramusio. Their government was similar to that of the New England Indians; polygamy was not common, though practised to some extent by the chiefs; they were expert canoemen, and drew much of their subsistence from the waters. Cultivation of the soil was very limited, if practised at all by them, when first encountered by the whites. Biard says they did not till the soil in his day.

According to Rand (Micmac First Reading Book, 1875), they divided their country, which they called Megumage, into 7 districts, the head chief living in the Cape Breton district. The other six were Pictou, Memramcook, Restigouche, Eskegawaage, Shubenacadie, and Annapolis. The first three of these formed a group known as Siguniktawak; the other three formed another group known as Kespoogwit. In 1760 the Micmac bands or villages were given as Le Have, Miramichi, Tabogimkik, Pohomoosh, Gediak (Shediac), Pictou, Kashpugowitk (Kespoogwit), Chignecto, Isle of St. Johns, (Prince Edward id.), Nalkitgoniash, Cape Breton, Minas, Chigabennakadik (Shubenacadie), Keshpugowitk (Kespoogwit, duplicated), and Rishebouctou (Richibucto). The Gaspesians are a band of Micmac differing somewhat in dialect from the rest of the tribe.

In 1611 Biard estimated the Micmac at 3,000 to 3,500. In 1760 they were reported

at nearly 3,000, but had been lately much wasted by sickness. In 1766 they were again estimated at 3,500; in 1880 they were officially reported at 3,892, and in 1884 at 4,037. Of these, 2,197 were in Nova Scotia, 933 in New Brunswick, 615 in Quebec, and 292 on Prince Edward id. In 1911, according to the Report of Canadian Indian Affairs, they numbered 2,941, of whom 423 were in Quebec province, 1,046 in New Brunswick, 2,026 in Nova Scotia, and 292 on Prince Edward id. The number in Newfoundland is not known.

The Micmac villages are as follows: Antigonish (?), Beaubassin (mission), Boat Harbour, Chignecto, Eskasoni, Indian Village, Isle of St. Johns, Kespoogwit, Kigicaṗigiak, Lahave, Maria, Minas, Miramichi, Nalkitgoniash, Nipisiguit, Pictou, Pohomoosh, Restigouche, Richibucto, Rocky Point, Shediac, Shubenacadie, and Tabogimkik.

(J. M. C. T.)

Acadcan.—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 59, 1856 (misprint). **Acadian Indians.**—Jefferys, French Doms., pt. 1, 66, 1761 (Dawson in Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 44, 1863, says Acadia is a Micmac word used in composition to denote the local abundance of objects referred to). **Bark Indians.**—Buchanan, N. Am. Inds., 156, 1824. **Kinckemoeks.**—Rasle (1724) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 248, 1819 (misreading of MS. or misprint). **Matu-ĕs'-wi skitchi-nú-ûk.**—Chamberlain, Malesit MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Malecite name, meaning 'porcupine Indians'; so called on account of their using porcupine quills in ornamentation). **Mechimacks.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Megum.**—Rand, Micmac First Reading Book, 81, 1875 (a Micmac so calls himself). **Megŭmawaach.**—Rand, Eng.-Micmac Dict., 169, 1888. **Michmacs.**—Trader in Smith, Bouquet's Exped., 69, 1766. **Mickemac.**—Lahontan (1703) quoted by Richardson, Arctic Exped., II, 38, 1851. **Mickmacks.**—Longueuil (1726) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 956, 1855. **Mickmaks.**—Quotation in Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 3, 137, 1848. **Micmacks.**—Longueuil (1726) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 956, 1855. **Micmaks.**—Begon (1725), ibid., 943. **Mic Macs.**—Potter in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 192, 1856. **Micmacs.**—Doc. of 1696 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 643, 1855. **Miggaamacks.**—Rouillard, Noms Géographiques, 63, 1906. **Mikemak.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 223, 1703 (given also by Gatschet, Penobscot MS., 1887, as their Penobscot name, 'Míkĕmak'; singular, Mikema). **Mikmacs.**—Vaudreuil (1757) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 658, 1858. **Mikmak.**—Cocquard (1757), ibid., 529. **Mukmacks.**—Buchanan, N. Am. Inds., I, 139, 1824. **Shannok.**—Gatschet in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., 409, 1885. **Shanung.**—Gatschet, quoting Latham, ibid. **Shawnuk.**—Gatschet, ibid. **Shŏnăck.**—Lloyd, quoting Payton, in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., IV, 29, 1875 ('bad Indians': Beothuk name). **Soricoi.**—Du Creux map of Canada (1660) cited by Vetromile, Abnakis, 21, 1866 (Latin form). **Sorriquois.**—Vetromile in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 210, 1859. **Souricois.**—Champlain (1603), Œuvres, II, 58, 1870. **Sourikois.**—Jes. Rel. 1652, 26, 1858. **Sourikwosiorum.**—De Laet (1633) quoted by Tanner, Narr., 329, 1830. **Souriquios.**—Jes. Rel. 1611, 8, 1858. **Souriquosii.**—De Laet (1633) quoted by Barton, New Views, XXXV, 1798. **Sourriquois.**—Vetromile in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 208, 1859. **Suriquois.**—Lords of Trade (1721) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 592, 1855.

Miemissouks. Given as the name of a tribe somewhere between Bellingham bay and Fraser r., in Washington or British Columbia. Probably Salishan, otherwise unidentifiable.

Mie-mis-souks.—Starling in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 170, 1852. **Misonk.**—Ibid., 171.

Migichihiliniou (*Migĭzĭwĭnĭnĭwŭg*, 'people of the Eagle clan'; or perhaps *Mĭgĭsĭwĭnĭnĭwug*, 'people with wampum', or 'people with the cowrie shells.'—W. J.). Given by Dobbs as the name of a band of (Algonquian?) Indians residing on the "Lake of Eagles," between lake Winnipeg and lake of the Woods—probably Eagle lake, about 60 m. E. of lake of the Woods. He thinks they were related to the Assiniboin, "because of the great affinity of their language." As this statement is in contradiction to his subsequent assertion, known from other evidence to be correct, that the Assiniboin dwelt W. of lake Winnipeg, it may be inferred that these "Eagle-men" belong to the Chippewa, who have among their gentes one named *Omegeeze*, "Bald Eagle."

(J. M. C. T.)

Eagle ey'd Indians.—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 24, 1744. **Eagle Eyed Indians.**—Ibid., map. **Migichihilinious.**—Ibid., 24.

Mihtukmechakick. A name, signifying 'tree eaters,' which, according to Roger Williams' Key (Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., III, 209, 1794), referred to "a people so called (living between three or four hundred m. W. into the land) from their eating *mih-tuck-quash* 'trees.' They are men eaters; they set no corn, but live on the bark of chestnut and walnut and other fine trees. They dry and eat this bark with the fat of beasts and sometimes of men. This people are the terror of the neighbouring natives." The name Adirondack (q. v.), applied by the Iroquois to certain Algonquian tribes of Canada, signifies 'they eat trees.' (J.M. C.T.)

Mikonoh (*Mĭ'kĭna'k*, 'snapping turtle'). A gens of the Chippewa, q. v.

Mi'kina'k.—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Mik-o-noh'.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877.

Minas. A Micmac village or band in Nova Scotia in 1760.—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 115, 1809.

Mingan (*Ma'ingŭn*, 'wolf'). A Montagnais (Algonquian) village near the mouth of Mingan r., on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec. It is the general rendezvous for all the Indians for several hundred miles around. The name occurs in the grant of the seigniory in 1661, and a mission was probably established there soon after (Hind, Lab. Penin., I, 43-44, 1863). The village numbered 178 inhabitants in 1884, and 198 in 1911. (J. M.)

Ma'ingan.—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906.

Minishinakato. A band of the Assiniboin.

Gens du Lac.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 387, 1862. **Min'-i-shi-nak'-a-to.**—Ibid.

Miramichi. A former Micmac village on the right bank of Miramichi r., New Brunswick, where it flows into the gulf of St. Lawrence. The French had a mission there in the 17th century, and in 1760 there was a Micmac village or band of that name. (J. M.)

Merimichi.—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 115, 1809. **Merrimichi.**—Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st. s., III, 100, 1794. **Miramichi.**—Beauharnois (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 5, 1858. **Mirimichy.** Stiles (1761) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 116, 1809. **Mizamichis.**—Shea, Miss. Val., 86, 1852 (misprint).

Mishtawayawininiwak. The Chippewa name for that part of the tribe living in Canada.

Mictawayāng.—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1905 (*c* = *sh*). **Mishtawaya-wininiwak.**—A. S. Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882 (*wininiwak* = 'people').

Miskouaha. One of the 4 divisions of the Nipissing at the lake of Two Mountains, Quebec, in 1736. Their totem was blood, for which reason they were also called Gens du Sang.

Gens du Sang.—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1053, 1855. **Mikouachakhi.**—Jes. Rel. 1643, 38, 1858 (same?). **Miskouaha.**—Chauvignerie, op. cit. **Miskuakes.**—Chauvignerie as quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 554, 1853.

Missiassik (on the etymology of the name, see McAleer, Study in the Etymology of Missisquoi, 1906). An Algonquian tribe or body of Indians belonging to the Abnaki group, formerly living on Missisquoi r. in N. Vermont. Whether they formed a distinct tribe or a detatched portion of some known Abnaki tribe is uncertain. If the latter, which seems probable, as the name "Wanderers" was sometimes applied to them, it is possible they were related to the Sokoki or to the Pequawket. They had a large village at the mouth of Missisquoi r., in Franklin co., on lake Champlain, but abandoned it about 1730 on account of the ravages of an epidemic, and removed to St. Francis, Quebec. They subsequently sold their claims in Vermont to the "Seven Nations of Canada." Chauvignerie in 1736 gives 180 as the number of their warriors, indicating a population of 800. They seem to have been on peaceable terms with the Iroquois.

(J. M. C. T.)

Masiassuck.—Douglass, Summary, I, 185, 1755. **Massassuk.**—La Tour, map, 1784. **Messiasics.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816 (possibly the Missisauga). **Michiskoui.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 553, 1853. **Misiskoui.**—Beauharnois (1744) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1110, 1855 (village). **Missiassik.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 390, 1816. **Missiscoui.**—De Bougainville (1757) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 607, 1858. **Missiskouy.**—Doc. of 1746, ibid., 32. **Wanderers.**—Chauvignerie, op. cit. (given as synonymous with Michiskoui).

Mission. One of the three bodies of Seton Lake Lillooet on the w. side of Seton lake, under the Williams Lake agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 63 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 18, 1911.

Mission (Burrard Inlet). The name given by the Canadian Dept. of Indian Affairs to one of six divisions of Squawmish under the New Westminster agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 221 in 1911.

Mission Valley. The local name of a band of Salish of Fraser* superintendency, Brit. Col. —Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878-79.

Missions. From the very discovery of America the spiritual welfare of the native tribes was a subject of concern to the various colonizing nations, particularly Spain and France, with whom the Christianization and civilization of the Indians were made a regular part of the governmental scheme, and the missionary was frequently the pioneer explorer and diplomatic ambassador. In the English colonization, on the other hand, the work was usually left to the zeal of the individual philanthropist or of voluntary organizations.

First in chronological order, historical importance, number of establishments, and population, come the Catholic missions, conducted in the earlier period chiefly by Jesuits among the French and by Franciscans among the Spanish colonies. The earliest mission establishments within the present United States were those begun by the Spanish Franciscan

* Probably in present New Westminster agency.

Fathers, Padilla, Juan de la Cruz, and Descalona of the Coronado expedition, among the Quivira (Wichita), Pecos, and Tigua in 1542. Three years later the work was begun among the Texas tribes by Father Olmos. A century thereafter the first Protestant missions (Congregational) were founded by Mayhew and Eliot in Massachusetts. From that period the work was carried on both N. and S. until almost every denomination was represented, including Orthodox Russian in Alaska and the Mormons in Utah.

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The New York mission began in 1642, among the Mohawk, with the ministration of the heroic Jesuit captive, Father Isaac Jogues, who met a cruel death at the hands of the same savages 4 years later. During a temporary peace between the French and the Iroquois in 1653 a regular post and mission church were built at Onondaga, the capital of the confederacy, by permission of the league. The Oneida, Cayuga, and Seneca invited and received missionaries. Much of their welcome was undoubtedly due to the presence in the Iroquois villages of large numbers of incorporated Christian captives from the destroyed Huron nation. The truce lasted but a short time, however, and before the summer of 1658 the missionaries had withdrawn and the war was again on. In 1666 peace was renewed and within a short time missions were again founded among all the tribes. In 1669 a few Christian Iroquois, sojourning at the Huron mission of Lorette, near Quebec city, withdrew and formed a new mission settlement near Montreal, at a place on the St. Lawrence known as La Prairie, or under its mission name, St. François-Xavier-des-Prés, the precursor of the later St. François-Xavier-du-Sault and the modern Caughnawaga. The new town soon became the rallying point for all the Christian Iroquois, who removed to it in large numbers from all the tribes of the confederacy, particularly from the Mohawk towns. There also gathered the Huron and other Christian captives from among the Iroquois, as also many converts from all the various eastern Algonquian tribes in the French alliance. To this period belongs the noted Jesuit scholar, Etienne de Carheil, who, arriving in 1666, devoted the remaining 60 years of his life to work among the Cayuga, Hurons, and Ottawa, mastering all three languages, and leaving behind him a manuscript dictionary of Huron radices in Latin and French.

In 1668, also, a considerable body of Christian Cayuga and other Iroquois, together with some adopted Hurons, crossed lake Ontario from New York and settled on the N. shore in the neighbourhood of Quinte bay. At their request Sulpician priests were sent to minister to them, but, within a few years, the immigrant Indians had either returned to their original country or scattered among the other Canadian missions. In 1676 the Catholic Iroquois mission town of La Montagne was founded by the Sulpician fathers on the island of Montreal, with a well-organized industrial school in charge of the Congregation sisters. In consequence of these removals from the Iroquois country and the breaking out of a new war with the Five Tribes in 1687, the Jesuit missions in New York were brought to a close. In the seven years' war that followed Christian Iroquois of the missions and heathen Iroquois of the Five Nations fought against each other as allies of French or English, respectively. La Montagne was abandoned in 1704, and the mission transferred to a new site at the Sault-au-Recollet, N. of Montreal. In 1720 this was again removed to the lake of Two Mountains (Oka or Canasadaga) on the Ottawa r., 20 m. above Montreal, where the Iroquois were joined by the Nipissing and Algonkin, of the former Sulpician mission town of Ile-aux-Tourtres. Among the noted workers identified with it, all of the scholarly Sulpician order, may be named Revs. Dépéret, Güen, Mathevet, 1746-81; De Terlaye, 1754-77; Guichart, Dufresne, and Jean Andre Cuoq, 1843-90. Several of these gave attention also to the Algonkin connected with the same mission, and to the Iroquois of St. Regis and other stations. All of them were fluent masters of the Iroquois language, and have left important contributions to philology, particularly Cuoq, whose "Études philologiques" and Iroquois dictionary remain our standard authorities.

All effort among the villages of the confederacy was finally abandoned, in consequence of the mutual hostility of France and England. In 1748 the Sulpician Father François Picquet founded the new mission settlement of Presentation on the St. Lawrence at Oswegatchie, the present Ogdensburg, N. Y., which within three years had a prosperous population of nearly 400 families, drawn chiefly from the Onondaga and Cayuga tribes. About 1756 the still existing mission town of St. Francis Regis (St. Regis), on the s. side of the St Lawrence where the Canada-New York bound-

ary intersects it, was founded under Jesuit auspices by Iroquois emigrants from Caughnawaga mission. The Oswegatchie settlement declined after the Revolution until its abandonment in 1807. Caughnawaga, St. Regis, and Lake of Two Mountains still exist as Catholic Iroquois mission towns, the two first named being the largest Indian settlements N. of Mexico.

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CANADA EAST; NEWFOUNDLAND, ETC.—Canada, being originally a French possession, the mission work for a century and a half was almost entirely with the *Catholics*. Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia, was founded in in 1605, and the resident priest, Father Flèche, divided his attention between the French settlers and the neighbouring Micmac. In 1611 the Jesuits, Fathers Peter Biard and Enemond Massé, arrived from France, but finding work among the Micmac made difficult by the opposition of the governor, they went to the Abnaki, among whom they established a mission on Mt. Desert id., Maine, in 1613. The mission was destroyed in its very beginning by the English Captain Argall.

In 1619 work was resumed among the Micmac and the Malecite of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and lower Quebec under the Récollet Franciscans and continued for at least half a century. The most distinguished of these Récollets was Father Chrestien Le Clercq, who, while stationed at the Micmac mission of Gaspe, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, from 1655 to about 1665, mastered the language and devised for it a system of hieroglyphic writing which is still in use in the tribe. Another of the same order is said to have been the first to compile a dictionary of a Canadian language, but the work is now lost. The eastern missions continued, under varying auspices and fortunes, until the taking of Louisburg, Nova Scotia, by the English in 1745, when all the missionaries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were either deported or compelled to seek other refuge. In their absence the Abbé Maillard, of Nova Scotia, ministered for some years to the Micmac and the Malecite, at first in secret and then openly after the peace of 1760. To him we owe a Micmac grammar and a treatise on the customs of the Indians. It was not until within the last century. when international and sectarian jealousies had largely passed away, that the work was resumed, continuing without interruption to the present time.

Work was begun in 1615 by the Récollets among the roving Montagnais and Algonkin of the Saguenay, Ottawa, and lower St. Lawrence region. The pioneers were Fathers Dolbeau, Jamet, and Du Plessis, together with Father Le Caron in the Huron field. In 1636 Dolbeau had extended his ministrations to the outlying bands of the remote Eskimo of Labrador. The principal missions were established at Tadoussac (Montagnais), the great trading resort at the mouth of the Saguenay; Gaspe (Montagnais and Micmac) and Three Rivers (Montagnais and Algonkin), all in Quebec province; Miscou, N. B., for the Micmac, and on Georgian bay for the Hurons. In 1625 the Récollets called the Jesuits to their aid, and a few years later, withdrew entirely, leaving the work to be continued by the latter order. In 1637 the Jesuit mission of St.Joseph was founded by Le Jeune at Sillery, near Quebec, and soon became the most important colony of the christianized Montagnais and Algonkin. In 1646, at the request of the Abnaki, Father Gabriel Druillettes was sent to that tribe. In consequence of the later New England wars, large numbers of the Abnaki and other more southerly tribes took refuge in the Canadian missions.

In 1641 Fathers Charles Raymbault and Isaac Jogues, among the Ottawa bands on the headwaters of the river of that name, accompanied a party to the far W. and discovered the great lake Superior, planting a cross and preaching in the camps about the present Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. In the next year a regular mission was established among the Nipissing, on the N. shore of the lake of the same name. Other missions followed, continuing until the dispersion of the Algonkin tribes by the Iroquois in 1650. Most of the fugitives fled westward, roving along the shores of lake Superior without missionary attention until visited by the Jesuit Allouez in 1667. Other names connected with this early Algonkin mission were those of Pijart, Garreau, and the pioneer explorer Réné Ménard. In 1657 the first Sulpicians arrived at Quebec from France, and soon afterward began work among the neighbouring tribes, but with principal attention to the Iroquois colonies on both shores of lake Ontario, at Quinte and Oswegatchie. To this period belongs the wonderful canoe voyage of discovery by the two Sulpicians, Galinée and Dollier de Casson, in 1669-70, from Montreal up through the Great lakes to Mackinaw, where they were welcomed by

the Jesuits Dablon and Marquette, and then home, by way of French r., Nipissing, and the Ottawa. No less important was the discovery of an overland route from the St. Lawrence to Hudson bay in 1671-72 by the Sieur St. Simon, accompanied by the Jesuit Charles Albanel. Ascending the Saguenay from Tadoussac they crossed the divide, and after 10 months of toilsome travel finally reached the bay near the mouth of Rupert r., where Albanel, the first missionary to penetrate this remote region, spent some time preaching and baptizing among the wandering Maskegon along the shore. In 1720 a number of the christianized Iroquois, with fragments of the Algonkin bands, after years of shifting about, were gathered into a new mission settlement at Oka, or lake of Two Mountains (Lac des Deux Montagnes), also known under its Iroquois name of Canasadaga, on the N. bank of the Ottawa, above the island of Montreal. It still exists as one of the principal Indian settlements.

Among the earlier missionaries in this region who have made important contributions to Algonquian philology may be noted: Father Louis André, Jesuit, who spent more than 40 years with the Montagnais and the Algonkin, from 1669, leaving behind him a manuscript dictionary of the Algonkin, besides a great body of other material; Father Antonio Silvy, Jesuit, of the same period, author of a manuscript Montagnais dictionary; Father Pierre Laure, Jesuit, with the Montagnais, 1720-38, author of a manuscript Montagnais grammar and dictionary, and other works; Father Jean Mathevet, Sulpician, at Oka, 1746 to 1781, the author of an Abnaki dictionary; Father Vincent Guichart, ministering to Algonkin and Iroquois at Oka from 1754 until his death in 1793, master of both languages and author of a manuscript Algonkin grammar; the Abbé Thavenet, Sulpician, at Oka, from about 1793 to 1815, author of an Algonkin grammar and dictionary and other miscellany, still in manuscript; Father J. B. La Brosse, Jesuit, with the Montagnais and Malecite, 1754 to his death in 1782, author of a number of religious and teaching works in the Montagnais language. Among the most distinguished labourers within the last century in the Montagnais, Algonkkin, and Maskegon territories, stretching from the St. Lawrence to Hudson bay, may be named Fathers Durocher (1829–73), Garin (1845-57), Laverlochère (1845-51), Lebret (1861-69), Guéguen (1864-88+), and Prévost (1873-88+), all of the Oblate order, and each the author of some important contribution to American philology. Rev. Charles Guay has given attention to the language among the Micmac of New Brunswick. In recent years the most prominent name is that of Father J. A. Cuoq, Sulpician, already noted, missionary at Oka for more than half a century, beginning in 1847, master of the Mohawk and Algonkin languages, and author of a dictionary of each, besides numerous other important linguistic works.

According to the Indian Affairs Dept. Report for 1911 the Catholic Indians of the five eastern provinces numbered 19,652, including all those of Prince Edward Id., Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, five-sixth of those of Quebec, and one-third of the Christian Indians of Ontario. Every settlement of importance had a church, school, or visiting priest, the standard for industry being fair, for temperance good, and for honesty and general morality exceptionally high.

The noted Huron missions hold a place by themselves. The beginning was made by the Récollet, Joseph le Caron, who accompanied Champlain on his visit to the Huron country in 1615. The tribe at that time occupied the shores of Georgian bay, Ontario, and with other incorporated bands may have numbered 10,000 souls or more (some estimates are much higher), in from 15 to 30 towns or villages, several of which were strongly palisaded. They were probably then of strength equal to that of their hereditary enemies and final destroyers, the Iroquois of New York. In more or less close alliance with the Hurons were the cognate Tionontati and Neutrals, farther to the s. and s. w., in the peninsula between lakes Erie and Huron. Le Caron spent the winter with the Hurons and Tionontati, established the mission of St. Gabriel, made a brief dictionary of the language, and returned to the French settlements in the spring. The work was continued for some years by other Récollets, Gabriel Sagard, author of a Huron dictionary and a history of the Récollet missions, and Nicolas Viel, who was drowned in the Sault-au-Récollet, Laval co., Que. in 1625; whether accidentally or maliciously is uncertain. In 1625 the Jesuits arrived in Canada to assist the Récollets, and the next year the heroic Jean de Brébœuf and another Jesuit, with Father Joseph Dallion, Récollet, reached St. Gabriel. The Neutrals also were now visited, but without successful result. Th

work was brought to a temporary close by the English occupancy of Canada in 1629.

In 1634, after the restoration of French control, the work was resumed, this time by the Jesuits alone, with Brébœuf as superior, assisted then or later by Fathers Daniel, Garnier, Jogues, and others of less note. The mission church of Immaculate Conception was built in 1637 at Ossossani, one of the principal towns; St. Joseph was established at Teanan-stayae, the capital, in the next year; the principal war chief of the tribe was baptized, and Christianity began to take root, in spite of the suspicions engendered by two wasting epidemic visitations, for which the missionaries were held responsible and solemnly condemned to death, until the current of opposition was turned by Brébœuf's courageous bearing. In 1639 there were 4 established missions with 13 priests working in the Huron country and visiting in the neighbouring tribes. St. Mary, on Wye r., had been made the general headquarters. A visitation of smallpox again spread terror through the tribe and for a time rendered the position of the missionaries unsafe. In consequence of these successive epidemics within a few years, several towns had been depopulated and the tribe so much weakened as to leave it an easy prey for the invading Iroquois, whose inroads now became more constant and serious than before.

In 1641 the Iroquois invaded the Huron country in force, killed many, and carried off many others to captivity. In 1648, after a temporary truce, they resumed the war of extermination, with perhaps 2,000 warriors well armed with guns obtained from the Dutch, while the Hurons had only bows. On July 4, Teananstayae, or St. Joseph, on the site of the present Barrie, was attacked and destroyed, the missionary, Father Anthony Daniel, killed with several hundred of his flock, and about 700 others were carried off as captives. The whole country was ravaged throughout the fall and winter, and one town after another destroyed or abandoned. On Mar. 16, 1649, a thousand warriors attacked St. Ignatius town and massacred practically the whole population, after which they proceeded at once to the neighbouring town of St. Louis, where the burning and massacre were repeated, and two missionaries, Brébœuf and Father Gabriel Lalemant killed after hours of the most horrible tortures. An attack on St. Mary where Father Ragueneau was stationed, was repulsed, after which the Iroquois retired.

This was the death-blow to the Huron nation. Fifteen towns were abandoned and the people scattered in every direction. Two whole town populations submitted to the conquerors and removed in a body to the Seneca country. Others fled to the Tionontati, who were now in turn invaded by the Iroquois and compelled, by burning and massacre, with the killing of Fathers Garnier and Chabanel, to abandon their country and flee with the rest. Others took refuge on the islands of lake Huron. Some joined the Neutrals, who soon after met the same fate.

For the next 50 years the history of the confederated Huron and Tionontati remnants is a mere record of flight from pursuing enemies—the Iroquois in the E. and the Sioux in the W. A considerable body which sought the protection of the French, after several removals was finally settled by Father M. J. Chaumonot in 1693 at Jeune Lorette, near Quebec, where their descendants still reside (see *Hurons; Lorette*). To Chaumonot we owe a standard grammar and dictionary of the Huron language, only the first of which is yet published. In the meantime, in 1656-57, two-thirds of this band had bodily removed to the Iroquois country to escape destruction.

The other fugitives, composed largely or principally of Tiononotati, fled successively to Manitoulin id. in lake Huron; Mackinaw; the Noquet ids. in Green bay, Wis.; westward to the Mississippi; back to Green bay, where they were visited by the Jesuit Menard in 1660; to Chegoimegon, near the present Bayfield, Wis., on the s. shore of lake Superior, where the Jesuit Allouez ministered to them for several years; back, in 1670, to Mackinaw, whence another party joined the Iroquois and finally down to Detroit, Mich., when that post was founded in 1702. In 1751, a part of these, under Father de la Richard, settled at Sandusky, Ohio. From this period the Wyandot, as they now began to be called, took their place as the leading tribe of the Ohio region and the privileged lighters of the confederate council fire. Their last Jesuit missionary, Father Peter Potier, died in 1781, after which they were served by occasional visiting priests and later by the Presbyterians and the Methodists, until about the period of their removal to Kansas in 1842.

The work of the *Episcopalians* (Anglican Church) among the Iroquois of New York, began about 1700 and continued in Canada after the removal of a large part of the confederacy from the United States. In 1763 Rev. Thomas Wood of Nova Scotia, having become acquainted with the Abbé Maillard and obtained the use of his Micmac manuscript, applied himself to the study of the language, dividing his ministrations thenceforth between the Indians and the whites until his death in 1778. He preached in the native tongue, in which he produced several religious translations. This seems to have been the only work recorded for this denomination in this part of the Dominion, and in the Rep. of the Indian Affairs Dept. for 1911 no Indians are enumerated under this heading in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Id. In Quebec province the same report gives this denomination 1,015 Indians, including 40 Abnaki at St. Francis and 49 Montagnais at Lake St. John, 344 at Rupert House, 200 at Waswanipi lake, 175 at lake Mistassini and 151 at Eastmain.

In Ontario province, besides the work already noted among the Iroquois, active and successful missionary effort has been carried on by the Episcopalians among the various Chippewa bands and others since about 1830. One of the principal stations is that at Garden River, below Sault Ste. Marie, begun in 1835 by Rev. Mr. McMurray, who was succeeded a few years later by Rev. F. A. O'Meara, afterward stationed on Mantoulin id., and later at Port Hope on lake Ontario. Besides building up a flourishing school, Mr. O'Meara found time to translate into the native language the Book of Common Prayer, considerable portions of both the Old and New Testament, and a volume of hymns, the last in co-operation with the Rev. Peter Jacobs. He died about 1870. Of the more recent period the most noted worker is Rev. E. F. Wilson, who began his labours under the auspices of the Church Mission Society in 1868. To his efforts the Indians owe the Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, where some 60 or 80 children are cared for, educated and taught the rudiments of trades and simple industries. A school journal, set up and printed by the Indian boys, has also been conducted at intervals, under various titles, for nearly 30 years. Mr. Wilson is the author of a number of Indian writings, of which the most important is probably a 'Manual of the Ojibway Language,' for the use of mission workers.

In 1835 a mission was established also on Thames r., among the Munsee, a remnant of those Delaware refugees from the United States who for so many years of the colonial period had been the object of Moravian care. One of the pioneer workers, Rev. Mr. Flood, translated the church liturgy into the language of the tribe.

Of 21,291 Christian Indians officially reported in 1911 in Ontario province, 7,652, or more than one-third, are credited to the *Episcopal* or Anglican church, including—Iroquois in various bands, 2,881; "Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames", 487; "Ojibbewas of lake Superior," 554; "Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3" (Manitoba border), 879; "Munsees of the Thames," (originally Moravian converts from the United States), 50; "Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn ids.," 178; Chippewa and Potawatomi of Walpole id., 390; Garden River res., 194, and one or two smaller groups.

The work among the Eskimo of the Labrador coast—officially a part of Newfoundland—is conducted by the *Moravians*. In 1752 a reconnoitring missionary party landed near the present Hopedale, but was attacked by the natives, who killed Brother J. C. Ehrhardt and 5 sailors, whereupon the survivors returned home and the attempt for a long time was abandoned. One or two other exploring trips were made for the same purpose, and in 1769 permission to establish missions on the Labrador coast was formally asked by the Moravians and granted by the British government. In 1771 the first mission was begun at Nain, apparently by Brother Jens Haven. It is now the chief settlement on the Labrador coast. In 1776 Okkak was established by Brother Paul Layritz, followed by Hopedale in 1782, and Hebron in 1830. To these have more recently been added Zoar and Ramah. The efforts of the missionaries have been most successful, the wandering Eskimo having been gathered into permanent settlements, in each of which are a church, store, mission residence, and workshops, with dwelling houses on the model of the native iglu. Besides receiving religious instruction, the natives are taught the simple mechanical arts, but to guard against their innate improvidence, the missionaries have found it necessary to introduce the communal system, by taking charge of

all food supplies to distribute at their own discretion. All the missions are still in flourishing operation, having now under their influence about 1,200 of the estimated 1,500 Eskimo along a coast of about 500 m. in length. The total number of mission workers is about 30 (see Hind, Labrador Peninsula).

To these Moravian workers we owe a voluminous body of Eskimo literature—grammars, dictionaries, scriptural translations, hymns, and miscellaneous publications. Among the prominent names are those of Bourquin, about 1880, author of a grammar and a Bible history; Burghardt, gospel translations, 1813; Erdmann, missionary from 1834 to 1872, a dictionary and other works; Freitag, a manuscript grammar, 1839; and Kohlmeister, St. John's Gospel, 1810. The majority of these Moravian publications were issued anonymously.

In 1820 the *Wesleyan Methodists*, through Rev. Alvin Torry, began work among the immigrant Iroquois of the Ontario reservations, which was carried on with notable success for a long term of years by Rev. William Case. In 1823 Mr. Case extended his labours to the Missisauga, a band of the Chippewa, N. of lake Ontario. The most important immediate result was the conversion of Peter Jones (q.v.) (Kahkewaquonaby), a half-breed, who was afterward ordained, and became the principal missionary among his people and the more remote Chippewa bands until his death in 1856. He is known as the author of a collection of hymns in his native language and also a small 'History of the Ojebway Indians.' Another noted missionary convert of this period was Shawundais, or John Sunday. Another native worker of a somewhat later period was Rev. Henry Steinhauer, Chippewa, afterward known as a missionary to the Cree. Still another pioneer labourer in the same region was Rev. James Evans, afterward also missionary to the Cree and inventor of a Cree syllabary. Contemporary with the transfer of Evans and Steinhauer to the Cree in 1840, Rev. George Barnley was sent to establish a mission at Moose Factory, James bay, which, however, was soon after abandoned. Beginning in 1851, Rev. G. M. McDougall established Methodist mission stations among the Chippewa along the N. shore of lake Superior, at Garden River and elsewhere, but afterward transferred his operations also to Cree territory. In 1861-62 Rev. Thomas Hurlburt, already a veteran worker, and considered the most competent Chippewa linguist in the Methodist mission, conducted a monthly journal, 'Petaubun,' in the language, at the Sarnia station.

According to the official Canadian Indian Report for 1911, the *Methodist* Indians of E. Canada numbered 4,513, in Ontario, and 536 in Quebec, a total of 5,039, none being reported for the other eastern provinces. Those in Ontario included half the "Chippewas of the Thames," nearly all of the "Missisaguas," and "Iroquois and Algonquins of Watha," 310 of "Moravians of the Thames," and one-sixth of the "Six Nations" on Grand r. Those in Quebec province are chiefly Iroquois of the Oka, St. Regis, and Caughnawaga settlements.

Of other denominations, the same official report enumerates 1,078 *Baptists* in Ontario, almost entirely among the Six Nations on Grand r., with 18 *Congregationalists*, 16 *Presbyterians*, and a total of 406 of all other denominations not previously noted. In the other eastern provinces—Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Id.—there is no representation with the exception of 17 in Quebec accredited to "Other Christian Beliefs."

The work of Rev. Silas T. Rand among the Micmac of Nova Scotia stands in a class by itself. Educated in a Baptist seminary, he became a minister, but afterward left that denomination to become an independent worker. His attention having been drawn to the neglected condition of the Indians, he began the study of the Micmac language, and in 1849 succeeded in organizing a missionary society for their special instruction. Under its auspices until its dissolution in 1865, and from that time until his death in 1889, he gave his whole effort to the teaching of the Micmac and to the study of their language and traditions. He is the author of a Micmac dictionary and of a collection of tribal myths as well as of numerous minor works, religious and miscellaneous.

CANADA, CENTRAL (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta).—In the Great Plains region stretching from Hudson bay southwestward to the Rocky mts., the former battle ground of Cree, Assiniboin, and Blackfeet, the *Catholics* were again the pioneers, antedating all others by a full century. According to Bryce, "the first heralds of the cross" within this area were the French Jesuits accompanying Verendrye, who in the years

1731-1742 explored the whole territory from Mackinaw to the upper Missouri and the Saskatchewan, establishing trading posts and making alliances with the Indian tribes for the French government. Among these missionaries the principal were Fathers Nicolas Gonor, who had laboured among the Sioux as early as 1727; Charles Messager, and Jean Aulneau, killed by the same tribe in 1736. No attempt was made during this period to form permanent mission settlements.

Then follows a long hiatus until after the establishment of the Red River colony in the early part of the 19th century by Lord Selkirk, who in 1816 brought out from eastern Canada Fathers Sévère Dumoulin and Joseph Provencher, to minister both to the colonists and to the Indian and mixed-blood population of the Winnipeg country. In 1822 Father Provencher was made bishop, with jurisdiction over all of Ruperts Land and the Northwestern Territories, and carried on the work of systematic mission organization throughout the whole vast region until his death in 1853, when the noted Oblate missionary, Father Alexandre Taché, who had come out in 1845, succeeded to the dignity, in which he continued for many years.

The Catholic work in this central region has been carried on chiefly by the Oblates, assisted by the Grey nuns. The first permanent mission was St. Boniface, established opposite the site of the present Winnipeg by Provencher and Dumoulin in 1816. St. Paul mission on the Assiniboine later became the headquarters of the noted Father George Belcourt, who gave most of his attention to the Saulteux (Chippewa of Saskatchewan region), and who, from 1831 to 1849, covered in his work a territory stretching over a thousand miles from E. to W. For his services in preventing a serious uprising in 1833 he was pensioned both by the Government and by the Hudson's Bay Co. He is the author of a grammatic treatise and of a manuscript dictionary of the Saulteur (Chippewa) language, as well as of some minor Indian writings.

In the Cree field the most distinguished names are those of Fathers Albert Lacombe (1848-90), Alexandre Taché (1845-90). Jean B. Thibault (*ca.* 1855-70), Valentin Végréville (1852–90), and Émile Petitot (1862-82), all of the Oblate Order, and each, besides his religious work, the author of important contributions to philology. To Father Lacombe, who founded two missions among the Cree of the upper North Saskatchewan and spent also much time with the Blackfeet, we owe, besides several religious and text-book translations, a manuscript Blackfoot dictionary and a monumental grammar and dictionary of the Cree language. Father Végréville laboured among Cree, Assiniboin, and the remote northern Chipewyan, founded five missions, and composed a manuscript grammar, dictionary, and monograph of the Cree language. Father Petitot's earlier work among the Cree has been overshadowed by his later great work among the remote Athapascans and Eskimo, which will be noted hereafter. Among the Blackfeet the most prominent name is that of Bishop Émile Legal, Oblate (1881-90), author of several linguistic and ethnologic studies of the tribe, all in manuscript.

Episcopalian work in the central region may properly be said to have begun with the arrival of Rev. John West, who was sent out by the Church Missionary Society of England in 1820 as Chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Co's establishment of Fort Garry (Winnipeg), on Red r. In the three years of his ministrations, besides giving attention to the white residents, he made missionary journeys among the Cree and others for a distance of 500 m. to the W. He was followed by Rev. David Jones in 1823, by Rev. Wm. Cochrane in 1825, Rev. A. Cowley in 1841, and Rev. R. James in 1846, by whom, together, the tribes farther to the N. were visited and brought within mission influence. In 1840 a Cree mission at The Pas, on the lower Saskatchewan, was organized by Henry Budd, a native convert, and in 1846 other stations were established among the same tribe at Lac la Ronge and Lac Ile-a-la-Crosse, by James Settee and James Beardy respectively, also native converts. In 1838 a large bequest for Indian missions within Ruperts Land, as the territory was then known, had been made by Mr. James Leith, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Co., and generously increased soon after by the company itself. With the assistance and the active effort of four missionary societies of the church, the work grew so that in 1849 the territory was erected into a bishopric, and on the transfer of jurisdiction from the Hudson's Bay Co., to the Canadian government in 1869 there were 15 Episcopal missionaries labouring at the various stations in the regions stretching from Hudson bay to the upper Saskatchewan, the most important

being those at York Factory (Manitoba), Cumberland, and Carlton (Saskatchewan).

Among the most noted of those in the Cree country may be mentioned in chronological order, Rev. Archdeacon James Hunter and his wife (1844-55), joint or separate authors of a number of translations, including the Book of Common Prayer, hymns, gospel extracts, etc., and a valuable treatise on the Cree language; Bishop John Horden (1851-90), of Moose Factory, York Factory, and Ft. Churchill stations, self-taught printer and binder, master of the language, and author of a number of gospels, prayer, and hymn translations; Bishop William Bompas (1865-90), best known for his work among the more northern Athapascan tribes; Rev. W. W. Kirkby (1852-79), author of a Cree 'Manual of Prayer and Praise,' but also best known for his Athapascan work: Rev. John Mackay, author of several religious translations and of a manuscript grammar; and Rev. E. A. Watkins, author of a standard dictionary. Among the Blackfeet, Rev. J. W. Tims, who began his work in 1883, is a recognized authority on the language, of which he has published a grammar and dictionary and a gospel translation.

Methodist (Wesleyan) effort in the Cree and adjacent territories began in 1840. In that year Rev. James Evans and his Indian assistant, Rev. Henry Steinhauer, both already noted in connection with previous work in Ontario, were selected for the western mission, and set out together for Norway House, a Hudson's Bay Co's post at the N. end of lake Winnipeg. Evans went on without stop to his destination, but Steinhauer halted at Rainy lake to act as interpreter to Rev. William Mason, who had just reached that spot, having been sent out under the same auspices, the Wesleyan Missionary Society of England, by arrangement with the Canadian body. The joint control continued until 1855, when the Canadian Methodists assumed full charge. Mr. Evans had been appointed superintendent of Methodist work for the whole region, and after establishing Rossville mission, near Norway House, as his central station, spent the next six years until his health failed, in traversing the long distances, founding several missions, mastering the Cree language, and devising for it a syllabary, which has ever since been in successful use for all literary purpose in the tribe. His first printing in the syllabary was done upon a press of his own making, with types cast from the sheet-lead lining of tea boxes and cut into final shape with a jackknife. In this primitive fashion he printed many copies of the syllabary for distribution among the wandering bands, besides hymn collections and scripture translations. "By means of this syllabary a clever Indian can memorize in an hour or two all the characters, and in two or three days read the Bible or any other book in his own language" (MacLean). In later years, the credit for this invention was unsuccessfully claimed by some for Rev. William Mason. Rossville for years continued to be the principal and most prosperous of all the Methodist missions in the central region.

Rev. William Mason remained at Rainy lake until that station was temporarily discontinued in 1844; he was then sent to Rossville (Norway House), where he was stationed until 1854, when the mission was abandoned by the Wesleyans. He then attached himself to the Episcopal church, with which he had formerly been connected, and was ordained in the same year, labouring thereafter at York Factory on Hudson bay until his final return to England in 1870, with the exception of 4 years spent in that country supervising the publication of his great Bible translation in the Cree language, printed in 1861. This, with several other Scripture and hymn translations, excepting a Gospel of St. John, was issued under the auspices of the Episcopal Church Missionary Society. In his earlier linguistic (Methodist) work he was aided by Rev. Mr. Steinhauer and John Sinclair, a half-breed, but in all his later work, especially in the Bible translation, he had the constant assistance of his wife, the educated half-breed daughter of a Hudson's Bay Co. officer. Rev. Mr. Steinhauer, after some years with Mr. Mason, joined Mr. Evans at Norway House as teacher and interpreter. He afterwards filled stations at Oxford House (Jackson bay), York Factory, Lac la Biche, Whitefish Lake, Victoria, and other remote points, for a term of more than 40 years, making a record as "one of the most devoted and successful of our native Indian missionaries" (Young). Among later Methodist workers with the Cree may be mentioned Rev. John McDougall, one of the founders of Victoria station, Alberta, in 1862, and Rev. Ervin Glass, about 1880, author of several primary instruction books and charts in the syllabary.

At the same time (1840) that Evans and Mason were sent to the Cree, Rev. Robert T

Rundle was sent, by the same authority, to make acquaintance with the more remote Blackfeet and Assiniboin ("Stonies") of the upper Saskatchewan region. Visiting stations were selected where frequent services were conducted by Rundle, by Rev. Thomas Woolsey, who came out in 1855, and by others, but no regular mission was established until begun by Rev. George M. McDougall at Edmonton, Alberta, in 1871. In 1873 he founded another mission on Bow r., Alberta, among the Stonies (western Assiniboin), and continued to divide attention between the two tribes until his accidental death 2 years later. Another station was established later at Macleod, in the same territory. The most distinguished worker of of this denomination among the Blackfeet is Rev. John MacLean (1880–89), author of a manuscript grammar and a dictionary of the language, of several minor linguistic papers, 'The Indians: Their Manners and Customs' (1889), and 'Canadian Savage Folk' (1896).

Presbyterian mission work was inaugurated in 1865 by the Rev. James Nisbet, among the Cree, at Prince Albert mission on the Saskatchewan. No data are at hand as to the work of the denomination in this region, but it is credited in the official report with nearly a thousand Indian communicants, chiefly among the Sioux and the Assiniboin, many of the latter being immigrants from the United States.

According to the Report of Indian Affairs for 1911, the Indians of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, classified under treaties 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10, designated as Chippewa, Cree, Saulteaux, Sioux, Assiniboin, Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegan, Sarsi, Stonies, and Chipewyan, are credited as follows: Catholic, 8,736; Anglican (Episcopal), 6,951; Methodist, 4,290; Presbyterian, 1,174; Baptist, 75; all other denominations, 149; pagan, 4,650.

British Columbia (including Vancouver id. and Metlakatla).—The earliest missionary entrance into British Columbia was made by the *Catholics* in 1839. In 1838 the secular priests Demers and Blanchet (afterward archbishop) had arrived at Fort Vancouver, Washington, to minister to the employees of the Hudson's Bay Co. In the next year an Indian mission was organized at Cowlitz, with visiting stations along the shores of Puget sd., and Father Demers made a tour of the upper Columbia as far as the Okinagan in British Columbia, preaching, baptizing, and giving instruction by means of a pictograph device of Father Blanchet's invention, known as the "Catholic ladder." Copies of this "ladder" were carried by visiting Indians to the more remote tribes and prepared the way for later effort. A second journey over the same route was made by Father Demers in the next year, and in 1841 he preached for the first time to a great gathering of the tribes on lower Fraser r. In the following year, 1842, by arrangement with the local Hudson's Bay Co. officers, he accompanied the annual supply caravan on its return from Ft. Vancouver, on the Columbia, to the remote northern posts. On this trip, ascending the Columbia and passing over to the Fraser, he visited successively the Okinagan, Kamloops, Shuswap. and Takulli or Carriers, before arriving at their destination at Ft. St. James on Stuart lake. Return was made in the following spring, and on descending the Fraser he found that the Shuswap had already erected a chapel.

In the meantime De Smet and the Jesuits had arrived in the Columbia region, and between 1841 and 1844 had established a chain of missions throughout the territory, including three in British Columbia, among the Kutenai, Shuswap, and Okinagan. De Smet himself extended his visitations to the headwaters of the Athabaska, while in 1845-47 Father John Nobili, labouring among the upper tribes, penetrated to the Babines on the lake of that name. The most remote point visited was among the Carriers, at Stuart lake. In 1843 the first Hudson's Bay post had been established on Vancouver id. at Camosun, now Victoria, and the beginning of missionary work among the Songish and the Cowichan was made by the secular priest, Father John Bolduc, already well known among the Sound tribes, who had for this reason been brought over by the officers in charge to assist in winning the good will of their Indian neighbours.

Owing to difficulty of communication and pressing need in other fields, it was found necessary to abandon the British Columbia missions, except for an occasional visiting priest, until the work was regularly taken up by the Oblates about 1860. Before 1865 they had regular establishments at New Westminster, St. Marys, and Okinagan, besides others on Vancouver id., and in that year founded St. Joseph mission near Williams lake, on the upper Fraser, under Rev. J. M. Mc-

Guckin, first missionary to the Tsilkotin tribe. Within the next few years he extended his ministrations to the remoter Sekani and Skeena. In 1873 the Stuart Lake mission was established by Fathers Lejacq and Blanchet, and in 1885 was placed in charge of Father A. G. Morice, Oblate, the distinguished ethnologist and author, who had already mastered the Tsilkotin language in three years' labour in the tribe. Aside from his missionary labour proper, which still continues, he is perhaps best known as the inventor of the Déné syllabary, by means of which nearly all the Canadian Indians of the great Athapascan stock are now able to read and write in their own language. His other works include a Tsilkotin dictionary, a Carrier grammar, numerous religious and miscellaneous translations, an Indian journal, scientific papers, 'Notes on the Western Dénés' (1893) and a 'History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia' (1904). Father J. M. Le Jeune, of the same order, stationed among the Thompson River and Shuswap Indians since 1880, is also noted as the inventor of a successful shorthand system, by means of which those and other cognate tribes are now able to read in their own languages. He is also the author of a number of religious and text books in the same languages and editor of a weekly Indian journal, the 'Kamloops Wawa,' all of which are printed on a copying press in his own stenographic characters. Another distinguished veteran of the same order is Bishop Paul Durien, since 1854 until his recent death, labouring successively among the tribes of Washington, Vancouver id. (Ft. Rupert, in Kwakiutl territory), and Fraser r.

Episcopal work began in 1857 with the remarkable and successful missionary enterprise undertaken by Mr. William Duncan among the Tsimshian at Metlakatla, first in British Columbia and later in Alaska. The Tsimshian at that time were among the fiercest and most degraded savages of the N. W. coast, slavery, human sacrifice, and cannibalism being features of their tribal system, to which they were rapidly adding all the vices introduced by the most depraved white men from the coasting vessels. Moved by reports of their miserable condition, Mr. Duncan voluntarily resigned a remunerative position in England to offer himself as a worker in their behalf under the auspices of the London Church Missionary Society. He arrived at Port Simpson, N. coast of British Columbia, in Oct. 1857, and after some months spent in learning the language and making acquaintance with the tribe, then numbering 2,300, opened his first school in June, 1858. By courage and devotion through danger and difficulty he built up a civilized Christian body, which in 1860 he colonized to the number of about 340 in a regular town established at Metlakatla, an abandoned village site 16 m. s. of Fort Simpson. By systematic improvement of every industrial opportunity for years the town had grown to a prosperous, self-supporting community of 1,000 persons, when, by reason of difficulties with the local bishop, upheld by the colonial government, Mr. Duncan and his Indians were compelled, in 1887, to abandon their town and improvements and seek asylum under United States protection in Alaska, where they formed a new settlement, known as New Metlakatla, on Annette id., 60 m. N. of their former home. The island, which is about 40 m. long by 3 m. wide, has been reserved by Congress for their use, and the work of improvement and education is now progressing as before the removal, the present population being about 500.

The first Episcopal bishop for British Columbia and Vancouver id. was appointed in 1859. In 1861 the Rev. John B. Good, sent out also by the London Society, arrived at Esquimalt, near Victoria, Vancouver id., to preach alike to whites and Indians. At a later period his work was transferred to the Indians of Thompson and lower Fraser rs., with headquarters at St. Paul mission, Lytton. He has translated a large part of the liturgy into the Thompson River (Ntlakyapamuk) language, besides being the author of a grammatic sketch and other papers. In 1865 Kincolith mission was established among the Niska branch of the Tsimshian, on Nass r., by Rev. R. A. Doolan, and some years later another one higher up on the same stream. Kitwingach station, on Skeena r., was established about the same time. In 1871 Rev. Charles M. Tate took up his residence with the Nanaimo on Vancouver id., labouring afterward with the Tsimshian, Bellabella, and Fraser River tribes. In 1876 Rev. W. H. Collison began work among the Haida at Masset, on the N. end of the Queen Charlotte ids., and in 1878 Rev. A. J. Hall arrived among the Kwakiutl at Fort Rupert, Vancouver id. Other stations in the meantime had been established through-

out the s. portion of the province, chiefly under the auspices of the London Church Missionary Society.

The first *Methodist* (Wesleyan) work for the Indians of British Columbia was begun in 1863 at Nanaimo, Vancouver id., by Rev. Thomas Crosby, who at once applied himself to the study of the language with such success that he was soon able to preach in it. In 1874 he transferred his labour to the Tsimshian at Port Simpson, on the border of Alaska, who had already been predisposed to Christianity by the work at Metlakatla and by visiting Indians from the S. Other stations were established on Nass r. (1877) and at Kitimat in the Bellabella tribe. Statistics show that the Methodist work has been particularly successful along the N. W. coast and in portions of Vancouver id.

There is no record of *Presbyterian* mission work, but some 415 Indians are officially credited to that denomination along the w. coast of Vancouver id.

According to the Report of Indian Affairs for 1911 the Christian Indians of British Columbia are classified as follows: Catholic, 11,609; Episcopal (Anglican), 4,245; Methodist, 3,529; Presbyterian, 418; all other, 226.

CANADA, NORTHWEST (N. Alberta,, N. Saskatchewan, Mackenzie, Yukon, North Keewatin, Franklin).—The earliest missionaries of the great Canadian Northwest, of which Mackenzie r. is the central artery, were the *Catholic* priests of the Oblate order. The pioneer may have been a Father Grollier, mentioned as the "first martyr of apostleship" in the Mackenzie district and buried at Ft. Good Hope, almost under the Arctic circle. In 1846 Father Alexandre Taché, afterward the distinguished archbishop of Red River, arrived at Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse a Cree station, on the upper waters of Churchill r., in N. Saskatchewan, and, a few months later, crossed over the divide to the Chipewyan tribe on the Athabaska river. Here he established St. Raphael mission, and, for the next 7 years, with the exception of a visit to Europe, divided his time between the two tribes. In 1847 or 1848 Father Henry Faraud, afterward vicar of the Mackenzie district, arrived among the Chipewyan of Great Slave lake, with whom and their congeners he continued for 18 years. To him we owe a Bible abridgment in the Chipewyan language. In 1852 arrived Father Valentin Végréville, for more than 40 years missionary to Cree, Assiniboin, and Chipewyan, all of which languages he spoke fluently; founder of the Chipewyan mission of St. Peter on Caribou lake, Athabaska, besides several others farther s.; and author of a manuscript grammar and dictionary of the Cree language, another of the Chipewyan language, and other ethnologic and religious papers in manuscript. In 1867 Father Laurent Legoff arrived at Caribou Lake mission, where he was still stationed in 1892. He is best known as the author of a grammar of the Montagnais, or Chipewyan language, published in 1889.

By far the most noted of all the Oblate missionaries of the great Northwest is Father Émile Petitot, acknowledged by competent Canadian authority as "our greatest scientific writer on the Indians and Eskimos" (MacLean). In 20 years of labour, beginning in 1862, he covered the whole territory from Winnipeg to the Arctic ocean, frequently making journeys of six weeks' length on snowshoes. He was the first missionary to visit Great Bear lake (1866), and the first missionary to the Eskimo of the N.W., having visited them in 1865 at the mouth of the Anderson, in 1868 at the mouth of the Mackenzie, and twice later at the mouth of Peel r. In 1870 he crossed over into Alaska, and in 1878, compelled by illness, he returned to the S., making the journey of some 1,200 m. to Athabaska lake on foot, and thence by canoe and portages to Winnipeg. Besides writing some papers relating to the Cree, he is the author of numerous ethnological and philosophical works, dealing with the Chipewyan, Slave, Hare, Dog-rib, Kutchin, and Eskimo tribes and territory, chief among which are his Dènè-Dindjié dictionary (1876) and his 'Traditions Indiennes' (1886).

Throughout the Mackenzie region the Catholics have now established regular missions or visiting stations at every principal gathering point, among the most important being a mission at Fort Providence, below Great Slave lake, and a school, orphanage, and hospital conducted since 1875 by the Sisters of Charity at Chipewyan on Athabaska lake.

Episcopal effort in the Canadian Northwest dates from 1858, in which year Archdeacon James Hunter, already mentioned in connection with the Cree mission, made a reconnoitring visit to Mackenzie r., as a result of which Rev. W. W. Kirkby, then on parish duty on Red r., was next year appointed to that field and at once took up his headquarters at the

remote post of Ft. Simpson, at the junction of Liard and Mackenzie rs., 62° N.. where, with the assistance of the Hudson's Bay Co's officers, he built a church and school. In 1862, after several years' study of the language, he descended the Mackenzie nearly to its mouth and crossed over the divide to the Yukon, just within the limits of Alaska, preaching to the Kutchin and making some study of the language, after which he returned to Ft. Simpson. In 1869 he was appointed to the station at York Factory, on Hudson bay, where he remained until his retirement in 1878, after 26 years of efficient service in Manitoba and the Northwest He is the author of a number of religious translations in the Chipewyan and Slave languages.

The work begun on the Yukon by Kirkby was given over to Rev. (Archdeacon) Robert McDonald, who established his headquarters at St. Matthew mission on Peel r., Mackenzie district, "one mile within the Arctic circle." Here he devoted himself with remarkable industry and success to a study of the language of the Takudh Kutchin, into which he has translated, besides several minor works, the Book of Common Prayer (1885), a small collection of hymns (1889), and the complete Bible in 1898, all according to a syllabic system of his own device, by means of which the Indians were enabled to read in a few weeks. In 1865 Rev. Wm. C. Bompas, afterward bishop of Athabaska and, later, of Mackenzie River, arrived from England. In the next 25 years he laboured among the Chipewyan, Dog-ribs, Beavers, Slave, and Takudh tribes of the remote Northwest, and gave some attention also to the distant Eskimo. He is the author of a primer in each of these languages, as well as in Cree and Eskimo, together with a number of gospel and other religious translations. Another notable name is that of Rev. Alfred Garrioch, who began work in the Beaver tribe on Peace r., Alberta, in 1876, after a year's preliminary study at Ft. Simpson. He is the founder of Unjiga mission at Fort Vermilion, and author of several devotional works and of a considerable vocabulary in the Beaver language. To a somewhat later period belong Rev. W. D. Reeve and Rev. Spendlove, in the Great Slave Lake region. Among the principal stations are Chipewyan on Athabaska lake, Ft. Simpson on the middle Mackenzie, and Fts. Macpherson and Lapierre in the neighbourhood of the Mackenzie's mouth. Work has also been done among the Eskimo of Hudson bay, chiefly by Rev. Edmund Peck, who has devised a syllabary for the language, in which he has published several devotional translations, beginning in 1878. The greater portion of the Episcopal work in the Canadian Northwest has been under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society of London.

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In the four centuries of American history there is no more inspiring chapter of heroism, self-sacrifice and devotion to high ideals than that afforded by the Indian missions. Some of the missionaries were of noble blood and had renounced titles and estates to engage in the work; most of them were of finished scholarship and refined habit, and nearly all were of such exceptional ability as to have commanded attention in any community and to have possessed themselves of wealth and reputation, had they so chosen; yet they deliberately faced poverty and sufferings, exile, and oblivion, ingratitude, torture, and death itself in the hope that some portion of a darkened world might be made better through their effort. To the student who knows what infinite forms of cruelty, brutishness, and filthiness belonged to savagery, from Florida to Alaska, it is beyond question that, in spite of sectarian limitations and the shortcomings of individuals, the missionaries have fought a good fight. Where they have failed to accomplish large results the reason lies in the irrepressible selfishness of the white man or in the innate incompetence and unworthiness of the people for whom they laboured.

Consult: Aborigines Committee, Conduct of Friends, 1844; Bancroft, Histories, Alaska, British Columbia, California, Oregon, Washington, etc., 1886-90; Barnum, Innuit Language, 1901; Bressani, Relation, 1653, repr. 1852; Brinton, Lenape, 1885; California, Missions of, U. S. Sup. Ct., 1859; Bryce, Hudson's Bay Co., 1900; Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions, Reports; Clark, Indian Sign Language, 1885; Coues, On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer, 1900; Cranz, History of the Brethren, 1780; DeForest, Indians of Connecticut, 1851; Duflot de Mofras, Expl. de l'Oregon, 1844; Dunbar, Pawnee Indians, 1880; Eells, Ten Years, 1886; Engelhardt, Franciscans, 1897; Fletcher, Indian Education and Civilization 1888; Gookin, Christian Indians, Archæologia Americana, 1836; Harris, Early Missions, 1893; Harvey, Shawnee Indians, 1855; Heckewelder, United Brethren, 1820; Hind, Labrador, 1863; Howe, Hist. Coll. Ohio, II, 1896; Jackson (1) Alaska, 1880, (2) Facts about Alaska, 1903;

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(J. M.)

Missisauga (Chippewa: *misi*, 'large,' *sâg* or *sauk*, 'outlet (of a river or bay)' = large'outlet,' referring to the mouth of Missisagi r.—Hewitt.) Although this Algonquian tribe is a division or subtribe of the Chippewa, having originally formed an integral part of the latter, it has long been generally treated as distinct. When first encountered by the French in 1634, the Missisauga lived about the mouth of the Missisagi r., along the N. shore of the North channel of lake Huron, and on the adjacent Manitoulin id. Although so closely allied to the Chippewa, they do not appear to have been disposed to follow that tribe in its progress westward, as there is no evidence that they were ever found in early times so far w. as Sault Ste. Marie, but appear to have clung to their old haunts about lake Huron and Georgian bay. Early in the 18th century, influenced by a desire to trade with the whites, they began to drift toward the S.E. into the region formerly occupied by the Hurons, between lakes Huron and Erie. Although they had destroyed a village of the Iroquois near Ft. Frontenac about 1705, they tried in 1708 to gain a passage through the country of the latter, to trade their peltries with the English. At this time a part or band was settled on lake St. Clair. About 1720 the French established a station at the w. end of lake Ontario for the purpose of stimulating trade with the Missisauga. Near the close of the first half of the century (1746-50), having joined the Iroquois in the war against the French, the Missisauga were compelled by the latter, who were aided by the Ottawa, to abandon their country, a portion at least settling near the Seneca E. of lake Erie. Others, however, appear to have remained in the vicinity of their early home, as a delegate from a Missisauga town "on the north side of lake Ontario" came to the conference at Mt. Johnson, N. Y., in June, 1755. As it is also stated that they "belong to the Chippewyse confederacy, which chiefly dwell about the lake Missilianac," it is probable that "north side of lake Ontario" refers to the shores of lake Huron. Being friendly with the Iroquois at this time, they were allowed to occupy a number of places in the country from which the Hurons had been driven. This is inferred in part from Chauvignerie's report of 1736, which places portions of the tribe at different points on Mississagi r., Maniskoulin (Manitoulin?) id., lake St. Clair, Kente, Toronto r., Matchitaen, and the w. end of lake Ontario. The land on which the Iroquois are now settled at Grand r., Ontario, was bought from them. For the purpose of sealing their alliance with the Iroquois they were admitted as the seventh tribe of the Iroquois league in 1746, at which date they were described as living in five villages near Detroit. It is therefore probable that those who went to live with the Seneca first came to the vicinity of Detroit and moved thence to w. New York. The alliance with the Iroquois lasted only until the outbreak of the French and Indian war a few years later.

According to Jones (Hist. Ojebways), as soon as a Missisauga died he was laid out on the ground, arrayed in his best clothes, and wrapped in skins or blankets. A grave about 3 ft. deep was dug and the corpse interred with the head toward the w. By his side were placed his hunting and war implements. The grave was then covered, and above it poles or sticks were placed lengthwise to the height of about 2 ft., over which birch-bark or mats were thrown to keep out the rain. Immediately after the decease of an Indian, the near relatives went into mourning by blackening their faces with charcoal and putting on the most ragged and filthy clothing they possessed. A year was the usual time of mourning for a husband, wife, father, or mother.

As the Missisauga are so frequently confounded with the Chippewa and other neighbouring tribes who are closely connected, it is difficult to make a separate estimate of their numbers. In 1736 they were reported to number 1,300, about 250 being on Manitoulin id. and Mississagi r., and the rest in the peninsula of Ontario; in 1778 they were estimated at 1,250, living chiefly on the N. side of lake Erie, and in 1884 the number was given as 744. The population was officially reported in 1911 as 856, of whom 195 were at Mud Lake, 97 at Rice lake, 33 at Scugog, 263 at Alnwick, and 266 at New Credit, Ontario. The New Credit settlement forms a township by itself and the Indian inhabitants have often won prizes against white competitors at the agricultural fairs. The New Credit Indians (who left the Old Credit settlement in 1847) are the most advanced of the Missisauga and represent one of the most successful attempts of any American Indian group to assimilate the culture of the whites. The Alnwick res. dates from 1830, Mud Lake from 1829, Scugog from 1842. Beldom, Chibaouinani, and Grape Island were former settlements. See *Credit Indians*, *Matchedash*.

Consult Chamberlain (1) Language of the Mississagas of Skūgog, 1892, and bibliography therein; (2) Notes on the History, Customs and beliefs of the Mississagua Indians, Jour. Am. Folk-lore, I, 150, 1888. (J. M. C. T.)

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Hist., VI, 391, 1855. **Missesaques.**—Clinton (1749), ibid., 484. **Missiagos.**—Johnson (1760), ibid., VII, 434, 1856. **Missinasagues.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Missiosagaes.**—Quotation in Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 29, 1872. **Missiquecks.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 276, 1855. **Missisagaes.**—Mt. Johnson conf. (1755), ibid., 975. **Missisages.**—Coxe, Carolana, map, 1741. **Missisagis.**—Doc. of 1764 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 641, 1856. **Missisagos.**—Canajoharie conf. (1759), ibid., 384. **Missisagues.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 230, 1703. **Missisaguez.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., IV, 224, 1753. **Missisaguys.**—Charlevoix, Voy., II, 40, 1761. **Missisak.**—Jes. Rel. 1672, 33, 1858. **Missisakis.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., II, 48, 1753. **Missisaque.**—Clinton (1749) in N. Y. Doc. Col. 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Hist., VI, 486, 1855. **Mississaugers.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 250, 1829. **Mississauges.**—Carver, Travels, 19, 1778. **Mississaugies.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 522, 1878. **Mississaugues.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 555, 1853. **Mississguas.**—Macdonald in Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, xiii, 1884 (misprint). **Missitagues.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 215, 1703. **Mussisakies.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Nation de Bois.**—Sagard (1636), Can. ,I, 190, 1866. **Naywaunaukau-raunuh.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 180, 1829 (the name here seems to refer to the Missisauga). **Nua'ka'hn.**—Gatschet, Tuscarora MS., 1885 (Tuscarora name). **Oumisagai.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Poils leué.**—Sagard (1636), Can., I, 192, 1866. **Sisaghroana.**—Post (1758) in Proud, Pa., II, app., 113, 1798 (same?). **Sissisaguez.**—Jefferys, French Dom., pt. I, 17, 1761. **Tisagechroann.**—Weiser (1748) in Rupp, West Pa., app., 16, 1846. **Twakanhahors.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 250, 1829. **Wisagechroanu.**—Weiser (1748) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 605, 1854. **Zisagechroann.**—Weiser (1748) in Rupp, West Pa., app., 22, 1846. **Zisagechrohne.**—Zeisberger MS. (German, 1750) in Conover, Kan. and Geneva MS., B. A. E.

Missisagi. See *Massassauga*.

Mistassin (from *mista-assini*, 'a great stone,' referring to a huge isolated rock in lake Mistassini, which the Indians regarded with veneration). An Algonquian tribe that lived on lake Mistassini, Quebec. They were divided by early writers into the Great and the Little Mistassin, the former living near the lake, the latter farther s. in the mountains. They first became known to the French about 1640, but were not visited by missionaries until some years later. They were attacked by the Iroquois in 1665, and in 1672 their country was formally taken possession of by the French with their consent. Although spoken of by Hind in 1863 as roving bands with Montagnais and Naskapi over the interior of Ungava, it appears that in 1858 a portion of the tribe was on the lower St. Lawrence.

Very little has been recorded in regard to their habits or characteristics. It is recorded that when attacked by the Iroquois in 1665 they had a wooden fort, which they defended successfully and with great bravery. Their only myth mentioned is that in regard to the great rock in the lake, which they believe to be a manito. (J. M. C. T.)

Matassins.—Charlevoix (1721), Journal, I, letter xi, 276, 1761. **Mattassins.**—Barton, New Views, app., 12, 1798. **Misiassins (Petits).**—La Tour, map, 1779 (misprint; the Grands Mistassins are correctly named). **Misstassins.**—Report of 1858 in Hind, Lab. Penin., I, 12, 1863. **Mistapnis.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1854. **Mistasiniouek.**—Jes. Rel. 1643, 38, 1858. **Mistasirenois.**—Memoir of 1706 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 791, 1855. **Mistasirinins.**—Jes. Rel. 1672, 55, 1858. **Mistassini.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., I, 8, 1863. **Mistassinni.**—Ibid., 272. **Mistassins.**—Bellin, map, 1755 (Grands and Petits Mistassins). **Mistassirinins.**—Jes. Rel. 1672, 44, 1858. **Mistissinnys.**—Walch, map, 1805. **Mitchitamou.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Müstassins.**—Jes. Rel. 1676-7, LX, 244, 1900.

Mitlmetlelch (*Mī'tlmetle'ltc*). A Squawmish village community on Passage id., Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Mixed-bloods. To gauge accurately the amount of Indian blood in the veins of the white population of the American continent and to determine to what extent the surviving aborigines have in them the blood of their conquerors and supplanters is impossible in the absence of scientific data. But there is reason to believe that intermixture has been much more common than is generally assumed. The Eskimo of Greenland and the Danish traders and colonists have intermarried from the first, so that in the territory immediately under European supervision hardly any pure natives remain. The marriages of (Danish fathers and Eskimo mothers) have been very fertile and the children are in many respects an improvement on the aboriginal stock, in the matter of personal beauty in particular. According to Packard (Beach, Ind. Miscel., 69, 1877) the last full-blood Eskimo on Belle-isle str., Labrador, was in 1859 the wife of an Englishman at Salmon bay. The Labrador intermixture has been largely with fishermen from Newfoundland of English descent.

Some of the Algonquian tribes of Canada mingled considerably with the Europeans during the French period, both in the E. and toward the interior. In recent years certain French-Canadian writers have unsuccessfully sought to minimize this intermixture. In the Illinois-Missouri region these alliances were favoured by the missionaries from the beginning of the 18th century. As early as 1693 a member of the La Salle expedition married the daughter of the chief of the Kaskaskia. Few French families in that part of the country are free from Indian blood. The establishment of trading posts at Detroit, Mackinaw, Duluth, etc., aided the fusion of races. The spread of the activities of the Hudson's Bay Company gave rise in the Canadian Northwest to a population of mixed-bloods of considerable historic importance, the offspring of Indian mothers and Scotch, French, and English fathers. Manitoba, at the time of its admission into the dominion, had some 10,000 mixed-bloods, one of whom, John Norquay

afterward became premier of the Provincial government. Some of the employees of the fur companies who had taken Indian wives saw their descendants flourish in Montreal and other urban centres. The tribes that have furnished the most mixed-bloods are the Cree and Chippewa, and next the Sioux, of N. W. Canada; the Chippewa, Ottawa, and related tribes of the Great lakes; and about Green bay, the Menominee. Toward the Mississippi and beyond it were a few Dakota and Blackfoot mixed-bloods. Harvard (Rep. Smithson. Inst. 1879) estimated the total number in 1879 at 40,000. Of these about 22,000 were in United States territory and 18,000 in Canada. Of 15,000 persons of Canadian-French descent in Michigan few were probably free from Indian blood. Some of the French mixed-bloods wandered as far as the Pacific, establishing settlements of their own kind beyond the Rocky mts. The first wife of the noted ethnologist Schoolcraft was the daughter of an Irish gentleman by a Chippewa mother, another of whose daughters married an Episcopal clergyman, and a third a French-Canadian lumberer. Although some of the English colonies endeavoured to promote the intermarriage of the two races, the only notable case in Virginia is that of Pocahontas and John Rolfe. The Athapascan and other tribes of the extreme N.W. have intermixed but little with the whites, though there are Russian mixed-bloods in Alaska. In British Columbia and the adjoining portions of the United States are to be found some mixed-bloods, the result of intermarriage of French traders and employees with native women. * * * * * * * * * * * * The peoples of Iroquoian stock have a large admixture of white blood, French and English, both from captives taken during the wars of the 17th and 18th centuries and by the process of adoption, much favoured by them. Such intermixture contains more of the combination of white mother and Indian father than is generally the case. Some English-Iroquois intermixture is still in process in Ontario. The Iroquois of St. Regis, Caughnawaga, and other agencies can hardly boast an Indian of pure blood. According to the Almanach Iroquois for 1900, the blood of Eunice Williams, captured at Deerfield, Mass., in 1704, and adopted and married within the tribe, flows in the veins of 125 descendants at Caughnawaga; Silas Rice, captured at Marlboro, Mass., in 1703, has 1,350 descendants; Jacob Hill and John Stacey captured near Albany in 1755, have, respectively, 1,100 and 400 descendants. Similar cases are found among the New York Iroquois. Dr. Boas (Pop. Sci. Mo., XLV, 1894) has made an anthropometric study of the mixed-bloods, covering a large amount of data, especially concerning the Sioux and the eastern Chippewa. The total numbers investigated were 647 men and 408 women. As compared with the Indian, the mixed-blood, so far as investigations have shown, is taller, men exhibiting greater divergence than women.

Mohawk (cognate with the Narraganset *Mohowaúuck*, 'they eat (animate) things,' hence 'man-eaters'). The most easterly tribe of the Iroquois confederation. They called themselves Kaniengehaga, 'people of the place of the flint.'

In the federal council and in other inter-tribal assemblies the Mohawk sit with the tribal phratry, which is formally called the "Three Elder Brothers" and of which the other members are the Seneca and the Onondaga. Like the Oneida, the Mohawk have only 3 clans, namely, the Bear, the Wolf, and the Turtle, The tribe is represented in the federal council by 9 chiefs of the rank of *roianer* (see *Chiefs*), being 3 from every clan. These chiefships were known by specific names, which were conferred with the office. These official titles are Tekarihoken, Haienhwatha, and Satekarihwate, of the first group; Orenrehkowa, Deionhehkon, and Sharenhowanen, of the second group; and Dehennakarine, Rastawenserontha, and Shoskoharowanen, of the third group. The first two groups or clans formed an intra-tribal phratry, while the last, or Bear clan group, was the other phratry. The people at all times assembled by phratries, and each phratry occupied a side of the council fire opposite that occupied by the other phratry. The second title in the foregoing list has been Anglicized into Hiawatha.

From the Jesuit Relation for 1660 it is learned that the Mohawk, during a period of 60 years, had been many times both at the top and the bottom of the ladder of success; that, being insolent and warlike, they had attacked the Abnaki and their congeners at the E., the Conestoga at the S., the Hurons at the W. and N., and the Algonquian tribes at the N.; that at the close of the 16th century the Algonkin had so reduced them that there appeared to be none left, but that the remainder increased so rapidly that in a few years they in turn had overthrown the Algonkin. This success did

not last long. The Conestoga waged war against them so vigorously for 10 years that for the second time the Mohawk were overthrown so completely that they appeared to be extinct. About this time (?1614) the Dutch arrived in their country, and, being attracted by their beaver skins, they furnished the Mohawk and their congeners with firearms, in order that the pelts might be obtained in greater abundance. The purpose of the Dutch was admirably served, but the possesssion of firearms by the Mohawk and their confederates rendered it easy for them to conquer their adversaries, whom they routed and filled with terror not alone by the deadly effect but even by the mere sound of these weapons, which hitherto had been unknown. Thenceforth the Mohawk and their confederates became formidable adversaries and were victorious almost everywhere, so that by 1660, the conquests of the Iroquois confederates, although they were not numerous, extended over nearly 500 leagues of territory. The Mohawk at that time numbered not more than 500 warriors and dwelt in 4 or 5 wretched villages.

The accounts of Mohawk migrations previous to the historical period are largely conjectural. Some writers do not clearly differentiate between the Mohawk and the Huron tribes at the N. and W. and from their own confederates as a whole. Besides fragmentary and untrustworthy traditions little that is definite is known regarding the migratory movements of the Mohawk.

In 1603, Champlain, while at Tadoussac, heard of the Mohawk and their country. On July 30, 1609, he encountered on the lake to which he gave his own name a party of nearly 200 Iroquois warriors, under 3 chiefs. In a skirmish in which he shot two of the chiefs dead and wounded the third, he defeated this party, which was most probably largely Mohawk. Dismayed by the firearms of the Frenchman, whom they now met for the first time, the Indians fled. The Iroquois of this party wore arrow-proof armour and had both stone and iron hatchets, the latter having been obtained in trade. The fact that in Capt. Hendricksen's report to the States General, Aug. 18, 1616, he says that he had "bought from the inhabitants, the Minquaes [Conestoga], 3 persons, being people belonging to this company," who were "employed in the service of the Mohawks and Machicans," giving, he says, for them, in exchange, "kettles, beads, and merchandise," shows how extensively the inland trade was carried on between the Dutch and the Mohawk. The latter were at war with the Mohegan and other New England tribes with only intermittent periods of peace. In 1623 a Mohegan fort stood opposite Castle id. in the Hudson and was "built against their enemies," the Maquaes, a powerful people." In 1626 the Dutch commander of Ft. Orange (Albany), and 6 of his men, joined the Mohegan in an expedition to invade the Mohawk country. They were met a league from the fort by a party of Mohawk armed only with bows and arrows, and were defeated, the Dutch commander and 3 of his men being killed, and of whom one, probably the commander, was cooked and eaten by the Mohawk. This intermittent warfare continued until the Mohegan were finally forced to withdraw from the upper waters of the Hudson. They did not however relinquish their territorial rights to their native adversaries, and so in 1630 they began to sell their lands to the Dutch. The deed to the Manor of Renssalaerwyck, which extended W. of the river two days' journey, and was mainly on the E. side of the river, was dated in the year named. In 1637 Kilian Van Renssalaer bought more land on the E. side. Subsequently the Mohegan became the friends and allies of the Mohawk, their former adversaries.

In 1641 Ahatsistari, a noted Huron chief, with only 50 companions, attacked and defeated 300 Iroquois, largely Mohawk, taking some prisoners. In the preceding summer he had attacked on lake Ontario a number of large canoes manned by Iroquois, probably chiefly Mohawk, and defeated them, after sinking several canoes and killing a number of their crews. In 1642, 11 Huron canoes were attacked on Ottawa r. by Mohawk and Oneida warriors about 100 m. above Montreal. In the same year the Mohawk captured Father Isaac Jogues, two French companions, and some Huron allies. They took the Frenchmen to their villages, where they caused them to undergo the most cruel tortures. Jogues, by the aid of the Dutch, escaped in the following year; but in 1646 he went to the Mohawk to attempt to convert them and to confirm the peace which had been made with them. On May 16, 1646, Father Jogues went to the Mohawk as an envoy and returned to Three Rivers in July in good health. In September he again started for the Mohawk country to establish a mission there; but, owing to the prevalence of an epidemic among the Mohawk

and to the failure of their crops, they accused Father Jogues of "having concealed certain charms in a small coffer, which he had left with his host as a pledge of his return." which caused them thus to be afflicted. So upon his arrival in their village for the third time, he and his companion, a young Frenchman, were seized, stripped, and threatened with death. Father Jogues had been adopted by the Wolf clan of the Mohawk, hence this clan, with that of the Turtle, which with the Wolf formed a phratry or brotherhood, tried to save the lives of the Frenchmen. But the Bear clan, which formed a phratry by itself, and being only cousins to the others, of one of which Father Jogues was a member, had determined on his death as a sorcerer. On Oct. 17, 1646, the unfortunates were told that they would be killed, but not burned, the next day. On the evening of the 18th Father Jogues was invited to a supper in a Bear lodge. Having accepted the invitation, he went there, and while entering the lodge a man concealed behind the door struck him down with an axe. He was beheaded, his head elevated on the palisade, and his body thrown into the river. The next morning Jogues' companion suffered a similar fate. Father Jogues left an account of a Mohawk sacrifice to the god Aireskoi (i. e., *Āregwĕⁿs' gwă'*, 'the Master or God of War'). While speaking of the cruelties exercised by the Mohawk toward their prisoners, and specifically toward 3 women, he said: "One of them (a thing not hitherto done) was burned all over her body, and afterwards thrown into a huge pyre." And that "at every burn which they caused, by applying lighted torches to her body, an old man, in a loud voice, exclaimed, 'Daimon, Aireskoi, we offer thee this victim, whom we burn for thee, that thou mayest be filled with her flesh and render us ever anew victorious over our enemies.' Her body was cut up, sent to the various villages, and devoured." Megapolensis (1644), a contemporary of Father Jogues, says that when the Mohawk were unfortunate in war they would kill, cut up, and roast a bear, and then make an offering of it to this war god with the accompanying prayer: "Oh, great and mighty Aireskuoni, we know that we have offended against thee, inasmuch as we have not killed and eaten our captive enemies—forgive us this. We promise that we will kill and eat all the captives we shall hereafter take as certainly as we have killed and now eat this bear." He adds: "Finally, they roast their prisoners dead before a slow fire for some days and then eat them up. The common people eat the arms, buttocks ,and trunk, but the chiefs eat the head and the heart.'

The Jesuit Relation for 1646 says that, properly speaking, the French had at that time peace with only the Mohawk, who were their near neighbours and who gave them the most trouble, and that the Mohegan (Mahingans or Mahinganak), who had had firm alliances with the Algonkin allies of the French, were then already conquered by the Mohawk, with whom they formed a defensive and offensive alliance; that during this year some Sokoki (Assok8ekik) murdered some Algonkin, whereupon the latter determined, under a misapprehension, to massacre some Mohawk, who were then among them and the French. But, fortunately, it was discovered from the testimony of two wounded persons, who had escaped, that the murderers spoke a language quite different from that of the Iroquois tongues, and suspicion was at once removed from the Mohawk, who then hunted freely in the immediate vicinity of the Algonkin, N. of the St. Lawrence, where these hitherto implacable enemies frequently met on the best of terms. At this time the Mohawk refused Sokoki ambassadors a new compact to wage war on the Algonkin.

The introduction of firearms by the Dutch among the Mohawk, who were among the first of their region to procure them, marked an important era in their history, for it enabled them and the cognate Iroquois tribes to subjugate the Delawares and Munsee, and thus to begin a career of conquest that carried their war parties to the Mississippi and to the shores of Hudson bay. The Mohawk villages were in the valley of Mohawk r., N. Y., from the vicinity of Schenectady nearly to Utica, and their territory extended N. to the St. Lawrence and S. to the watershed of Schoharie cr. and the E. branch of the Susquehanna. On the E. their territories adjoined those of the Mahican, who held Hudson r. From their position on the E. frontier of the Iroquois confederation the Mohawk were among the most prominent of the Iroquoian tribes in the early Indian wars and in official negotiations with the colonies, so that their name was frequently used by the tribes of New England and by the whites as a synonym for the confederation. Owing to their position they also suffered much more than their confederates in some of the Indian and French wars. Their 7 villages of 1644 were reduced to 5 in 1677. At the beginning of the

Revolution the Mohawk took the side of the British, and, at its conclusion, the larger portion of them, under Brant and Johnson, removed to Canada, where they have since resided on lands granted to them by the British government. In 1777 the Oneida expelled the remainder of the tribe and burned their villages.

In 1650 the Mohawk had an estimated population of 5,000, which was probably more than their actual number; for 10 years later they were estimated at only 2,500. Thenceforward they underwent a rapid decline, caused by their wars with the Mahican, Conestoga, and other tribes, and with the French, and also by the removal of a large part of the tribe to Caughnawaga and other mission villages. The later estimates of their population have been: 1,500 in 1677 (an alleged decrease of 3,500 in 27 years), 400 in 1736 (an alleged decrease of 1,100 in 36 years), 500 in 1741, 800 in 1765, 500 in 1778, 1,500 in 1783, and about 1,200 in 1851. These estimates are evidently little better than vague guesses. In 1884 they were on three reservations in Ontario: 965 at the bay of Quinte near the E. end of lake Ontario, the settlement at Gibson, and the reserve of the Six Nations on Grand r. Besides these there are a few individuals scattered among the different Iroquois tribes in the United States. In 1911, the Tyendinaga res. on the bay of Quinte, contained 1,343; there were 130 (including "Algonquins") at Watha, the former Gibson band which was removed earlier from Oka; and the Six Nations included 1,867.

The Mohawk participitated in the following treaties with the United States: Ft. Stanwix, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1784, being a treaty of peace between the United States and the Six Nations and defining their boundaries; supplemented by treaty of Ft. Harmar, O., Jan. 9, 1789. Konondaigua (Canandaigua), N. Y., Nov. 11, 1794, establishing peace relations with the Six Nations and agreeing to certain reservations and boundaries. Albany, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1797, by which the United States sanctioned the cession by the Mohawk to the state of New York of all their lands therein.

The names of the following Mohawk villages have been preserved: Canajoharie, Canastigaone, Canienga, Caughnawaga, Chuchtononeda, Kanagaro, Kowogoconnugharieguharie, Nowadaga, Onoalagona, Osquake, Saratoga, Schaunactada (Schenectady), Schoharie, and Teatontaloga.

(J. N. B. H.)

Agnechronons.—Jes. Rel. for 1652, 35, 1858. **Agnée.**—Jes. Rel. for 1642, 83, 1858. **Agneehronon.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 35, 1858. **Agneronons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1643, 63, 1858. **Agnic.**—Homann Heirs' map, 1756 (misprint). **Agniehronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1664, 34, 1858. **Agniehroron.**—Jes. Rel for 1637, 119, 1858. **Agnierhonon.**—Jes. Rel for 1639, 70, 1858. **Agnieronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1656, 2, 1858. **Agnieronons.** Dollier and Gallinée (1669) in Margry, Déc., I, 141, 1875. **Agnierrhonons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1635, 34, 1858. **Agniers.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 101, 1698. **Agniez.**—Frontenac (1673) in Margry, Déc., I, 213, 1875. **Agnizez.**—Vaillant (1688) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 527, 1853. **Aguierhonon.**—Sagard (1632), Hist. Can., IV, 1866 (Huron name). **Amóhak.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name). **A'muhak.**—Gatschet, Caughnawaga MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Caughnawaga name). **Anaguas.**—Le Beau, Avantures, II, 2, 1738. **Aniáka-háka.**—Gatschet, Caughnawaga MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Caughnawaga name). **Anié.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. de l'Am. Sept., III, 27, 1753. **Aniez.**—De l'Isle, map (1718), quoted in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 577, 1855. **Annieguê.**—Jes. Rel. for 1665, 21, 1858. **Anniehronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1653, 5, 1858. **Anniengehronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1657, 53, 1858. **Annienhronnons.**—Ibid., 36. **Annieronnons.**—Ibid., 15. **Annieronons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1656, 11, 1858. **Annierronnons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1646, 3, 1858. **Anniés.**—Tracy (1667) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 152, 1853. **Anniez.**—Frontenac (1673) in Margry, Déc., I, 203, 1875. **Aquieeronons.**—Jes. Rel. for 1641, 37, 1858. **Aquiers.**—Charlevoix, Jour., I, 270, 1761 (misprint). **Auniers.**—Chauvignerie (1736), quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 555, 1853. **Aunies.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 80, 1854. **Canaoneuska.**—Montreal conf. (1756) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 500, 1858. **Caniengas.**—Hale quoted in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 42, 1885. **Canniungaes.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 262, note, 1855. **Canungas.**—Mallery in Proc. A. A. A. S., XXVI, 352, 1877. **Cauneeyenkees.**—Edwards (1751) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 143, 1809. **Cayingahaugas.** Macauley, N. Y., II, 174, 1829. **Conninggahaughgaugh.**—Ibid., 185. **Da-gä-e-ó-gä.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 97, 1851 (name used in the Iroquois councils). **Gagnieguez.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 92, 1698. **Ganeagaonhoh.**—Mallery in Proc. A. A. A. S., XXVI, 352, 1877. **Gä-ne-ä'-ga-o-no'.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 523, 1851 (Seneca name). **Gä-ne-ga-hä'-gä.**—Ibid., 523 (Mohawk form). **Ganieguerononons.**—Courcelles (1670) in Margry, Déc., I, 178, 1875. **Ganinge-hága.**—Pyrlæus (*ca.* 1750) quoted by Gatschet in Am. Antiq., IV, 75, 1882. **Ganingehage.**—Barclay (1769) quoted by Shea, Cath. Miss., 208, 1855. **Ganniag8ari.**—Bruyas quoted in Hist. Mag., II, 153, 1858. **Ganniagwari.**—Shea, note in Charlevoix, New Fr., II, 145, 1872. **Ganniegéhaga.**—Bruyas quoted by Shea, Cath. Miss., 208, 1855. **Ganniégeronon.**—Ibid. **Ganniegez.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 28, 1698. **Ganniegué.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 258, 1855. **Ganniekez.**—Hennepin (1683) quoted by Le Beau, Avantures, II, 2, 1738. **Ganningehage.**—Barclay (1769) quoted in Hist. Mag., II, 153, 1858. **Guagenigrononns.**—Doc. of 1706 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 786, 1855. **Hatiniéyerunu.**—Gatschet, Tuscarora MS., B.A.E., 1883 (Tuscarora name). **Ignerhonons.**—Champlain, Œuv., III, 220, 1870. **Ignierhonons.**Sagard (1636), Hist. Can., I, 170, 1866. **Iroquois d'enbas.**—Jes. Rel. for 1656, 7,

1858 (French name). **Iroquois inferieurs.**—Jes. Rel. for 1656, 2, 1858. **Kajingahaga.**—Megapolensis (1644) quoted in Hist. Mag., II, 153, 1858. **Kanáwa.**—Gatschet, Shawnee MS., B. A. E., 1879 (Shawnee name from Kanawágі). **Kaníeke-háka.** Gatschet, Tuscarora MS., B. A. E. ('flint tribe': Tuscarora name). **Kaniénge-ono".**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., B. A. E. (Seneca name). **Kayingehaga.**—Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 35, 1872. **Kwĕděch'.**—Rand, Micmac Dict., 172, 1888, (Micmac name). **Maaquas.**—Jogues (1643) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 577, 1881. **Mackwaes.**—De Laet (1625) in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., I, 299, 1841. **Mackwasii.**—De Laet, Nov. Orb., 73, 1633. **Mackwes.**—De Laet (1633) quoted in Jones, Ind. Bull., 6, 1867. **Macqs.**—Maryland treaty (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 323, 1853. **Macquaas.**—Doc. of 1660, ibid., XIII, 183, 1881. **Macquaaus.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 41, 1824. **Macquas.**—Rawson (1678) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 521, 1881. **Macquaus.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 41, 1824. **Macques.**—Rawson (1678) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 522, 1881. **Macquess.**—Maryland treaty (1682), ibid., III, 326, 1853. **Macquis.**—Ibid., 325. **Macquiss.**—Ibid., 321. **Maechibaeys.**—Michaelius (1628), ibid., II, 769, 1858. **Mahacks.**—Schuyler (1699), ibid., IV, 563, 1854. **Mahacqs.**—Meadows (1698), ibid., 395. **Mahakas.**—Megapolensis (1644) in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s. III, pt. 1, 153, 1857. **Mahakes.**—Andros (1680) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 42, 1857. **Mahakinbaas.**—Hazard in Am. State Pap., I, 520, 1792. **Mahakinbas.**—Megapolensis (1644) in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., III, pt. 1, 153, 1857. **Mahakobaas.**—Ibid. **Mahaks.**—Wharton (1673) quoted in Hist. Mag., 2d s., I, 300, 1867. **Mahakuaas.**—Hist. Mag., 1st s., II, 153, 1858. **Mahakuase.**—Megapolensis (1644) quoted in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 496, 1856. **Mahakuasse.**—Megapolensis (1644) quoted by Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 330, 1816. **Mahakwa.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 208, 1855. **Mahaukes.**—Doc. of 1666 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 118, 1853. **Mahogs.**—Church (1716) quoted by Drake, Ind. Wars, 115, 1825. **Makquás.**—Denonville (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 518, 1853. **Makwaes.**—Wassenaar (1632) quoted by Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 58, 1872. **Maqaise.**—Bleeker (1701) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 919, 1854. **Maqas.**—Doc. of 1676, ibid., XIII, 500, 1881. **Maquaas.**—Map of 1614, ibid., I, 1856. **Maquaes.**—Doc. of 1651, ibid., XIII, 28, 1881. **Maquaese.**—Bellomont (1698), ibid., IV, 347, 1854. **Maquais.**—Nicolls (1616), ibid., III, 117, 1853. **Maquaise.**—Bleeker (1701), ibid., IV, 920, 1854. **Maquas.** De Laet (1625) quoted by Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 34, 1872. **Maquasas.**—Doc. of 1655 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XII, 98, 1877. **Maquase.**—Doc. of 1678, ibid., XIII, 528, 1881. **Maquases.**—Lovelace (1669), ibid., XIII, 439, 1881. **Maquash.**—Romer (1700), ibid., IV, 800, 1854. **Maquass.**—Talcott (1678), ibid., XIII, 517, 1881. **Maquasse.**—Doc. of 1687, ibid., III, 432, 1853. **Maquees.**—Bradstreet (1680) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. 3d s., VIII, 334, 1843. **Maques.**—Clobery (1633) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 78, 1856. **Maquese.**—Livingston (1710), ibid., V, 227, 1855. **Maqueses.**—Gardner (1662), ibid., XIII, 227, 1881. **Maquess.**—Harmetsen (1687), ibid., III, 437, 1853. **Maquesyes.**—Lovelace (1669), ibid., XIII, 439, 1881. **Maquez.**—Graham (1698), ibid., IV, 430, 1854. **Maquis.**—Davis (*ca.* 1691) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., I, 108, 1825. **Maquoas.** Doc. of 1697 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 75, 1855. **Maquois.**—Jes. Rel. for 1647, 34, 1858 (Dutch form). **Mauguawogs.**—Mallery in Proc. A. A. A. S., XXVI 352, 1877. **Mauhauks.**—Doc. of 1666 in N. Y. Doc Col. Hist., III, 118, 1853. **Maukquogges.**—Warner (1644) in R. I. Col. Rec., I, 140, 1856. **Mauquaoys.**—Eliot (1680) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., III, 180, 1794. **Mauquas.**—Salisbury (1678) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 519, 1881. **Mauquauogs.**—Williams (*ca.* 1638) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., VI, 238, 1863. **Mauquaw.**—Williams (1648), ibid., 3d s., IX, 272, 1846. **Mauquawogs.**—Williams (1637), ibid., 4th s., VI, 201, 1863. **Mauquawos.**—Williams (1650), ibid., 284. **Mauques.**—Andros (1675) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XII, 520, 1877. **Mawhakes.**—Rec. of 1644 quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 2, 90, 1848. **Mawhauogs.**—Williams (1637) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., VI, 207, 1863. **Mawhawkes.**—Haynes (1648) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., VI, 358, 1863. **Mawques.**—Hubbard (1680), ibid., 2d s., VI, 629, 1815. **Meguak.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., 1887 (Penobscot name.) **Megual.**—Ibid. **Megue.**—Ibid. **Megwe.**—Ibid. **Mequa.**—Vetromile in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 215, 1859 (Abnaki name). **Moacks.**—Vaillant (1688) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 528, 1853. **Moak.**—Doc. of 1746, ibid., X, 54, 1858. **Moawk.**—Doc. of 1758, ibid., 679. **Mockways.**—Wadsworth (1694) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., I, 102, 1852. **Mocquages.**—Sanford, (1657), ibid., 2d s., VII, 81, 1818. **Mocquayes.**—Sanford (1657) in R. I. Col. Rec., I, 362, 1856. **Mohaakx.**—Clarkson (1694) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 93, 1854. **Mohacks.**—Colve (1673), ibid., XIII, 478, 1881. **Mohacqs.**—Meadows (1698), ibid., IV, 393, 1854. **Mohacques.**—Doc. of 1698, ibid., 337. **Mohacs.**—Miller (1696), ibid., 183. **Mohaes.**—Pouchot, map (1758), ibid., X, 694, 1858. **Mohaggs.**—Livingston (1691), ibid. III, 781, 1853. **Mohags.**—Livingstone (1702), ibid., IV, 988, 1854. **Mohaks.**—Wessells (1692), ibid., III, 817, 1853. **Mohaqe.**—Doc. of 1695, ibid., IV, 120, 1854. **Mohaqs.**—Wessells (1693), ibid., 59. **Mohaques.**—Winthrop (1666), ibid., III, 137, 1854. **Mohaucks.**—Mason (1684) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 200, 1827. **Mohaugs.**—Quanapaug (1675) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 206, 1800. **Mohaukes.**—Doc. of 1666 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 118, 1853. **Mohauks.**—Gardener (1660) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., III, 154, 1833. **Mohawcks.**—Owaneco's rep. (1700) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 614, 1854. **Mohawkes.**—Doc. *ca*, 1642 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., III, 162, 1833. **Mohawks.**—Hendricksen (1616) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 14, 1856. **Mohawques.**—Schuyler (1691), ibid., III, 801, 1853. **Mohaws.**—Conf. of 1774 in Rupp, W. Penn., app., 223, 1846. **Mohegs.**—Dongan (1688) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 521, 1853. **Mohoakk.**—Schenectady treaty (1672), ibid., XIII, 464, 1881. **Mohoakx.**—Ibid., 465. **Mohocks.**—Vincent (1638) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VI, 29, 1837. **Mohocs.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Mohoges.**—Schuyler (1694) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 82, 1854. **Mohoggs.**—Livingston (1711), ibid., V, 272, 1855. **Mohogs.**—Hogkins (1685) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 221, 1824. **Mohokes.**—Gardner (1662) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 226, 1881. **Mohoks.**—Ibid., 225. **Mohoukes.**—Harmetsen (1687), ibid., III, 436, 1853. **Mohowaugsuck.**—Williams (1643) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., III, 209, 1794. **Mohowawogs.**—Williams (*ca.* 1638), ibid., 4th s., VI, 239, 1863. **Mohowks.**—Burnet (1720) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 578, 1855. **Mohox.**—Vaillant (1688), ibid., III, 527, 1853. **Mohucks.**—Doc. of 1676 quoted by Drake, Ind. Chron., 88, 1836. **Mokaus.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., IV, 604, 1788.

Mokawkes.—Doc. *ca.* 1684 in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 220, 1824. **Moohags.**— Church (1716) quoted by Drake, Ind. Wars, 50, 1825. **Moquaes.**—Wessells (1698) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 372, 1854. **Moquakues.**—Gardener (1660) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., III, 154, 1833. **Moquas.**—Andros (1678) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 271, 1853. **Moquase.**—Talcott (1678), ibid., XIII, 517, 1881. **Moquauks.**—Winthrop(1645) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VI, 460, 1815. **Moquawes.**—Hubbard (1680), ibid., V, 33. **Moqui.**—Doc. of 1690, ibid., 3d s., I, 210, 1825. **Mosquaugsett.**—Baily (1669) in R. I. Col. Rec., II, 274, 1857. **Mouhaks.**—Gardener (1652) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., VII, 62, 1865. **Mowacks.**—Treaty of 1644, ibid., III, 430, 1856. **Mowakes.**—Winthrop (1637), ibid., 358. **Mowaks.**—Bradford (*ca.* 1650), ibid., 431. **Mowhakes.**—Ibid., 361. **Mowhaks.**—Bradford (1640), ibid., VI, 159, 1863. **Mowhakues.**—Gardener (1660), ibid., 3d s., III, 152, 1833. **Mowhaugs.**—Williams (1637), ibid., IX, 301, 1846. **Mowhauks.**—Mason (1643), ibid., 4th s., VII, 411, 1865. **Mowhauogs.**—Williams (1637), ibid., 3d s., IX, 300, 1846. **Mowhawkes.**—Haynes (1643), ibid., I, 230, 1825. **Mowhawks.**—Clinton (1743) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 250, 1855. **Mowhoake.**—Patrick (1637) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., VII, 323, 1865. **Mowhoks.**—Gardener (1662) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 225, 1881. **Mowquakes.**—Gardener (1660) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., III, 152, 1833. **Oyanders.** Shea, Cath. Miss., 214, 1855 (probably a Dutch form of Agniers). **Sankhicani.**—Heckewelder quoted by Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 46, 1836 (Delaware name: 'flint users'). **Teakawreahogeh.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 174, 1829. **Tehawrehogeh.**—Ibid., 185. **Tehur-lehogugh.**—Ibid. **Tekau-terigtego-nes.**—Ibid., 174. **Tgarihóge.**—Pyrlæus MS. (*ca.* 1750) quoted in Am. Antiq., IV, 75, 1882. **Yanieyeróno.**—Gatschet, Wyandot MS., B. A. E., 1881 (Huron name: 'bear people').

Mohotlath (*Mō-hotl'ath*). A sept of the Opitchesaht, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 32, 1890.

Moisie. A summer village of Montagnais and Naskapi at the mouth of Moisie r., on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec (Hind, Lab. Penin., I, 290, 1863). In 1911 the Montagnais and Naskapi at Moisie and Seven Islands numbered 402.

Mokumiks ('red round robes'). A band of the Piegan division of the Siksika.

Mo-kŭm-'iks.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 210, 1892. **Red Round Robes.**—Ibid., 225.

Mong (*Mang*, 'loon'). A gens of the Chippewa (q.v.). Cf. *Maak.*

Mahng.—Tanner, Narrative, 314, 1830. **Māng.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Mānk.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882. **Mong.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 44, 1885.

Monsoni (*Mongsoaeythinyuwok*, 'moose people.'—Franklin). An Algonquian tribe in N. Ontario, often classed as a part of the Cree, to whom they are closely related, although they seem to be almost as closely related to the northern Chippewa. The first notice of them is in the Jesuit Relation for 1671. In that of 1672 they are placed on the shore of James bay, about the mouth of Moose r., which, according to Richardson, received its name from them. They are referred to under the name Aumonssoniks in the Proces verbal of the Prise de possession (1671), but were not represented at the ceremony, though Charlevoix asserts the contrary. Although Dobbs (1744) speaks of them as the Moose River Indians, he locates a village or band on the w. bank of Rainy r., near Rainy lake, and others on the N. shore of this lake. Some confusion has arisen in regard to the habitat and linguistic connection of the tribe from the fact that the geographic designation "Moosonee" is frequently used to include all that portion of N. Ontario and N. Manitoba stretching along Hudson bay from Moose r. northward to Nelson r., a region occupied chiefly by the Maskegon. The usual and most permanent home of the Monsoni, however, has been the region of Moose r. According to Chauvignerie their totem was the moose. In the Indian Aff. Report for 1911, 320 are enumerated at Moose Factory and 34 at New Post on the Abitibi, 80 m. above its confluence with Moose r. See *Mousonee.* (J. M. C. T.)

Aumonssoniks.—Prise de possession (1671) in Perrot, Mém., 293, 1864. **Aumossomiks.**—Verwyst, Missionary Labours, 232, 1886. **Aumoussonnites.**—Prise de possession (1671) in Margry, Déc., I, 97, 1875, **Crees of Moose Factory.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, I, 96, 1824. **Gens de marais.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am. Sept., I, 174, 1753. **Mongsoa Eithynyook.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 24, 1836. **Mongsoa-eythinyoowuc.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, I, 96, 1824. **Monsaunis.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am. Sept., I, 174, 1753. **Monsonics.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 523, 1878. **Monsonies.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, 56, 1824. **Monsonis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1054, 1855. **Monsounic.**—Jes. Rel. 1671, 30, 1858. **Monzoni.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 231, 1703. **Moosedeer Indians.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, I, 96, 1824. **Moose Indians.**—Horden, Bk. of Common Prayer in Language of Moose Indians, title-page, 1859. **Moose River Indians.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 13, 1744. **Morisons.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853 (misprint). **Mousonis.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 80, 1858. **Nation of the Marshes.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 24, 1744. **Ou-Monssonis.**—Tailhan, note to Perrot, Mém., 293, 1864. **Wamussonewug.**—Tanner, Narr., 316, 1830 (Ottawa name).

Montagnais (French 'mountaineers,' from the mountainous character of their country). A group of closely related Algonquian tribes

in Quebec, extending from about St. Maurice r. almost to the Atlantic, and from the St. Lawrence to the watershed of Hudson bay. The tribes of the group speak several well-marked dialects. They are the Astouregamigoukh, Attikiriniouetch, Bersiamite, Chisedec, Escoumains, Espamichkon, Kakouchaki, Mauthæpi, Miskouaha, Mouchaouaouastiirinoek, Naskapi, Nekoubaniste, Otaguottouemin, Oukesestigouek, Oumamiwek, Papinachois, Tadoussac, and Weperigweia. Their linguistic relation appears to be closer with the Cree of Athabaska lake, or Ayabaskawininiwug, than with any other branch of the Algonquian family. Champlain met them at the mouth of the Saguenay in 1603, where they and other Indians were celebrating with bloody rites the capture of Iroquois prisoners. Six years later he united with them the Hurons and Algonkin in an expedition against the Iroquois. In the first Jesuit Relation, written by Biard (1611-16) they are spoken of as friends of the French. From that time their name has a place in Canadian history, though they exerted no decided influence on the settlement and growth of the colony. The first missionary work among them was begun in 1615, and missions were subsequently established on the upper Saguenay and at lake St. John. These were continued, though with occasional and long interruptions, until 1776. The Montagnais fought the Micmac, and often the Eskimo, but their chief and inveterate foes were the Iroquois, who drove them for a time from the banks of the St. Lawrence and from their strongholds about the upper Saguenay, compelling them to seek safety at more distant points. After peace was established between the French and the Iroquois they returned to their usual haunts. Lack of proper food, epidemics, and contact with civilization are reducing their numbers. Turner (11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894) says they roam over the areas s. of Hamilton inlet as far as the gulf of St. Lawrence. Their western limits are imperfectly known. They trade at all the stations along the accessible coast, many of them at Rigolet and Northwest River. Sagard, in 1632, described them as Indians of the lowest type in Canada. Though they have occasionally fought with bravery, they are comparatively timid. They have always been more or less nomadic, and, although accepting the teachings of the missionaries, seem incapable of resigning the freedom of the forest for life in villages, nor can they be induced to cultivate the soil as a means of support. Mr. Chisholm describes them as honest, hospitable, and benevolent, but very superstitious. Those who were induced to settle on the lower St. Lawrence appear to be subject to sickness, which is thinning their numbers. All who have not been brought directly under religious influence are licentious. Conjuring was much practised by their medicine-men. Some of the early missionaries speak highly of their religious susceptibility. They bury their dead in the earth, digging a hole 3 ft. deep and occasionally lining it with wood. The corpse is usually laid on its side, though it is sometimes placed in a sitting position. Above the grave is built a little birch-bark hut and through a window the relatives thrust bits of tobacco, venison and other morsels. No reliable estimate can be given of their former numbers, but it is known that they have greatly decreased from sickness and starvation consequent on the destruction of game. In 1812 they were supposed to number about 1,500; in 1857 they were estimated at 1,100, and in 1884 they were officially reported at 1,395, living at Betsiamits (Bersimis), Escoumains, Godbout, Grand Romaine, Lake St. John, and Mingan, in Quebec. In 1911 they, together with the Naskapi, numbered, according to the Canadian official report, 2,302, distributed as follows: Bersimis, 550; Escoumains, 54; Natashkwan, 73; Grand Romaine, 259; Lake St. John, 583; Mingan, 198; St. Augustine, 183; Seven Islands and Moisie, 402.

Consult Chamberlain in Ann. Archæol. Rep. Ontario 1905, 122, 1906.

The bands and villages of the Montagnais are: Appeelatat, Ashuapmuchuan, Attikameg, Bonne Espérance, Chicoutimi, Eskimo Point, Godbout, Ile Percée (mission), Itamamiu (mission), Ilets de Jeremie (mission), Kapiminakouetiik, Mauthæpi, Mingan, Moisie, Mushkoniatawee, Muskwaro, Nabisipi, Natashkwan, Pashashibu, Piekouagami, Romaine, and St. Augustine.

(J. M. C. T.)

Algonkin Inférieures.—Hind., Lab. Penin., II, 10, 1863. **Algonquins Inférieurs.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Bergbewohner.**—Walch, map of Am., 1805 (German: 'Mountaineers'). **Chauhaguéronon.**—Sagard (1632), Hist. Can., IV, 1866 (Huron name). **Chauoironon.**—Ibid. **Kebiks.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 40, 1855 (on account of their warning cry of "Kebik!" when approaching in canoes the swift water of the St. Lawrence near Quebec). **Lower Algonkins.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, 46, 1761. **Montagnais.**—Jes. Rel. 1611, 8, 1858. **Montagnaits.**—Jes. Rel. 1633, 3, 1858. **Montagnards.**—Jes. Rel. 1632, 5, 1858. **Montag-**

nars.—Champlain (1609), Œuvres, III, 194, 1870. **Montagnés.**—Champlain (1603), ibid., II, 9, 1870. **Montagnets.**—Jes. Rel. 1611, 15, 1858. **Montagnez.**—Champlain (1603), Œuvres, II, 8, 1870. **Montagnois.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 207, 1703. **Montagrets.**—Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 288, 1865 (misprint). **Montagues.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1854 (misprint). **Montaignairs.**—Champlain (1615), Œuvres, IV, 22, 1870. **Montaigners.**—Champlain (1618), ibid., 113. **Montaignes.**—Champlain (1603), ibid., II, 49, 1870. **Montaignets.**—Ibid. (1609), V, pt. 1, 144. **Montainiers.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 40, 1855. **Montanaro.**—Hervas (*ca.* 1785) quoted by Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 347, 1816. **Montaniak.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., 1887 (Penobscot. name) **Mountaineers.**—Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 16, 1800. **Mountain Indians.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 149, 1885. **Mountaneers.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 230, 1703. **Mountanees.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 344, 1816. **Neconbavistes.**—Lattré, map, 1784 (misprint). **Ne-e-no-il-no.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 10, 1863 ('perfect people', one of the names used by themselves). **Nehiroirini.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 149, 1885. **Nekoubanistes.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Neloubanistes.**—Esnauts and Rapilly, map, 1777 (misprint). **Sheshatapoosh.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, ciii, 1848. **Sheshatapooshshoish.**—Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 16, 1800. **Shōudămŭnk.**—Peyton quoted by Lloyd in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., IV, 29, 1875 ('good Indians': Beothuk name). **Skatapushoish.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 536, 1878. **Sketapushoish.**—Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 16, 1800. **Tshe-tsi-uetin-euerno.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 101, 863 ('people of the north-northeast': name used by themselves). **Uskwawgomees.**—Tanner, Narr., 316, 1830. **Ussagĕne'wi.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., 1887 ('people of the outlet' [Hewitt]: Penobscot name). **Ussaghenick.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 50, 1866 (Etchimin name).

Montagnais. An Athapascan group, comprising the Chipewyan, Athabaska, Ethenel-deli, and Tatsanottine tribes, which, though now living on the plains and in the valleys of Canada, migrated from the Rocky mts.—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876. For synonymy, see *Chipewyan.*

Montagnard. An ethnic and geographic Athapascan group comprising the Tsattine, Sarsi, Sekani, and Nahane tribes living in, and near, the Rocky mts. of western Canada. The name was also formerly applied to the eastern Algonquian people now known as Montagnais.

Montagnardes.—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 143, 1885. **Montagnards.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876. **Mountaineers.**—Morgan in N. Am. Rev., 58, 1870.

Monts Pelés. A tribe, called from the nature of their country the Nation des Monts Pelés ('nation of the bare mountains'), living in the E. portion of Quebec in 1661.*

*The name indicates a tribe living near pointe des Monts—originally, pointe des Monts Pelés—on north shore of gulf of St. Lawrence, long. 67°-15′ W., and usually considered as the mouth of the St. Lawrence r.

Hind (Lab. Penin., II, 1863) thinks they may have been a part of the Naskapi.

Mont-Pelés.—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 523, 1878. **Nation des Monts pelez.**—Jes. Rel. 1661, 29, 1858.

Mooachaht ('deer people'). A tribe on the N. side of Nootka sd., Vancouver id. This is the tribe to which the term Nootka was applied by the discoverers of Vancouver id. Pop. 135 in 1911. Their principal village is Yuquot. The noted Maquinna (q. v.) was chief of this tribe in 1803.

Bo-wat-chat.—Swan in Smithson. Cont., XVI, 56, 1870. **Bowatshat.**—Swan, MS., B. A. E. **Moachet.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Mō'atcath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Mooach-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 188, 1883. **Mooacht-aht.**—Ibid., 357, 1897. **Moo-cha-ahts.**—Ibid., 52, 1875. **Moouch-aht.**—Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1868. **Mouchatha.**—Swan, MS., B. A. E. **Mowaches.**—Armstrong, Oregon, 136, 1857. **Mo-watch-its.**—Jewitt, Narr., 36, 1849. **Mowatshat.**—Swan, MS., B. A. E. **Mowitchat.**—Swan in Smithson. Cont., XVI, 56, 1870. **Nootka.**—Schedule of Reserves, Can. Ind. Aff., Suppl. to Ann. Rep., 82, 1902.

Moodyville Saw Mills. The local name for a body of Salish of Fraser River agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 86 in 1889.

Moodyville Saw Mills.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1889, 268, 1890. **Moonyville Saw Mills.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1886, 229, 1887. (Misprint).

Mooshkaooze ('heron'). A gens of the Chippewa, q. v.

Moosh-kä-oo-ze'.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877-**Moshka'u'sig.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906.

Moravians. Mahican, Munsee, and Delawares who followed the teachings of the Moravian brethren and were by them gathered into villages apart from their tribes. The majority were Munsee. In 1740 the Moravian missionaries began their work at the Mahican village of Shekomeko in New York. Meeting with many obstacles there, they removed with their converts in 1746 to Pennsylvania, where they built the new mission village of Friedenshuetten on the Susquehanna. Here they were more successful and were largely recruited from the Munsee and Delawares, almost all of the former tribe not absorbed by the Delawares finally joining them. They made another settlement at Wyalusing, but on the advance of the white population removed to Beaver r. in W. Pennsylvania, where they built the village of Friedensstadt. They remained here about a year, and in 1773 removed to Muskingum r. in Ohio, in the neighbourhood of the others of their tribes, and

occupied the three villages of Gnadenhuetten, Salem, and Schoenbrunn. In 1781, during the border troubles of the Revolution, the Hurons removed them to the region of the Sandusky and Scioto, in N. Ohio, either to prevent their giving information to the colonists or to protect them from the hostility of the frontiersmen. The next spring a party of about 140 were allowed to return to their abandoned villages to gather their corn, when they were treacherously attacked by a party of border ruffians and the greater part massacred in the most cold-blooded manner, after which their villages were burned. The remaining Moravians moved to Canada in 1791, under the leadership of Zeisberger, and built the village of Fairfield on the Thames in Orford tp., Kent co., Ontario. In 1813, their village was burned by the American troops. In 1815, they returned and built New Fairfield—now Moravaniantown—on the opposite bank from the old town. The number in 1884 was 275, but had increased in 1911, according to the Canadian official report, to 335. There were until recently a few in Franklin co., Kans. See *Missions*. (J. M. C. T.)

Big Beavers.—Rupp, W. Pa., 47, 1846 ("Chri-tian Indians or Big Beavers," because of their residence about 1770 on (Big)Beaver cr. in w. Pa.). **Christian Indians.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 495, 1855 (frequently used as synonymous with Munsee, but properly refers only to those of the tribe under Moravian teachers). **Moravins.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 65, 1906 (misprint).

Moss-bag. Some of the Athapascan and Cree Indians of extreme N. W. Canada never use cradles for their infants, but employ instead a "moss-bag," made of leather or skin, lined in winter with hare skins. A layer of moss is put in, and upon this is placed the babe, naked and properly secured. "This machine," says Bernard Ross (Smithson. Rep. 1866, 304), "is an excellent adjunct to the rearing of children up to a certain age, and has become almost, if not universally, adopted in the families of the Hudson's Bay Company's employees." Consult also Milton and Cheadle, N. W. Passage, 3d ed., 85, 1865. (A. T. C.)

Motahtosiks (*Mo-tah'-tos-iks*, 'many medicines'). A band of the Siksika.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 208, 1892.

Motahtosiks. A band of the Piegan.

Conjurers.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1877. **Many Medicines.**—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Mo-tah-'tos-iks.**—Ibid., 209. **Mo-tă'-to-sis.** Morgan, Anc. Soc. 171, 1878. **Mo-ta'-tōts.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862.

Motwainaiks ('all chiefs'). A band of the Piegan division of the Siksika.

All Chiefs.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Mo-twai'-naiks.**—Ibid., 209.

Mouchaouaouastiirinioek. A Montagnais tribe of Canada in the 17th century.—Jes. Rel. 1643, 38, 1858.

Mous (*Mons*, 'moose'). A gens of the Chippewa, q. v.

Mōns.—Gatschet, Chippewa MS., B. A. E., 1882. **Mo^{n}s.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Moons.**—Tanner, Narrative, 314, 1830. **Mous.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 45. 1885.,

Mousonee (*Mo^{n}sone*, 'moose'). A phratry of the Chippewa (q. v.). The Mous (Moose) gens is one of its leading gentes, as is also the Waubishashe (Marten). Warren calls the phratry the Waubishashe group. (J. M.)

Gens de Orignal.—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 33, 1744 (same?). **Monsone.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885 (misprint?). **Mō^{n}sonē.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Monsoni.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 33, 1744 (same?). **Mosonique.**—Ibid. (same?). **Mous-o-neeg.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 50, 1885.

Muchalat. A Nootka tribe on Muchalat arm of Nootka sd., W. coast of Vancouver id.; pop. 52 in 1911. Their principal village is Cheshish.

Match-clats.—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Match-itl-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1884, 186, 1885. **Michalits.**—Armstrong, Oregon, 136, 1857. **Mich-la-its.**—Jewitt, Narr., 36, 1849. **Mö'tclath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Muchalaht.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Muchlaht.**—Sproat, Sav. Life, 308, 1868.

Mukchiath. A sept of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 32, 1890.

Muncey. A Munsee village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames r.

A^n'ti-hä^n'.—J. N. B. Hewitt, inf'n, 1887 (Tuscarora name.) **Munceytown.**—Common name.

Mundua (*Mondawă*, 'one that keeps calling or sounding [through the night]'; a word used for the whippoorwill by the Chippewa about Kenora, lake of the Woods.—W.J.). A tribe, or supposed tribe, which the Chippewa claim to have exterminated at an early period, with the exception of a remnant incorporated into their tribe and whose descendants constitute the Wabezhaze or Marten gens. The statements in regard to them, if identified with the Mantouek of the Jesuit writers, are at variance, and may relate to two different groups. The Mantoue of the Jesuit Relation of 1640 are placed apparently on the upper

peninsula of Michigan, not far w. of Sault Ste. Marie, a little N. of the Noquet. In the Relation of 1858 they appear to be placed farther w. and associated with the Sioux. In the Relation of 1671 apparently the same people appear to be situated under the name Nantoue, near Fox r. and in the vicinity of the Miami band, which once resided in this region with or near the Mascoutens. In the tradition given by Warren, the scene of the conflict between the Chippewa and this people is indefinite, but the period assigned appears to antedate the entrance of the people into Wisconsin, and thus Schoolcraft interprets it. The tradition, notwithstanding Warren's assertion that it can be considered history, is so exaggerated and indefinite as to date and locality as to render doubtful the propriety of identifying the Mundua of the tradition with the Mantouek of the Jesuit writers. Moreover, Warren's tradition in regard to the Marten gens cannot be reconciled with the tradition regarding the Mundua and with what is stated by the Jesuit Relations in regard to the Mantouek. It has been suggested that Amikwa, Noquet, and Mundua or Mantouek, respectively Beaver, Bear, and Whippoorwill gentes, are all names for one and the same people. (J. M. C. T.)

Mantoue.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Mantouecks.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., II, 81, 1753. **Mantouek.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 21, 1858. **Mantoueouec.**—Map of 1671 (?) in Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 131, 1856. **Meendua.**—Ramsay in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 83, 1850. **Mun-dua.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 50, 1885. **Mundwa.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 39, 1855. **Nantoüe'.**—Jes. Rel. 1671, 42, 1858.

Munsee (*Min-asin-ink*, 'at the place where stones are gathered together.'—Hewitt). One of the three principal divisions of the Delawares the others being the Unami and Unalachtigo, from whom their dialect differed so much that they have frequently been regarded as a distinct tribe. According to Morgan they have the same three gentes as the Delawares proper, viz, Wolf (*Tookseat*), Turtle (*Pokekooungo*), and Turkey (*Pullaook*). Brinton says these were totemic designations for the three geographic divisions of the Delawares and had no reference to gentes (see *Delaware*). However this may be, the Wolf has commonly been regarded as the totem of the Munsee, who have frequently been called the Wolf tribe of the Delawares.

The Munsee originally occupied the headwaters of Delaware r. in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, extending s. to Lehigh r., and also held the w. bank of the Hudson from the Catskill mts. nearly to the New Jersey line. They had the Mahican and Wappinger on the N. and E., and the Delawares on the s. and S. E., and were regarded as the protecting barrier between the latter tribe and the Iroquois. Their council village was Minisink, probably in Sussex co., N.J. According to Ruttenber they were divided into the Minisink, Waoranec, Warranawonkong, Mamekoting, Wawarsink, and Catskill. The Minisink formed the principal division of the Munsee, and the two names have often been confounded. The bands along the Hudson were prominent in the early history of New York, but, as white settlements increased, most of them joined their relatives on the Delaware. In 1756 those remaining in New York were placed upon lands in Schoharie co. and were incorporated with the Mohawk. By a fraudulent treaty, known as the "Walking Purchase," the main body of the Munsee was forced to remove from the Delaware about the year 1740, and settled at Wyalusing on the Susquehanna on lands assigned them by the Iroquois. Soon after this they removed to Alleghany r., Pa., where some of them had settled as early as 1724. The Moravian missionaries had already begun their work among them (see *Missions; Moravians*), and a considerable number under their teaching drew off from the tribe and became a separate organization. The others moved w. with the Delawares into Indiana, where most of them were incorporated with that tribe, while others joined the Chippewa, Shawnee, and other tribes, so that the Munsee practically ceased to exist as an organized body. Many removed to Canada and settled near their relatives, the Moravian Indians.

On account of the connection of the Munsee with other tribes, it is impossible to estimate their numbers at any period. In 1765 those on the Susquehanna were about 750. In 1843 those in the United States were chiefly with the Delawares in Kansas, and numbered about 200, while others were with the Shawnee and Stockbridges, besides those in Canada. In 1885 the only Munsee officially recognized in the United States were living with a band of Chippewa in Franklin co., Kans., both together numbering only 72. The two bands were united in 1859, and others are incorporated with the Cherokee in Oklahoma, having joined them about 1868. These Munsee were more commonly known in recent years as

"Christians." In Canada the band of Munsee settled with the Chippewa on Thames r., in Caradoc tp., Middlesex co., Ontario, numbered 119 in 1886, while the Moravians, who are mainly Munsee, living near them in Orford township, Kent co., numbered 275 in 1884. According to the Indian Affairs Dept. Rep. for 1911, the Moravians of the Thames numbered 335 persons, and the "Munsees of the Thames" numbered 112. There are also a few with the Stockbridges at Green Bay agency, Wis.

The Munsee have been parties to the following treaties with the United States: Treaty of Fort Industry, O., July 4, 1805, with the Ottawa, Wyandot, and other tribes. Appendix to the Menominee treaty with the United States at Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 27, 1832, by the Stockbridges, Munsee, Brothertons, and others. Treaty of Stockbridge, Wis., Sept. 3, 1839, by Stockbridges and Munsee. Treaty of Stockbridge, Wis., Feb. 5, 1856, amending treaty of Sept. 3, 1839. Treaty at Sac and Fox agency, Kans. July 16, 1859, in connection with certain Chippewa. (J. M.)

Humenthí.—Gatschet, Shawnee MS., B. A. E. 1882 (Shawnee name; pl. Humenthigi, from *mĕnethí*, 'island'). **Mantuas.**—Authority of 1840 quoted by Jones, Ojebway Inds., 121, 1861. **Mincees.**—Winfield, Hudson Co., 8, 1874. **Minci.**—Morgan, League Iroq., map, 1851. **Minissi.**—Barton, New Views, app., 2, 1798. **Minseys.**—Heckewelder in Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., n. s., IV, 368, 1834. **Minsimini.**—Walam Olum (1833) in Brinton Lenape Leg., 214, 1885. **Minsis.**—Stuyvesant (1660) quoted by Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 140, 1872. **Moncey.**—Writer of 1842 in Day, Penn., 640, 1843. **Monsays.**—Croghan (1765) in Monthly Am. Jour. Geol., 271, 1831. **Monsees.**—Barton, New Views, xxvii, 1797. **Monseys.**—Ft. Johnson conference (1756) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 178, 1856. **Monsi.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 367, 1816. **Monsies.**—German Flats Conference (1770) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VIII, 243, 1857. **Monsys.**—Loskiel, Hist. Mission United Breth., pt. 3, 119, 1794. **Monthees.**—Aupaumut (1791) in Brinton, Lenape Leg., 45, 1885. **Montheys.**—Brinton, Lenape Leg., 36, 1885. **Munceys.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 495, 1855. **Muncies.**—Writer of 1782 in Butterfield, Washington-Irvine Corr., 377, 1882. **Muncy.**—Rupp, West. Pa., 178, 1846. **Munsays.**—Hutchins (1778) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 714, 1857. **Munsees.**—Trader (1778) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 561, 1853. **Mun-see-wuk.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 289, 1871. **Munses.**—Croghan (1765) in Rupp, West Pa., app., 173, 1846. **Munsey.**—Easton Conference (1757) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 285, 1856. **Munseyis.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 367, 1816. **Munsi.**—Barton, New Views, x, 1798. **Munsies.**—Croghan (1768) in Rupp, West. Pa., app., 181, 1846. **Munsy.**—Smith, Bouquet Exped., 89, 1766. **Nunseys.**—Delaware treaty (1765) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 741, 1856 (misprint). **Ptuksit.**—Brinton, Lenape Leg., 39, 1885 ('Round foot', referring to the Wolf; the totemic designation of the Munsee). **Took'-seat.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 172, 1878 ('Wolf', one of the three Delaware gentes; according to Brinton these divisions are *not* gentes). **Wemintheew.**—Aupaumut (1791) in Brinton, Lenape Leg., 20, 1885 Mahican name). **Wolf tribe of the Delawares.**—The Munsee have frequently been so called.

Mushkoniatawee. A Montagnais village on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec.—Stearns, Labrador, 271, 1884.

Muskeg (Chippewa, *mŭskig;* Kickapoo, *maskyägi*, 'grassy bog.'—W.J.). Low, wet land; a quagmire, marsh, swamp, the equivalent of savanne in Canadian French. A word much used in parts of Ontario, W. and N. W. Canada, and the adjoining regions of the United States; spelled also *maskeg*. In the N. W. *muskeg* is the usual form. (A. F. C.)

Muskwaro. A former Montagnais rendezvous and mission station on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite Anticosti id. The Indians deserted it in recent years for Romaine.

Mashquaro.—McLean, Hudson Bay, II, 53, 1849. **Maskouaro.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 180, 1863. **Masquarro.**—Ibid., 26. **Muskwaro.**—Can. Geographic Bd., 92, 1911. **Musquahanos.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1880, 313, 1881 (applied to the band there; misprint?). **Musquarro.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 133, 1863.

Muskwoikakenut (*Mus-kwoi-ká-ke-nut*, 'He shoots bears with arrows'). A Cree band so called after its chief, living in 1856 in the vicinity of Ft. de Prairie, Saskatchewan.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 237, 1862.

Muskwoikauepawit (*Mus-kwoi-káu-e-pá-wit*, 'standing bear'). A Cree band, so called after its chief, living in 1856 about Ft. de Prairie, Saskatchewan.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 237, 1862.

Musquash. A name for the muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*), used in Canada and N. and W. portions of the United States. In early writings on Virginia the forms *mussascus* and *musquassus* (Capt. John Smith, 1616), *muscassus* (Hakluyt, 1609), and others occur. Cognate words in other Algonquian dialects are the Abnaki *muskwessu*, and the Chippewa *miskwasi*, signifying 'it is red,' which was therefore the original signification of the Virginian name whereof Smith's word is a corruption, and referred to the reddish colour of the animal. (A. F. C.)

Musqueam. A Cowichan tribe occupying the N. porton of the Fraser delta, Brit. Col.; pop. 98 in 1911. Male is their village.

Miskwiam.—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs., Brit. Col., 119B, 1884. **Misqueam.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1880, 316, 1881. **Musqueam.**—Ibid., 1901, pt. II, 158. **Musqueeam.**—Ibid., 1877, LI. **Musqueom.**—Ibid., 1902, 72. **Qmɛ' çkoyim.**—Boas in 64th Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894. **Qmuskī'ɛm.**—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902.

Mussundummo ('water snake')—Tanner, Narr., 314, 1830). Given as one of the totems among the Ottawa and Chippewa. It may be an Ottawa totem, as it is not mentioned by Morgan or Warren.

Mustoo. A name given by Dawson to a supposed town on Hippa id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., but in reality the word is a corruption of Nastó, the Haida name for Hippa id., on which there were several towns See *Atanus, Gatga-inans, Sulu-stins.* (J.R.S.)

Muswasipi (cognate with Chippewa *Moswasibĭ*, 'moose river.'—W.J.). The name of one of the divisions of the Upeshipow, an Algonquian tribe of Ungava, living in 1770 on Moose r., N. Ontario.—Richardson, Arctic Exped., II, 38, 1851.

Mutsiks (*Mŭt'-sĭks*, 'braves'). A society of the Ikunuhkahtsi, or All Comrades, in the Piegan tribe; it consists of tried warriors.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

Myeengun (*Ma·ĭ·ngŭn*, 'wolf'). A gens of the Chippewa, q. v.

Mah-een-gun.—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885. **Ma'-ingan.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882. **Ma·ĭ·ngạn.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **My-een'-gun.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877.

Mythology. The mythology of the North American Indians embraces the vast and complex body of their opinions regarding the genesis, the functions, the history and the destiny not only of themselves but also of every subjective and of every objective phenomenon, principle, or thing of their past or present environment which in any marked manner had affected their welfare.

Among savage tribal men a myth is primarily and essentially an account of the genesis, the functions, the history, and the destiny of a humanized fictitious male or female personage or being who is a personification of some body, principle, or phenomenon of nature, or of a faculty or function of the mind, and who performs his or her functions by imputed inherent *orenda*, or magic power, and by whose being and activities the inchoate reasoning of such men sought to explain the existence and the operations of the bodies and the principles of nature. Such a being or personage might and did personify a rock, a tree, a river, a plant, the earth, the night, the storm, the summer, the winter, a star, a dream, a thought, an action, or a series of actions, or the ancient or prototype of an animal or a bird. Later, such a being, always humanized in form and mind, may, by his assumed absolute and mysterious control of the thing or phenomenon personified, become a hero or a god to men, through his relations with them—relations which are in fact the action and interaction of men with the things of their environments. A mythology is composed of a body of such myths and fragments thereof. But of course no myth that has come down to the present time is simple. Myths and parts of myths have necessarily been employed to define and explain other myths or other and new phenomena, and the way from the first to the last is long and often broken. Vestigial myths, myths whose meaning or symbolism has from any cause whatsoever become obscured or entirely lost, constitute a great part of folk-lore, and such myths are also called folk-tales.

A study of the lexic derivation of the terms "myth" and "mythology" will not lead to a satisfactory definition and interpretation of what is denoted by either term, for the genesis of the things so named was not understood when they received these appellations. In its broadest sense, *mythos* in Greek denoted whatever was uttered by the mouth of man—a saying, a legend, a story of something as understood by the narrator, a word. But in Attic Greek it denoted also any prehistoric story of the Greeks, and these were chiefly stories of gods and heroes, which were, though this fact was unknown to the Greeks themselves, phenomena of nature. And when the term received this specific meaning it fell into discredit, because the origin and true character of myths not being understood, these prehistoric stories, by the advance in knowledge, came into disrepute among the Greeks themselves, and, after the rise of Christianity, they were condemned as the wicked fables of a false religion. Hence, in popular usage, and quite apart from the study of mythology, the term "myth" denotes what is in fact nonexistent—a nothing with a name, a story without a basis of fact—"a nonentity of which an entity is affirmed, a nothing which is said to be something." Besides *mythos* in Greek, *logos*, signifying 'word,' was employed origin-

ally with approximately the same meaning in ordinary speech at the time of Homer, who sometimes used them interchangeably. But strictly speaking, there was a difference from the beginning which, by the need for precision in diction, finally led to a wide divergence in the signification of the two terms. *Logos*, derived from *legein*, 'to gather,' was seldom used by Homer to denote 'a saying, a speaking, or a signification,' but to denote usually 'a gathering,' or, strictly, 'a telling, casting up, or counting. In time, this term came to mean not only the inward constitution but the outward form of thought, and finally to denote exact thinking or reason—not only the reason in man, but the reason in the universe—the Divine Logos, the Volition of God, the Son of God, God Himself. It is so employed in the opening lines of the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John. Such is a brief outline of the uses of the two terms which in their primal signification formed the term "mythology," from which but little can be gathered as to what constitutes a myth.

Up to a certain point, there is substantial agreement among students in the use of the term myth. But this means but little. To the question, What is the nature and origin of a myth? wholly different replies, perplexing in number, are given, and for this reason the study of mythology, of a definite body of myths, has not yet become a science. By careful study of adequate materials a clue to the meaning and significance of myths may be found in the apprehension—vague in the beginning, increasingly definite as the study progresses—that all these things, these tales, these gods, although so diverse, arise from one simple though common basis or motive.

Every body, element, or phenomenon of nature, whether subjective or objective, has its myth or story to account for its origin, history and manner of action. Portions of these myths, especially those concerning the most striking objects of an environment, are woven together by some master mind into a cycle of myths, and a myth of the beginnings, a genesis, or creation, story is thus developed. The horns and the cloven feet of the deer, the stripes of the chipmunk's back, the tail of the beaver, the flat nose of the otter, the rattles of the snake, the tides of rivers, the earthquake, the meteor, the aurora borealis; in short, every phenomenon that fixed the attention required and received an explanation which, being conventional, satisfied the common-sense of the community, and which, later, owing to its imputation of apparently impossible attributes to fictitious personages to account for the operations of nature, became, by the growing knowledge of man, a myth.

A myth is of interest from three view-points, namely, (1) as a literary product embodying a wondrous story of things and personages; (2) for the character of the matter it contains as expressive of human thought and the interpretation of human experience, and (3) for the purpose of comparison with the myths of alien or of cognate peoples and for the data it contains relating to the customs, arts, and archæology of the people among whom it exists.

With the available data, it is as yet impossible to define with satisfactory clearness all the objective realities of the personal agencies or men-beings of the American Indian myths. In Indian thought these personages are constantly associated in function, and sometimes they exercise derivative powers or are joined in mysterious kinship groups, always combining the symbolism of personified objective phenomena with imputed life, mind, and volition, and with the exercise of attributed *orenda*, or magic power, of diverse function and potency. Moreover, the size and the muscular power of the objective reality personified have little, if any, relation to the strength of the *orenda* exercised by the man-being.

To explain in part the multiform phenomena of different and successive environments, the philosophic ancestors of the Indians of to-day subconsciously imputed mind and immortal life to every object and phenomenon in nature, and to nearly every faculty and affection of the human mind and body. Concomitantly with this endowment of lifeless things with life and mind was the additional endowment with *orenda*, which differed in strength and function with the individual. These dogmas underlie the mythology and religion of all the Indians, as they supplied to the latter's inchoate reasoning satisfactory explanations of the phenomena of nature—life and death, dreams and disease, floral and faunal growth and reproduction, light and darkness, cold and heat, winter and summer, rain and snow, frost and ice, wind and storm. The term "animism" has been applied by some to this doctrine of the possession of immortal life and mind by lifeless and mindless things, but with an insufficient definition of the objective for which

it stands. The uses and definitions of this term are now so numerous and contradictory that the critical student cannot afford to employ it without an exact objective definition. Primarily, animism, or the imputation of life to lifeless things, was selected to express what was considered the sole essential characteristic basis of the complex institutions called mythology and religion. But if the ascription of life to lifeless things is animism, then it becomes of fundamental importance to know exactly what kind of life is thus ascribed. If there is one difference between things which should be carefully distinguished, it is that between the alleged ghosts of dead human beings and those other alleged spiritual beings which never have been real human beings—the animal and the primal spirits. Does animism denote the ascription of only one or of all these three classes of spirits? Definite explanation is here lacking. So, as a key to the satisfactory interpretation of what constitutes mythology and religion, animism as heretofore defined has failed to meet the criticism of such scholars as Spencer, Max Müller, and Brinton, and so has fallen into that long category of equivocal words of which fetishism, shamanism, solarism, ancestor-worship, personification, and totemism are other members. Every one of these terms, as commonly employed, denotes some important phase or element in religion or mythology which, variously defined by different students, does not, however, form the characteristic basis of mythology and religion.

The great apostle of ancestor-worship, Lippert, makes animism a mere subdivision of the worship of ancestral spirits, or ghosts. But Gruppe, adding to the confusion of ideas, makes animism synonymous with fetishism, and describes a fetish as the tenement of a disembodied human spirit or ghost, and erroneously holds that fetishism is the result of a widely prevalent belief in the power of the human ghost to take possession of any object whatsoever, to leave its ordinary dwelling, the remains of the human body, to enter some other object, such as the sky, the sun, the moon, the earth, a star, or what not. Even the chief gods of Greece, Rome and India are by some regarded as fetishes developed through the exaltation of ancestral ghosts to this state. Their cult is regarded as a development of fetishism, which is an outgrowth of animism, which is, in turn, a development of ancestor-worship. To add to this array of conflicting definitions, Max Müller declares that fetishism is really the "very last stage in the downward course of religion." Gruppe further holds that when a sky fetish or a star fetish becomes a totem, then the idea of "sons of heaven" or "children of the sun," is developed in the human mind, and so, according to this doctrine, every religion, ancient and modern, may be explained by animism, fetishism, and totemism. Moved by this array of conflicting definitions, Max Müller declares that, to secure clear thinking and sober reasoning, these three terms should be entirely discarded, or, if used, then let animism be defined as a belief in the worship of ancestral spirits, whence arises in the mind the simplest and most primitive ideas of immortality; let fetishism be defined as a worship of chance objects having miraculous powers; and, finally, let totemism be defined as the custom of choosing some emblem as the family or tribal mark to which worship is paid and which is regarded as the human or superhuman ancestor. Müller has failed to grasp the facts clearly, for no one of these excludes the others.

Stahl (1737), adopting and developing into modern scientific form the classical theory of the identity of life and soul, employed the term "animism" to designate this doctrine.

Tylor (1871), adopting the term "animism" from Stahl, defines it as "the belief in spiritual beings," and as "the deep-lying doctrine of spiritual beings, which embodies the very essence of spiritualistic as opposed to materialistic philosophy"; and, finally, he says, "animism is, in fact, the groundwork of the philosophy of religion, from that of savages up to that of civilized man." He further makes the belief in spiritual beings "the minimum definition of religion." Hence, with Tylor, animism is broadly synonymous with religion.

But, strict definition shows that a belief in spiritual beings, as such, did not, does not, and cannot form the sole material out of which primitive thought has developed its gods and deities. To this extent, therefore, animism does not furnish the key to an accurate and valid explanation of mythology and religion.

Brinton (1896) denies that there is any special religious activity taking the form of what Tylor calls "animism," and declares that the belief that inanimate objects possess souls or spirits is common to all religions and many philosophies, and that it is not a trait characteristic of primitive faiths, but merely a sec-

ondary phenomenon of the religious sentiment. Further, he insists that "the acceptance of the doctrine of 'animism' as a sufficient explanation of early cults has led to the neglect, in English-speaking lands, of their profounder analysis."

So far as is definitely known, no support is found in the mythologies of North America for the doctrine of ancestor-worship. This doctrine seeks to show that savage men had evolved real gods from the shades of their own dead chiefs and great men. It is more than doubtful that such a thing has ever been done by man. Competent data and trained experience with the Indians of North America show that the dominant ideas of early savage thought precluded such a thing. One of the most fundamental and characteristic beliefs of savage thought is the utter helplessness of man unaided by the magic power of some favouring being against the bodies and elements of his environment. The deities, the masters and controllers—the gods of later times—differed greatly in strength of body and in the potency of the magic power exercised by them, in knowledge and in astuteness of mind; but each in his own sphere and jurisdiction was generally supreme and incomprehensible. Human shades, or ghosts, did not or could not attain to these godlike gifts. To change, transform, create by metamorphosis, or to govern, some body or element in nature, is at once the prerogative and the function of a master—a controller—humanly speaking, a god.

The attribution of power to do things magically, that is, to perform a function in a mysterious and incomprehensible manner, was the fundamental postulate of savage mind to account for the ability of the gods, the fictitious personages of its mythology, to perform the acts which are in fact the operations of the forces of nature. To define one such man-being or personage, the explanation, to be satisfactory, must be more than the mere statement of the imputation of life, mind, and the human form and attributes to an objective thing. There must also be stated the fact of the concomitant possession along with these of *orenda*, or magic power, differing from individual to individual in efficacy, function, and scope of action.

While linguistics may greatly aid in comprehending myths, it is nevertheless not always safe for determining the substance of the thought, the concept; and the student must eschew the habit of giving only an etymology rather than a definition of the things having the names of the mythical persons, which may be the subject of investigation. Etymology may aid, but without corroborative testimony it may mislead.

Many are the causes which bring about the decline and disintegration of a myth or a cycle of myths of a definite people. The migration or violent disruption of the people, the attrition or the superposition of diverse alien cultures, or the change or reformation of the religion of the people based on a recasting of opinions and like causes, all tend to the decline and dismemberment and the final loss of a myth or a mythology.

All tribes of common blood and speech are bound together by a common mythology and by a religion founded on the teachings of that mythology. These doctrines deal with a vast body of all kinds of knowledge, arts, institutions, and customs. It is the creed of such a people that all their knowledge and wisdom, all their rites and ceremonies, and all that they possess and all that they are socially and politically, have come to them through direct revelation from their gods, through the benefi-cence of the rulers of the bodies and elements of their environment.

The social and political bonds of every known tribe are founded esentially on real or fictitious blood kinship, and the religious bonds that hold a people to its gods are founded on faith in the truth of the teachings of their myths. No stronger bonds than these are known to savage men. The disruption fo these, by whatever cause, results in the destruction of the people.

The constant struggle of man with his physical environment to secure welfare was a warfare against elements ever definitely and vividly personified and humanized by him, thus unconsciously making his surroundings quite unreal, though felt to be real; and his struggle with his environment was a ceaseless strife with animals and plants and trees in like manner ever mythically personified and humanized by him; and, finally, his tireless struggle with other men for supremacy and welfare was therefore typical, not only fundamentally and practically, but also mythically and ideally; and so this never-ceasing struggle was an abiding, all-pervading, all-transforming theme of his thoughts, and an ever-impending, ever-absorbing business of his life, suffered and impelled by his ceaseless yearning for welfare.

An environment would have been regarded by savage men very differently from what it would be by the cultured mind of to-day. To the former, the bodies and elements composing it were regarded as beings, indeed as man-beings, and the operations of nature were ascribed to the action of the diverse magic powers, or *orendas*, exercised by these beings rather than to the forces of nature; so that the action and interaction of the bodies and elemental principles of nature were regarded as the result of the working of numberless beings through their *orendas*. Among most known tribes in North America the earth is regarded as a humanized being in person and form, every particle of whose body is living substance and potent with the quickening power of life, which is bestowed on all who feed upon her. They that feed upon her are the plants and the trees, who are indeed beings living and having a being because they receive life substance from the earth, hence they are like the primal beings endowed with mind and volition, to whom prayer may be offered, since they rule and dispose in their several jurisdictions unless they are overcome by some more powerful *orenda*. Now, a prayer is psychologically the expression of the fact that the petitioner in need is unable to secure what is required for the welfare, or in distress to prevent what will result in the ill-fare, of himself or his kind. The substance of the prayer merely tells in what direction or in what respect this inability exists. In turn, the animals and men live on the products of the trees and plants, by which means they renew life and gain the quickening power of life, indirectly from the earth-mother, and thus by a metaphor they are said to have come up out of the earth. As the giver of life, the earth is regarded affectionately and is called Mother, but as the taker of life and the devourer of their dead bodies, she is regarded as wicked and a cannibal.

In the science of opinions, mythology is found to be a fruitful field in which to gather data regarding the origin and growth of human concepts relating to man and the world around him. A study of the birth and evolution of the concepts of the human mind indicates clearly that the beginnings of conventional forms and ideas and their variations along the lines of their development are almost never quite so simple, or rather quite so direct, as they may seem—are seldom, even in the beginning, the direct product of the environmental resource and exigency acting together so immediately and so exclusively of mental agency as students are apt to assume. As a rule they are rather the product of these things—these factors and conditions of environment acting very indirectly and sometimes very subtly and complexly—through the condition of mind wrought by long-continued life and experience therein, or, again, acting through the state of mind borne over from one environment to another. It is the part of wisdom to be more cautious in deriving ideas and concepts, arts, or even technical forms of a people too instantly, too directly, from the environing natural objects or elements they may simulate or resemble. The motive, if not for the choice, at least for the persistency, of a given mode of a concept in relation to any objective factor is always a psychical reason, not a mere first-hand influence of environment or of accident in the popular sense of this term. This disposition of the "mere accident" or "chance" hypothesis of origins dispels many perplexities in the formation of exact judgment concerning comparative data, in the identifications of cognate forms and concepts among widely separated peoples; for instance, in the drawing of sound inferences particularly regarding their common or generic, specific or exceptional, origin and growth, as shown by the data in question.

As it is evident that independent processes and diverse factors combined cannot be alike in every particular in widely separated parts of the world, there is found a means for determining, through minute differences in similarity, rather than through general similarities alone, howsoever striking they may appear, whether such forms are related, whether or not they have a common genesis whence they have inherited aught in common. Hence caution makes it incumbent on students to beware of the alluring fallacy lurking in the frequently repeated epigram that "human nature is everywhere the same." The nature of men differs widely from differences of origin, from differences of history, from differences of education, and from differences of environment. Hence, to produce the same human nature everywhere, these factors must everywhere be the same. The environments of no two peoples are ever precisely the same, and so the two differ in their character, in their activities, and in their beliefs.

To the primitive inchoate thought of the North American Indian all the bodies and ele-

ments of his subjective and objective environment were humanized beings—man-beings, or beings that were persons, that were man in form and attributes and endowed with immortal life (not souls in the modern acceptation of this term), with omniscience, and with potent magic power in their several jurisdictions. These beings were formed in the image of man, because man was the highest type of being known to himself and because of his subjective method of thought, which imputed to outside things, objective realities, his own form and attributes. He could conceive of nature in no other way. They sometimes, however, had the power of instant change or transmigration into any desired object through the exercise of peculiar magic power.

The world of the savage was indeed of small extent, being confined by his boundless ignorance to the countries bordering on his own, a little, if any, beyond his horizon. Beyond, this he knew nothing of the world, nothing of its extent or structure. This fact is important and easily verified, and this knowledge aids in fully appreciating the teachings of the philosophy of savage men. Around and through this limited region travelled the sun, the moon, the stars, the winds, the meteors, and the fire dragons of the night, and the fitful auroral cherubim of the north. All these were, to him, man-beings. All trees and plants—the sturdy oak, the tall pine, and the wild parsnip—were such beings rooted to the earth by the mighty spell of some potent wizard, and so, unlike the deer, they do not ordinarily travel from place to place. In like manner, hills and mountains and the waters of the earth may sometimes be thus spell-bound by the potency of some enchantment. Earthquakes are sometimes caused by mountains which, held in pitiless thralldom by the *orenda* of some mighty sorcerer, struggle in agony to be freed. And even the least of these are reputed to be potent in the exercise of magic power. But rivers run and rills and brooks leap and bound over the land, yet even these in the ripeness of time, may be gripped to silence by the mighty magic power of the god of winter.

Among all peoples and in all times and in all planes of culture there were persons whose opinions were orthodox, and there were also persons whose opinions were heterodox, and were therefore a constant protest against the common opinions, the common-sense of the community; these were the agnostics of the ages, the prophets of change and reformation.

Every ethnical body of myths of the North American Indians forms a circumstantial narration of the origin of the world of the myth-makers and of all things and creatures therein. From these narratives it is learned that a world, earlier than the present, situated usually above the visible sky, existed from the beginning of time, in which dwelt the first or prototypal personages who, having the form and the attributes of man, are herein called man-beings. Each of these man-beings possessed a magic power peculiar to himself or herself, by which he or she, was later enabled to perform his or her functions after the metamorphosis of all things. The life and manner of living of the Indians to-day is patterned after that of these man-beings in their first estate. They were the prototypes of the things which are now on this earth.

This elder world is introduced in a state of peace and harmony. In the ripeness of time, unrest and discord arose among these first beings, because the minds of all, except a very small number, becoming abnormal, were changed, and the former state of tranquillity was soon succeeded by a complete metamorphosis of all things and beings, or was followed by commotion, collision, and strife. The transformed things, prototypes, were banished from the sky-land to this world, whereupon it acquired its present appearance and became peopled by all that is upon it—man, animals, trees, and plants, who formerly were man-beings. In some cosmologies man is brought upon the scene later and in a peculiar manner. Each man-being became transformed into what his or her attributes required, what his primal and unchangeable nature demanded, and then he or she became in body what he had been, in a disguised body, before the transformation. But those man-beings whose minds did not change by becoming abnormal, remained there in the sky-land—separate, peculiar, and immortal. Indeed they are but shadowy figures passing into the shoreless sea of oblivion.

Among the tribes of North American Indians there is a striking similarity in their cycles of genesis myths, in that they treat of several regions or worlds. Sometimes around and above the mid-world, the habitat of the myth, are placed a group of worlds—one at the east, one at the south, one at the west,

one at the north, one above, and one below—which, with the midworld, number seven in all. Even each of the principal colours is assigned to its appropriate world. Hence, to the primitive mind, the cosmos (if the term be allowed here) was a universe of man-beings whose activities constituted the operations of nature. To it nothing was what it is to scientific thought. Indeed, it was a world wholly artificial and fanciful. It was the product of the fancy of savage and inchoate thinking, of the common sense of savage thought.

So far as is definitely known, the various systems of mythology in North America differ much in detail one from another, superficially, giving them the aspect of fundamental difference of origin and growth; but a careful study of them discloses the fact that they accord with all great bodies of mythology in a principle which underlies all, namely, the principle of change, transmigration, or metamorphosis of things, through the exercise of *orenda*, or magic power, from one state, condition, or form, to another. By this means things have become what they now are. Strictly, then, creation of something from nothing has no place in them. In these mythologies, purporting to be philosophies, of course, no knowledge of the real changes which have affected the environing world is to be sought; but it is equally true that in them are embedded, like rare fossils, and precious gems, many most important facts regarding the history of the human mind.

For a definite people in a definite plane of culture, the myths and the concomitant beliefs resting on them, of their neighbours, are not usually true, since the personages and the events narrated in them have an aspect and an expression quite different from their own, although they may in the last analysis, express fundamentally identical things—may in fact spring from identical motives.

Among the Iroquois and the eastern Algonquian tribes, the Thunder people, human in form and mind and usually four in number, are most important and staunch friends of man. But in the Lake region, the N. W. coast to Alaska, and in the northern drainage of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, this conception is replaced by that of the Thunderbird.

Among the Algonquian and the Iroquoian tribes the myths regarding the so-called fire-dragon are at once striking and important. Now, the fire-dragon is in fact the personification of the meteor. Flying through the air among the stars, the larger meteors appear against some midnight sky like fiery reptiles sheathed in lambent flames. It is believed of them that they fly from one lake or deep river to another, in the bottom of which they are bound by enchantment to dwell, for should they be permitted to remain on the land they would set the world on fire. The Iroquois applied their name for the fire-dragon, 'light-thrower,' to the lion when first seen, thus indicating their conception of the fierceness of the fire-dragon. The Ottawa and Chippewa *missibizi*, or *missibizhu*, literally 'great lynx,' is their name for this mythic being. The horned serpent does not belong here, but the misnamed tigers of the Peoria and other Algonquian tribes do. Among the Iroquois it was the deeds of the fire-dragon that hastened the occasion for the metamorphosis of the primal beings.

As early as 1868 Brinton called attention to the curious circumstance that in the mythology of those Eskimo who had had no contact with European travellers, there were no changes or transformations of the world affecting the aspect and character of the earth. In this statement he is followed by Boas (1904), who also claims that the animal myth proper did not belong originally to Eskimo mythology, although there are now in this mythology some animal myths and weird tales and accounts regarding monsters and vampire ghosts and the thaumaturgic deeds of shamans and wizards. This is in strong contrast with the content of the mythologies of the Indian tribes that have been studied.

In its general aspects the mythology of the North American Indians has been instructively and profitably discussed by several American anthropologists, who have greatly advanced the study and knowledge of the subject. Among these are Powell, Brinton, Boas, Curtin, Fletcher, Matthews, Cushing, Fewkes, and Dixon.

Powell treated the subject from the philosophical and evolutional point of view, and sought to establish successive stages in the development of the mythological thought or concept, making them imputation, personification and deification; and the product he divided into four stages from the character of the dominant gods in each, namely, (1) *hecastotheism*, wherein everything has life, personality, volition, and design, and the wondrous attributes of man; (2) *zötheism*, wherein

life is not attributed indiscriminately to lifeless things, the attributes of man are imputed to the animals and no line of demarcation is drawn between man and beast, and all facts and phenomena of nature are explained in the mystic history of these zoömorphic gods; (3) *physitheism*, wherein a wide difference is recognized between man and the animals, the powers and phenomena of nature are personified, and the gods are anthropomorphic; and (4) *psychotheism*, wherein mental attributes and moral and social characteristics with which are associated the powers of nature are personified and deified, and there arise gods of war, of love, of revelry, plenty and fortune. This last stage, by processes of mental integration, passes into monotheism on the one hand and into pantheism on the other. It is found that these four stages are not thus successive, but that they may and do overlap, and that it is best perhaps to call them phases rather than stages of growth, in that they may exist side by side.

Brinton learnedly calls attention to the distinctively native American character of the large body of myths and tales rehearsed among the American aborigines. His studies include also much etymological analysis of mythical and legendary names, which is unfortunately largely inaccurate, analysis being apparently made to accord with a preconceived idea of what it should disclose. This vitiates a large part of his otherwise excellent identifications of the objective realities of the agents found in the mythology. He also treats in his instructive style the various cults of the demiurge, or the culture-hero or hero-god; but it must be borne in mind that here the so-called hero-god is not solely or even chiefly such in character. In discussing the hero-myths of the N. W. Pacific Coast tribes, Boas points out the fact that the culture-hero of that area was not always prompted by altruistic motives in "giving the world its present shape and man his arts." The hero is credited with failures as well as with successes, and in character is an "egotist pure and simple." On the other hand, Boas finds in the life and character of the Algonquian Nanabozho (q. v.) altruistic motives dominant. This tendency to displace the egotistic motives of the primitive transformer with pre-eminently altruistic ones is strongly marked in the character of the Iroquoian Tharonhiawagon a parallel if not cognate conception with that of the Algonquian Nanabozho. As showing a transitional stage on the way to altruism, Boas states that the transformer among the Kwakiutl brings about the changes for the benefit of a friend and not for himself. While there are some Algonquian myths in which Nanabozho appears as a trickster and teller of falsehoods, among the Iroquois the trickster and buffoon has been developed alongside that of the demi-urge, and is sometimes reputed to be the brother of death. The mink, the wolverine, the bluejay, the raven, and the coyote are represented as tricksters in the myths of many of the tribes of the Pacific slope and N. W. coast. (J.N.B.H.)

Naaik (*N'a'iEk*, or *N'ē'iEk*, 'the bear-berry'). A village of the Nicola band of Ntlakyapamuk near Nicola r., 39 m. above Spence Bridge, Brit. Col.; pop. 141 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Na-ai-ik.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **N'a'iEk.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900. **N'ē'iEk**—Ibid. **Ni-ack.**—Can., Ind. Aff. 1884, 189, 1885.

Naalgus-hadai (*Naᵏa'lgAsxā'da-i*, 'dark-house people'). A subdivision of the Yadus, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Naas-Glee. Given as a Chimmesyan village at the headwaters of Skeena r., N. Brit. Col.—Downie in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XXXI, 253, 1861.

Nabisippi. See *Napisibi*.

Nachvak. An Eskimo missionary station of the Moravians in Labrador, 110 miles south of cape Chidley.—Duckworth in Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc., X, 288, 1900.

Naden-hadai (*Nē'dAn xā'da-i*, 'Naden river people'). A subdivision of the Koetas, a family of the Raven clan of the Haida. Unlike the rest of the family this subdivision remained on Queen Charlotte ids. and settled on Naden r.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Nadowa. A name, expressing utter detestation, applied by various Algonquian tribes to a number of their neighbouring and most inveterate enemies. Its use was not limited to the tribes of a single linguistic stock, the historical references showing that it was applied in some instances, in a modified form, to Eskimo, Siouan, and Iroquoian peoples. For synonyms see *Eskimo*, *Iroquois* and *Nottoway*.

The etymology of the term is in doubt. The analysis proposed by Gerard (Am. An-

throp., VI, 319, 326, 1904), namely, 'he goes to seek flesh to eat,' while grammatically permissible, is historically improbable, being too general. In N. United States the original application of the word appears to have been to various small, dark-coloured, poisonous rattlesnakes, inhabiting the lake and prairie regions, such as the *Crotalophorus tergeminus* (*Sistrurus catenatus*), and possibly to *C. kirtlandi*, the black massasauga. Cuoq gives as the meaning of the term *natowe*, a "kind of large serpent formerly quite common in the neighbourhood of Michillimakina, i. e., Mackinac, the flesh of which the Indians ate; the Algonkin and all nations of the Algonquian tongue give this name to the Iroquois and to tribes of the Iroquoian stock." The Menominee (Hoffman) apply the term to the massasauga rattlesnake, and the Chippewa, (Tanner) to a "thick, short rattlesnake." In Tanner's list of Ottawa tribal names are found *Nautowaig*, *Naudoways*, 'rattlesnakes,' and *Matchenawtoways*, 'bad Naudoways,' and in a footnote to the word *Anego*, 'ant,' it is stated that these same Naudoway Indians relate a fable of an old man and an old woman to the effect that these two watched an ant-hill until the ants therein became transformed into white men, and the eggs which these ants were carrying in their mouths were transformed into bales of merchandise. But in none of these references are the people so named thereby defined in such manner that without other information they may be recognized by other nomenclature.

The word "Sioux" is itself an abbreviation of the diminutive of this term, namely, *Nadowe-is-iw*, literally 'he is a small massasauga rattlesnake,' the sense-giving part of the word being dropped. but signifying 'enemy,' 'enemies.' This diminutive form, with the qualifying epithet *Mascoutens*, was a name of the Iowa and the Teton. In Virginia the term, which became Anglicized into "Nottoway," was applied to an Iroquoian tribe resident there. In this locality it is probable that the name was applied originally to the rattlesnake common to this eastern region.

(J. N. B. H.)

Naenshya (*Naê'nsx·a*, 'dirty teeth'). The name of two Kwakiutl gentes, one belonging to the Koskimo, the other to the Nakomgilisala.—Boas in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1895, 329, 1897.

Nageuktormiut ('horn people'). A tribe of Eskimo who summer at the mouth of Coppermine r. and winter on Richardson r. Mackenzie dist., N.W.T.

Deer-Horn Esquimaux.—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, II, 178, 1824. **Na-gè-uk-tor-mèut.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 362, 1851. **Naggiuktop-méut.**—Petitot in Bib. Ling. et Ethnog. Am., III, xi, 1876. **Naggœ-ook-tor-mœ-oot.**—Richardson in Franklin, Second Exped., 174, 1828. **Nappa-arktok-towock.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, II, 178, 1824.

Nagus (*Nā'gAs*, 'town inhabited'). A town of the Hagi-lanas family of the Haida on an inlet on the s. w. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Nahane ('people of the west.'—A. F. C.). An Athapascan division occupying the region of British Columbia and Yukon between the Coast range and the Rocky mts., from the N. border of the Sekani, about 57° N., to that of the Kutchin tribes, about 65° N. It comprises the Tahltan and Takutine tribes forming the Tahltan division, the Titshotina and Etagottine tribes forming the Kaska division, and the Esbataottine and Abbatotine (considered by Petitot to be the same tribe), Sazeutina, Ettchaottine, Etagottine, Kraylongottine, Klokegottine, and perhaps Lakuyip and Tsetsaut. They correspond with Petitot's Montagnard group, except that he included also the Sekani. The language of the Nahane however constitutes a dialect by itself, entirely distinct from Sekani, Carrier, or Kutchin. The western divisions have been powerfully influenced by their Tlingit neighbours of Wrangell, and have adopted their clan organization with maternal descent, the potlatch customs of the coast tribes, and many words and expressions of their language. The two principal social divisions or phratries are called Raven and Wolf, and the fact that Sazeutina and Titshotina seem to signify 'Bear people' and 'Grouse people' respectively, leads Morice to suspect that these groups are really phratries or clans. The eastern Nahane have a loose paternal organization like the Sekani and other Athapascan tribes farther E. According to Morice the Nahane have suffered very heavily as a result of white contact. He estimates the entire population at about 1,000. Consult Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., VII, 517-534, 1904. See *Tahltan*.

(J. R. S.)

Dènè des Montagnes-Rocheuses.—Petitot, Dict. Dènè Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Kunânâ.**—McKay in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 38, 1895 (Tlingit name). **Montagnais.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves. 362, 1891. **Naa'-anee.**—Petitot quoted by Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 32, 1877. **Na-ai'.**—Dawson in

Geol. Surv. Can. 1887–8, 201B, 1889. **Na'ane.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 19, 1893. **Na-ané-ottiné.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **Na'an-nè.** Petitot in Bull. Soc. de Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Na'' annès.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Nah'-ane.**—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., VII, 517, 1904. **Nahanés.**—Morice in Proc. Can. Inst., 112, 1889. **Nah'anés téné.**—Morice, letter, 1890. **Nahanies.**—Dunn, Hist. Oregon, 79, 1844. **Nahanis.**—Duflot de Mofras, Explor. de l'Oregon, II, 183, 1844. **Nahan--'nè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891 **Nahannie.**—Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 261, 1863, **Nahaunies.**—Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 311, 1872. **Nah-âw'-ny.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Naϱi-an-ottiné.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **Nathannas.**—Mackenzie cited by Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., VII, 517, 1904. **Nehanes.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, map, 1882. **Nehanies.**—Anderson (1858) in Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 260, 1863. **Nehannee.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 149, 1882. **Nehannes.**—Ibid., 125, 1874. **Nehanni.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 69, 1856. **Nehaunay.**—Ross, Nehaunay MS. vocab., B. A. E. **Neháunees.**—Dall, Alaska, 429, 1870. **Nohannaies.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 821, 1826. **Nohannies.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 19, 1836. **Nohannís.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist., V, 377, 1847. **Nòhhané.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 179, 1851. **Nohhannies.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, II, 87, 1824. **Rocky Mountain Indian.**—Mackenzie, Voy., 163, 1801.

Nahawas-hadai (*Na xawa's xā'da-i*, 'watery-house people'). A subdivision of the Salendas, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida. They used to give away so much grease at their feasts that the floor of their house was said to be "muddy" with it, hence the name.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Naikun (*Nā-ikún*, 'house-point'). A semi-legendary Haida town that stood near the famous sand-spit at Graham id., B.C., which bears its name. Anciently it was occupied by several families, including the Huados, Kuna-lanas, and Stlenga-lanas, but owing to internal troubles they separated, abandoning the town. Later on the Naikunstustai settled there, and still later the Kuna-lanas returned. John Wark, in 1836-41, assigned to Naikun 5 houses and 122 inhabitants. This must have been the Kuna-lanas town. It has been long abandoned. (J. R. S.)

Naēku'n.—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Nai-koon.**—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 34B, 1880. **Nā-ikún.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905. **Nē coon.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 489, 1855. **Nēkón hādē.**—Krause, Tlinkit Indianer, 304, 1885.

Naikun-kegawai (*Nā-iku'n qē'ϱawa-i*, 'those born at Naikun'). An important family of the Raven clan of the Haida. It seems to have been a sort of aristocratic branch of the Huados, receiving its name from the old town at Naikun, or Rose spit, Queen Charlotte ids., whence the family originally came. They are still fairly numerous. After abandoning Naikun they lived a long time at cape Ball with the Huados, and moved with them to the town of Skidegate. (J. R. S.)

Ellzu cathlans-coon-hidery.—Deans, Tales from the Hidery, 15, 1899 (='noble Gahlins-kun people'). **Naē kun k'erauā'i.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 26, 1889; 12th Rep., 25, 1898. **Nā-iku'n qē'gaw-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905. **Nēkwun Kīiwē.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895.

Nain. A Moravian Eskimo mission on the E. coast of Labrador, lat. 56° 40′, begun in 1771 (Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 199, 1863; Thompson, Moravian Missions, 228, 1886). See *Missions*.

Nakalas-hadai (*Na q!ā'las xā'da-i*, 'clay-house people'). A subdivision of the Koetas, a family of the Raven clan of the Haida, living principally in Alaska.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Nakalnas-hadai (*Na-k''āl nas xā'da-i*, 'empty-house people'). Given by Boas (Fifth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 27, 1889) as a subdivision of the Yaku-lanas, a family of the Raven clan of the Haida; but in reality it is only a house-name belonging to that family.

Na k''al nas :had'ā'i.—Boas, op. cit.

Nakeduts-hadai (*Na q!ē'dAts xā'da-i*, 'people of the house that went away discouraged'). A subdivision of the Yaku-lanas, a great family of the Raven clan of the Haida; probably the name was taken from that of a house.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Nakkawinininiwak ('men of divers races'). A mixed tribe of Cree and Chippewa on Saskatchewan r.

Nakkawinininiwak.—Belcourt (*ca.* 1850) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 227, 1872. **Nakoukouhirinus.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., I, 170, 1753.

Naknahula (*Naxnā'xula*, ? 'rising above other tribes'). A gens of the Koeksotenok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897.

Nakoaktok (*Nā'q'oaqlôq*, or *Nā'k!wax̌-da^{ɛ}x^{u}*, 'ten-gens tribe'). A Kwakiutl tribe on Seymour inlet, Brit. Col., with the Gyeksem, Kwakokutl, Sisintlae, Tsitsimelekala, and Walas gentes, according to Boas. According to Dawson the winter town of these people in 1885 was in Blunden harbour, to which they had moved from an older town, Kikwistok. Their summer village was named Mapakum,

and they had a fishing station called Awuts. Pop. 104 in 1901, 90 in 1911.

Nahcoktaws.—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Nah-keoock-to.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 226, 1887. **Nah-keuch-to.**—Sproat in Can. Ind. Aff., 148, 1879. **Nah-knock-to.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, pt. I, 190, 1884. **Nahkwoch-to.**—Sproat, op. cit., 145. **Nahwahta.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Nā'k̇oartok̇.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 53, 1890. **Nakoktaws.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Nakwahtoh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Nakwakto.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 215, 1911. **Nakwartoq.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 226, 1887. **Nā'k!wax̌da^{3}x^{u}.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., V, pt. II, 322, 1902. **Nā'-kwok-to.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Nā'q'oaqtôq.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897. **Náqoartoq.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Nar-kock-tau.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Nuk wul tuh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, op. cit., 119B.

Nakomgilisala (*Naqô'mġilisala*, 'always staying in their country'). A Kwakiutl tribe which formerly lived at cape Scott, at the N. end of Vancouver id., but has since moved to Hope id., farther s. This and the Tlatlasikoala together receive the name of Nawiti from the whites. The two tribes numbered 73 in 1897. The Nakomgilisala gentes are Gyeksem and Naenshya. Pop. of Nuwitti band, 57 in 1911.

Nak̇o'mgyilisila.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 53, 1890. **Naqô'mġilisala.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897. **Naqomqilis.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 226, 1887. **Ne-kum'-ke-lis-la.**—Blenkinsop quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Nokumktesilla.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872.

Nakons-hadai (*Na qons xā'da-i*, 'great-house people'). A subdivision of the Yadus, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida, named from one of their houses. The Yadus were a part of the Stustas (q. v.).—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Nakotchokutchin. A Kutchin tribe dwelling on the lower Mackenzie r., N. of the Kawchodinneh, in lat. 68° N., lon. 133° W. Their hunting grounds are E. of the Mackenzie as far as Anderson r., and their chief game is the caribou. In former days they waged intermittent warfare against the Eskimo of Mackenzie r., with whom, however, they have always traded. Their men numbered 50 in 1866.

Bastard.—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can. for 1888, 200B, 1889. **Gens de la Grande Riviere.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Loucheux.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 261, 1824. **Mackenzie's R. Łouchioux.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Nakotcho-Kuttchin.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. de Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Nakotchǫô-ondjig-Kouttchin.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 361, 1891 (='people of the river with high banks'). **Nakotchoô-ondjig-Kuttchin.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Na-kutch-oo-un-jeek.**—Gibbs, MS. notes from Ross (='half-caste Indians'). **Nä'-kūtch-ū'-ŭn-jūk kū'tchĭn.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, 474, B. A. E.

Nakraztli ('it flowed with arrows of the enemy'). A village of the Nikozliautin at the outlet of Stuart lake, Brit. Col. Pop. 178 in 1902, 170 in 1911.

Na-ḳa-ztli.—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., 188, 1890. **Na'kraztli.**—Ibid. **Na'kraztti.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1892.

Nakuntlun. The original village of the Tsilkotin, on Nakuntlun lake at the head of Salmon r., Brit. Col., and once the most populous, but now almost deserted.

Nakoontloon.—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884. **Nakunt'lûn.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1892. **Tsoolootum.**—Gamsby in Can. Pac. Ry. Rep., 179, 1877.

Nalekuitk (*Nā'lekuîtx*). A clan of the Wikeno, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897.

Nalkitgoniash. A Micmac village or band in 1760, perhaps in Nova Scotia.—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 115, 1809.

Nama (*Nŭmä*, 'sturgeon'). A gens of the Chippewa. See *Nameuilini*.

Nă-má.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Ṇamă.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Namé.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882. **Numa.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 45, 1885.

Namabin (*Nŭmäbĭn*, 'sucker'). A gens of the Chippewa.

Nah-ma-bin.—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830 (trans. 'carp'). **Näm-a'-bin.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877 (trans. 'carp'). **Ṇamäbin.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906 (sig. 'sucker'). **Numa-bin.** Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 45, 1885 ('sucker').

Namaycush. One of the names of the lake trout (*Salmo namaycush*), Mackinaw trout, or great lake trout, called togue in Maine; from *namekus*, which in the Cree dialect of Algonquian signifies 'trout', the Chippewa word being *namegos*. *Namekus* is a diminutive of *namew*, 'fish'. The word originated in N. W. Canada. (A. F. C.)

Names and Naming. Among the Indians personal names were given and changed at the critical epochs of life, such as birth, puberty, the first war expedition, some notable feat, elevation to chieftainship, and, finally, retirement from active life was marked by the adoption of the name of one's son. In general, names may be divided into two classes: (1)

True names, corresponding to our personal names, and (2) names which answer rather to our titles and honorary appellations. The former define or indicate the social group into which a man is born, whatever honour they entail being due to the accomplishments of ancestors, while the latter mark what the individual has done himself.

There are characterictic tribal differences in names, and where a clan system existed each clan had its own set of names, distinct from those of all other clans, and, in the majority of cases, referring to the totem animal, plant, or object. At the same time there were tribes in which names apparently had nothing to do with totems, and some such names were apt to occur in clans having totemic names. Most Siouan clans and bands had names that were applied in a definite order to the boys and girls born into them. A Mohave child born out of wedlock received some ancient name, not commonly employed in the tribe. Among the interior Salish, where there were no clans, names were usually inherited in both the male and female lines for several generations, though new names were continually introduced that were taken from dreams or noteworthy events. Loskiel records that a Delaware child was often named in accordance with some dream that had come to its father. According to Ross, a father among some of the northern Athapascan tribes lost his name as soon as a male child was born and was thenceforth called after the name of his son; a Thlingchadinne changed his name after the birth of each successive child, while an unmarried man was known as the child of his favourite dog. Among the Maidu, infants might be named with reference to some incident occurring at the time of birth, but many received no names other than such general appellations as 'child,' 'baby,' or 'boy,' until they were old enough to exhibit some characteristic which suggested something appropriate. The father and mother addressed a boy all his life by his boyhood name. A girl, however, received different successive names at puberty, child-birth, and in old age. The Kiowa, being without clans, received names suggested by some passing incident or to commemorate a warlike exploit of some ancestor. Sometimes, however, they were hereditary, and in any case they were bestowed by the grandparents to the exclusion of the parents. Young men as they grew up usually assumed dream names, in obedience to visions.

The naming of a rich man's child among the coast Salish was accompanied by a great feast and distribution of property, and an invited chief publicly announced the name given. Names even originally belonging to the higher class were bestowed upon young people among the Haida and Tlingit when their relatives had potlatches, and it thus resulted that names individually acquired became in time hereditary and were added to the list of common names owned by the clan.

The second name, or title, was sometimes, as has been said, bestowed on account of some brave or meritorious action. Thus a Pawnee "was permitted to take a new name only after the performance of an act indicative of great ability or strength of character," and it was done during a public ceremonial. Among the Siouan tribes a similar custom seems to have prevailed, but among the Maidu of California entrance into the secret society took its place as a reason for the bestowal of new titles. On the N. W. coast a man adopted one of the potlatch, or sacred, names of his predecessor when he gave the mortuary feast and erected the grave post. At every subsequent potlatch he was at liberty to adopt an additional title, either one used by his predecessor or a new one commemorative of an encounter with a supernatural being or of some success in war or feast-giving. Along with his place in a secret society a Kwakiutl obtained the right to certain sacred names which had been received by the first holder of his position from the spirit patron of the society and were used only during the season of the ceremonial, like the titles employed in the fraternal and other societies of civilized life. The second name among this people also marks individual excellence rather than the attainment of a hereditary position, for the person did not succeed to the office, but had to pass through a long period of training and labour to be accepted. After a man died his name was held in abeyance for a longer or shorter period, and if it were taken from the name of some familiar object, the name of that object often had to be altered, but the tabu period was not longer than would allow the person's successor to collect his property and give the death feast, and a simple phonetic change often satisfied all scruples. Changes of this kind seem to have been carried to greater extremes by some tribes, notably the Kiowa, where, on the death of any member of a family all the others take new names, while all the terms suggesting the

name of the dead person are dropped from the language for a period of years. Among the coast Salish a single name was often used by successive chiefs for four or five generations. Among the Iroquois and cognate tribes, according to Hewitt, the official name of a chieftaincy is also the official name of the officer who may for the time being become installed in it, and the name of this chieftaincy is never changed, no matter how many persons may successively become incumbents of it. Unlike the Indians of most tribes, a Pueblo, although bearing several names, usually retained one name throughout life. In many tribes a curious custom prohibited a man from directly addressing his wife, his mother-in-law, and sometimes his father-in-law, and vice versa.

Names of men and women were usually, though not always, different. When not taken from the totem animal, they were often grandiloquent terms referring to the greatness and wealth of the bearer, or they might commemorate some special triumph of the family, while, as among the Navaho, nicknames referring to a personal characteristic were often used. The first name frequently refers to something which especially impressed the child's mother at the time of its birth. Often names were ironical and had to be interpreted in a manner directly opposite to the apparent sense. A failure to understand this, along with faulty interpretation, has brought about strange, sometimes ludicrous, misconceptions. Thus the name of a Dakota chief, translated 'Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses,' really signifies 'Young man whose very horses are feared.' Where the clan system did not flourish, as among the Salish, the name often indicated the object in nature in which a person's guardian spirit was supposed to dwell. Names for houses and canoes went by families and clans like personal names and property in general.

Names could often be loaned, pawned, or even given or thrown away outright; on the other hand, they might be adopted out of revenge without the consent of the owner. The possession of a name was everywhere jealously guarded, and it was considered discourteous or even insulting to address one directly by it. This reticence, on the part of some Indians at least, appears to have been due to the fact that every man, and every thing as well, was supposed to have a real name which so perfectly expressed his inmost nature as to be practically identical with him. This name might long remain unknown to all, even to its owner, but at some critical period in life it was confidentially revealed to him. It was largely on account of this sacred character that an Indian commonly refused to give his proper designation, or, when pressed for an answer, asked someone else to speak it. Among the Maidu it was not customary, in addressing a person, to use the name descriptive of his personal characteristics.

In modern times the problem of satisfactorily naming Indians for purposes of permanent record has been very puzzling owing to their custom of changing names and to the ignorance on the part of persons in authority of native customs and methods of reckoning descent. According to Mooney, Setimkía, 'Bear bearing down (an antagonist),' the honourable war name of a noted Kiowa chief, is mistranslated 'Stumbling Bear.' Tenepiabi, 'Bird coming into sight', has been popularly known as 'Hummingbird' since he was a prisoner in Florida in 1875, probably a mistake for 'Coming bird.' Hajo, a Creek war title signifying 'recklessly brave,' is popularly rendered 'crazy,' as in the case of Chito Hajo, leader of the Creek opposition to allotment, whose name is popularly and officially rendered 'Crazy Snake.' Even when translated correctly an Indian name often conveys an impression to a white man quite the reverse of the Indian connotation. Thus 'Stinking Saddle Blanket' (Takaibodal) might be considered an opprobious epithet, whereas it is an honorary designation, meaning that the bearer of it, a Kiowa, was on the warpath so continuously that he did not have time to take off his saddle blanket. 'Unable-to-buy,' the name of a Haida chief, instead of indicating his poverty, commemorates an occasion when a rival chief did not have enough property to purchase a copper plate he offered for sale.

In recent years the United States Office of Indian Affairs has made an effort to systematize the names of some of the Indians for the purpose of facilitating land allotments, etc. By circular issued Dec. 1, 1902, the office set forth the following principles governing the recording of Indian names on agency rolls, etc.: (1) The father's name should be the family surname; (2) the Indian name, unless too long and clumsy, should be preferred to a translation; (3) a clumsy name may be arbitrarily shortened (by one familiar with the language) without losing its identity; (4) if the use of a translation

seems necessary, or if a translation has come into such general and accepted use that it ought to be retained, that name should be written as one word.

Consult Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 1897; Cook in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1904, 423–427, 1905; Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, 1905; J. O. Dorsey in 3d Rep. B. A. E., 1884; Fletcher in Am. Anthrop., Jan. 1899; Hill-Tout (1) in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 1902, (2) in Am. Anthrop., VII, no. 4, 1905; Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, II, 1884–88; Loskiel Hist. of Missions of United Brethren, 1794; Mooney, Calendar Hist. Kiowa, 17th Rep. B. A. E., 1898; Riggs, Dakota-Eng. Dict., 1852; Sapir in Am. Anthrop., IX, no. 2, 1907; Speck, ibid.; Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, no. 4, 1900. (J. R. S.)

Nameuilini (*Nŭmäwĭnĭnĭ*, 'sturgeon man.' —W. J.) A band living N. W. of lake Superior, between Rainy lake and lake Nipigon, Ontario, about 1760. Chauvignerie says their totem was a sturgeon. They are probably the Nama gens of the Chippewa.

Kinongeouilini.—St. Pierre (1753) in Margry, Déc., VI, 644, 1886. **Nakonkirhirinous.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 23, 1744. **Namäwinini.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Nameanilieu.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853 (misprint). **Name8ilinis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1054, 1855. **Namewilinis.**—Doc. of 1736 in Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll., XVII, 246, 1906. **Sturgeon Indians.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 13, 1744.

Nanabozho. The demi-urge of the cosmological traditions of the Algonquian tribes, known among the various peoples by several unrelated names, based on some marked characteristic or dominant function of this personage. Among these names are Jamum, Kloskap (Gloskap), Manabozho, Messou, Michabo, Minabozho, Misabos, Napiw, Nenabozho, Wieska, Wisakedjak, and their dialectic variants. The etymologies proposed for these several names are most probably incorrect, wholly or in material parts.

Nanabozho is apparently the impersonation of life, the active quickening power of life—of life manifested and embodied in the myriad forms of sentient and physical nature. He is therefore reputed to possess not only the power to live, but also the correlative power of renewing his own life and of quickening and therefore of creating life in others. He impersonates life in an unlimited series of diverse personalities which represent various phases and conditions of life, and the histories of the life and acts of these separate individualities form an entire cycle of traditions and myths which, when compared one with another, are sometimes apparently contradictory and incongruous, relating, as these stories do, to the unrelated objects and subjects in nature. The conception named Nanabozho exercises the diverse functions of many persons, and he likewise suffers their pains and needs. He is this life struggling with the many forms of want, misfortune, and death that come to the bodies and beings of nature.

The true character of the concept embodied in the personality called Nanabozho has been misconceived. Horatio Hale, for example, calls the Chippewa Nanabozho a fantastic deity, declaring him to have no relation to the Iroquois Te'horo^{n}'hiawa'k'ho^{n}', whereas he is in everything but minor details identical with the Iroquoian conception embodied in the latter personality. Few, if any, of the characteristic acts and functions of the one may not safely and correctly be predicated of the other, and it is a remarkable parallel if the one is not a concept borrowed by the people of one linguistic family from the thought of the other. If independent creations, they agree in so many points that it is more than probable that the one suggested the other. Even the play of popular interpretation and etymological analysis have made like errors in the events connected with the life history of each. In the Iroquois legend the brother of Te'horo^{n}-'hiawa'k'ho^{n} is reputed to have been embodied in chert or flint, a statement based on a misconception arising from the common origin of some terms denotive of ice on the one hand and of chert on the other. A like error gave rise to the Chippewa name for chert or flint (?*miskwam*), which signifies 'ice-stone,' and the connection between *malsum*, 'wolf,' and *mă'halic*, 'a flint or chert,' also a name of Chakekenapok, the brother of Nanabozho. The confusion is that the ruler of winter, the ruler clothed in frost, ice, and snow, is identified with chert or flint, in Iroquois too, because of the identity of origin between the terms for crystal or sparkling ice and the smooth glistening surface of chert or flint.

In Potawatomi and cognate tradition Nanabozho is the eldest of male quadruplets, the beloved Chipiapoos being the second, Wabosbo the third, and Chakekenapok the fourth. They were begotten by a great primal being, who had come to earth, and were born of a reputed daughter of the children of men. Nanabozho was the professed and active friend of the human race. The mild and gentle but

unfortunate Chipiapoos became the warder of the dead, the ruler of the country of the manes, after this transformation. Wabosso ('Maker of White'), seeing the sunlight, went to the northland, where, assuming the form of a white hare, he is regarded as possessing most potent manito or orenda. Lastly, Chakekenapok, named from chert, flint, or firestone (?fire), was the impersonation originally of winter, and in coming into the world ruthlessly caused the death of his mother.

Having attained the age of manhood, Nanabozho, still feeling deep resentment for the death of his mother, resolved to avenge it by the destruction of his brother Chakekenapok. The two brothers soon grappled with each other. Chakakenepok finally turned and fled, but Nanabozho pursued him over the world, finally overtaking and striking him with a deerhorn or a chert, fracturing or chipping pieces from various parts of his body, and destroying him by tearing out his entrails. The fragments from Chakekenapok's body became huge rocks, and the masses of flint or chert found in various parts of the world show where the conflicts between the two brothers took place, while his entrails became vines. Before the Indians knew the art of fire-making Nanabozho taught them the art of making hatchets, lances, and arrowpoints.

Nanabozho and Chipiapoos dwelt together in a land far removed from the haunts of mankind. They were noted for excellence of body and beneficence of mind, and for the supreme character of the magic power they possessed. These qualities and attributes excited the bitter antagonism of the evil manitos of the air, earth, and waters, who plotted to destroy these two brothers. Nanabozho, who was immune to the effects of adverse orenda and from whose knowledge nothing was barred, knew their snares and devices and hence eluded and avoided them. He, however, warned Chipiapoos, his less-gifted brother, not to leave their lodge or to separate from him even for a moment. But, disregarding this admonition, one day Chipiapoos ventured out of the lodge and went on the ice of a great lake, probably lake Michigan. This temerity was the opportunity sought by the manitos, who broke the ice, causing Chipiapoos to sink to the bottom of the lake, where his body was hidden by the manitos. Upon returning to the lodge, Nanabozho, missing Chipiapoos and surmising his fate, became inconsolable. Everywhere over the face of the earth he sought for him in vain. Then he became enraged and waged relentless war against all manitos, wreaking vengeance by precipitating a multitude of them into the abyss of the world. He next declared a truce in order to mourn for his brother, disfiguring his person and covering his head to indicate grief, bitterly weeping, and uttering from time to time the name of the lost and unhappy Chipiapoos. It is said Nanabozho secluded himself for six years in his lodge of mourning. During this truce the evil manitos, knowing the unlimited powers of Nanabozho and recollecting the destruction of the vast numbers of manitos by their metamorphosis to gratify his anger, consulted together to devise means for pacifying Nanabozho's wrath; but through fear of their great adversary their plans came to naught. At last four of the manitos, hoary with age and ripe in experience and wisdom, and who had not been parties to the death of Chipiapoos, undertook a mission of pacification. Having built a lodge of condolence near that of Nanabozho, they prepared a feast of welcome, filling with tobacco a pipe the stem of which was a calumet, and then silently and ceremoniously moved toward their antagonist. The four ambassadors severally carried a bag made from the entire skin of an otter, a lynx, a beaver. or of some other animal, which contained magically potent medicines and powerful fetishes. Arriving at the lodge of Nanabozho, they chanted to him with ceremonial formality their good intentions and kind greetings, and asked him to be pleased to accompany them to their lodge. Moved by these greetings, Nanabozho uncovered his head, and, arising, washed himself and then accompanied them. On his entering the lodge the manitos offered him a cup of purification medicine preparatory to his initiation into the Midé, or Grand Medicine Society. Nanabozho partook of the draught, and at once found himself completely freed from feelings of resentment and melancholy. Then the prescribed ritual was performed by the manitos. The proper dances and the chants of the Midé were chanted, and the four manitos, humanized primal beings, gently applied to Nanabozho their *pindikosan*, or magically potent medicine-bags, which, after ceremonially blowing their orenda or magic power into him, they cast on the ground. At every fall of the medicine-bags Nanabozho became aware that the melancholy, sadness, hatred, and anger that oppressed him gradually left, and that beneficent affection and feelings of joy arose in his heart.

On the completion of his initiation he joined in the dances and in the chanting; then they all ate and smoked together, and Nanabozho expressed thanks to his hosts for initiating him into the mysteries of the grand medicine.

To further show their good will, the manitos, by the exercise of their magic powers, brought back the missing Chipiapoos, but, owing to his metamorphosis, he was forbidden to enter the lodge. Having received a lighted torch through a chink in the walls of the lodge, he was required to go to rule the country of the manes, where, with the lighted torch he carried, he should kindle a fire that should never be extinguished, for the pleasure of his uncles and aunts—namely all men and women—who would repair thither. Subsequently, Nanabozho again descended upon the earth, and at once initiated all his family in the mysteries of the grand medicine. He provided each of them with a medicine-bag, well supplied with potent medicines, charms, and fetishes. He also strictly enjoined upon them the need of perpetuating the accompanying ceremonies among their descendants, explaining to them that these practices faithfully observed would cure their diseases, obtain for them abundance in fishing and hunting, and gain for them complete victory over their enemies.

Some hold to the doctrine that Nanabozho created the animals for the food and raiment of man; that he caused those plants and roots to grow whose virtues cure disease and enable the hunter to kill wild animals in order to drive away famine. These plants he confided to the watchful care of his grandmother, the great-grandmother of the human race, Mesakkummikokwi, and lest man should invoke her in vain she was strictly forbidden ever to leave her lodge. So, when collecting plants, roots, and herbs for their natural and magic virtues, an Algonquian Indian faithfully leaves on the ground hard by the place whence he has taken the root or plant a small offering to Mesakkummikokwi.

It is said that Nanabozho in his many journeys over the earth destroyed many ferocious monsters of land and water whose continued existence would have placed in jeopardy the fate of mankind. It is believed by the faithful that Nanabozho, resting from his toils, dwells on a great island of ice floating on a large sea in the northland, where the seraphim of auroral light keep nightly vigil. It is also believed that should he set foot on the land the world would at once take fire and every living being would share with it a common destruction. As a perversion of an earlier tradition, it is said that Nanabozho has placed four beneficent humanized beings, one at each of the four cardinal points or world quarters, to aid in promoting the welfare of the human race—the one at the E. supplies light and starts the sun on his daily journey over the sky; the one at the S. supplies warmth, heat, and the refreshing dews that cause the growth of the soothing tobacco plant, and of corn, beans, squashes, and all the herbs and shrubs that bear fruit; the one at the W. supplies cooling and life-giving showers; lastly, the one at the N. supplies snow and ice, enabling the tracking and successful pursuit of wild animals, and who causes them to hibernate, to seek places of concealment from the cold of winter. Under the care of the man-being of the S. Nanabozho placed lesser humanized beings dominantly bird-like in form, whose voices are the thunder and the flashing of whose eyes is the lightning, and to whom offerings of tobacco are made when their voices are loud and menacing.

Like the Iroquois and Huron sages, the Algonquian philosophers taught that the disembodied souls of the dead, on their journey to the great meadow in which is situated the village of their deceased ancestors, must cross a swift stream precariously bridged by a tree trunk, which was in continual motion. Over this the manes of the justified pass in safety, while the shades of the vicious, overcome by the magic power of adverse fate, fail at this ordeal, and, falling into the abyss below, are lost.

Another and equally credited tradition is to the effect that a manito or primal man-being formed a world which he peopled with man-beings having the form but not the benevolent attributes of man, and that these primal man-beings, doing nothing but evil, finally caused the destruction of the world and themselves by a flood; that having thus satisfied his displeasure the primal man-being brought the world again out of the waters and formed anew a fine looking young man, but, being alone, the latter seemed disconsolate and weary of life. Then, pitying him, the primal man-being brought him as he slept a sister for a companion. Awaking, the young man was rejoiced to see his sister, and the two dwelt together for many years in mutual amusement and agreeable discourse. Finally the young man dreamed for the first time, and he related

his dream to his sister, saying that it had been revealed to him that five young man-beings would that night visit their lodge, and that she was forbidden to speak to or in any manner recognize any of the first four who would seek admission to the lodge, but that she should welcome the fifth when he would seek admission. This advice she followed. After their metamorphosis these four primal young man-beings became respectively Sama or Tobacco, who, receiving no answer from the sister, died of chagrin; Wapekone or Squash; Eshketamok or Melon, and Kojees or Bean, who shared the fate of the first. But Mandamin or Corn, the fifth, was answered and welcomed by the sister, and he entered the lodge and became her husband. Then Mandamin buried his four comrades, and soon from their graves sprang up respectively tobacco, squashes, melons, and beans in such quantity as to supply them for the year, and tobacco enough to enable them to make offerings to the primal man-beings and to smoke in council. From this union sprang the Indian race.

In one version of the prevailing Algonquian cosmogonic story it is said that, before the formation of the earth, there was only water; that, on the surface of this vast expanse of water, floated a large raft on which were the animals of the various kinds which are on the earth and of which the Great Hare was the chief. They sought a fit and firm place on which to disembark; but as there were in sight only swans and other waterfowl, they began to lose hope, and, having no other, they requested the beaver to dive for the purpose of bringing up some earth from the bottom of the water, assuring him in the name of all the animals present that, should he return with only a single particle, it would produce an earth sufficiently spacious to contain and nourish all. But the beaver sought an excuse for refusal, saying that he had already dived around the raft and had failed to reach the bottom. He was pressed so strongly to make anew so worthy an attempt, however, that he took the hazard and dived. He remained without returning for so long a time that the supplicants believed him drowned. Finally they saw him appear nearly dead and motionless. Then all the animals, seeing that he was in no condition to remount the raft, at once interested themselves to take him into it. After examining carefully his paws and tail, they found nothing. But the little hope left them of being able to save their lives compelled them to address themselves to the otter to ask that he make an attempt to find earth at the bottom of the waters. It was told him that his own safety, as well as theirs, depended on the result of his effort. So the otter yielded to their urging and dived. He remained in the depths of the waters a longer time than did the beaver, but, like him, he came to the surface without success. The impossibility of finding a place to dwell where they could subsist left them nothing more to hope, when the muskrat offered to attempt to find the bottom, and he flattered himself that he would bring back sand. Although the beaver and the otter, much stronger than he, had not been able to accomplish the task, they encouraged him, promising even that, if he succeeded in his attempt, he should be the ruler of the whole world. The muskrat then cast himself into the waters and bravely dived into the depths. After remaining therein nearly an entire day and night he appeared motionless at the side of the raft, belly uppermost and paws closed. The other animals carefully took him out of the water, opened one of his paws, then a second, then a third, and finally the fourth, where there was a small grain of sand between his claws. The Great Hare, who was encouraged to form a vast and spacious earth, took this grain of sand and let it fall on the raft, which became larger. He took a part and scattered it, which caused the mass to increase more and more. When it was of the size of a mountain he willed it to turn, and as it turned the mass still increased in size. As soon as it appeared quite large he gave orders to the fox to examine his work with power to enlarge it. He obeyed. The fox, having learned that the earth was of such size that he could easily take his prey, returned to the Great Hare to inform him that the earth was large enough to contain and nourish all the animals. After this report the Great Hare went over his work, and, on going around it, found it imperfect. He has since not been disposed to trust any one of all the other animals, and ever keeps on enlarging the earth by ceaselessly going around it. The rumblings heard in the caverns of mountains confirm the Indians in the belief that the Great Hare continues the work of enlarging the earth. He is honoured by them, and they regard him as the god who has formed the land.

Such is what the Algonquians teach regarding the formation of the earth, which they be-

lieve is borne on a raft. Concerning the sea and the firmament, they assert that they have existed for all time. After the formation of the earth all the other animals withdrew into the places most fitted to them, where they could feed and find their prey. The first of these having died, the Great Hare caused men to be born from their cadavers, even from those of the fish which were found along the banks of rivers which he had made in forming the earth, and gave each a different language or dialect. Because some ascribed their origin to the bear, others to the elk, and thus to all the different animals, they believed that they had their being from these creatures.

(J. N. B. H.)

Nanaimo (contraction of *Snanaimux*). A Salish tribe, speaking the Cowichan dialect, living about Nanaimo harbour, on the E. coast of Vancouver id. and on Nanaimo lake, Brit. Col. Pop. 158 in 1911. Their gentes are Anuenes, Koltsiowotl, Ksalokul, Tewetken, and Yesheken.

Nanaimos.—Mayne, Brit. Col., 165, 1861. **Nanaimūk.**—Gibbs, quoted by Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 241, 1877. **Nanainio.**—Douglas in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 246, 1854. **Snanaimooh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 120B, 1884. **Snanaimuq.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1889. **Suanaimuchs.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857.

Napisipi. A former Montagnais station on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, long. 50°, Quebec.

Nabisippi.—Stearns, Labrador, 269, 1884. **Napissipi.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 180, 1863.

Nasagas-haidagai (*Na sagā's xā'idAga-i*, 'people of the rotten house'). A subdivision of the Gitins of the Haida of Skidegate, belonging to the Eagle clan. They were unable to restore their house for such a long time that it began to fall to pieces, hence the name. They once occupied a separate town. (J. R. S.)

Na s'ā'gas qā'edra.—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 25, 1898. **Na sagā's xā'-idAga-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905. **Na s'ā'yas qā'etqa.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Can., 26, 1898. **Nisigas Hāadē.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., 125, 1895.

Naskapi (a term of reproach applied by the Montagnais). The most north-easterly of the Algonquian tribes, occupying the elevated interior of Quebec and Ungava penin., N. of the gulf of St. Lawrence and extending from the vicinity of lake Mistassini to Ungava bay on the N. They call themselves Nanénot, 'true, real men.' Many of them have intermarried with their congeners the Montagnais, and when they visit the coast the two tribes frequent the same stations. When in the neighbourhood of Ungava bay they are known as Ungava Indians. They are shorter and of lighter build than the Montagnais, and have delicately formed and clear-cut features, small hands and feet, and large, rather soft eyes.

According to their traditions the Naskapi were driven into their present country in early times by the Iroquois. They assert that, originally, they lived in a region to the W., N. of a great river (supposed to be the St. Lawrence) and toward the E. lay an enormous body of water (believed to be Hudson bay). When they reached the Ungava region their only neighbours were Eskimo, who occupied the coast strip and with whom they became involved in war, which continued until after the arrival of the whites. The two peoples are now on terms of intimacy. The Naskapi do not have the endurance of their Eskimo neighbours against fatigue and hunger, although equally able to withstand the rigours of their harsh climate. The children are obedient; disrespect toward their elders is unknown, and in their dealings one with another there is no quarrelling. The Naskapi are generally healthy; their prevailing diseases are of the lungs and bowels— the former resulting from exposure to the extremes of wet and cold and their insanitary houses; the latter due to their gluttony after long fasting from scarcity of food. Those who go to the coast to reside, as many have in recent years, appear to be more subject to diseases than those in the interior. Medical treatment consists of shamanistic incantations and the use of powders and liniments, both native and those procured from traders. Marriage is effected without ceremony and is conditioned on the consent of the parents of the young woman and the ability of the prospective husband to support a wife; after the marriage the bond may be severed by either party on slight provocation. Polygamy is common, the number of wives a man may have being limited only by his means of supporting them. The sexual relations of the Naskapi are very loose; but their immorality is confined to their own people. The division of labour is similar to that among most tribes; the women perform all domestic work, including the transportation of game, fetching the fuel, erecting the tipis, hauling the sleds when travelling, etc.; the men are the providers. Girls reach puberty

at 14 or 15 years, and are taken as wives at even an earlier age. Mothers usually do not bear more than 4 children; twins are rare.

The Naskapi suspend the bodies of their dead from branches of trees if the ground be much frozen, and endeavour to return when the weather is warm to bury them. Interment, however, has been practised only since the advent of missionaries. A man of distinction is often buried at once, after a fire has been built in a tipi to thaw the earth. They have no horror for the dead, having been known, it is said, to rob Eskimo corpses of their clothing and accompanying implements.

Like other Indians, the Naskapi believe that every object, animate or inanimate, is possessed of a form of spirit which, in order that it may perform its services for the welfare of the people, must be propitiated with acceptable offerings. The medicine-men are supposed to be in direct contact with all forms of spirits, and are consulted when it is desired to overcome their baneful influence by means of the shaman's art.

The subsistence of the Naskapi is gained by the chase, which is engaged in chiefly during the winter. In the spring, men, women and children repair to the trading posts, chiefly Ft. Chimo, where they trade furs, ptarmigan feathers, etc., for the articles and products of civilization. The reindeer forms the chief source of their food and clothing, although fish, ptarmigan, ducks, geese, hares, rabbits, porcupines, beaver, and, in stress of hunger, an occasional lynx, are also eaten; the eggs of wild fowl are consumed in enormous quantities and in all stages of incubation. Reindeer are speared from canoes while crossing a stream, or snared or shot from ambush while passing through a narrow defile, or, in winter, are driven into a snowbank and speared. In these slaughterings an incredible number of carcases and skins are left to decay. Wolverenes, wolves, and foxes are never eaten. The flesh of game animals is dried, pounded, made into pemmican, and stored in baskets and bags for future use.

The apparel of the Naskapi is quite distinct for the two sexes; the clothing varies also with the season, as the extremes of climate are very great. That of the men consists of tanned reindeer coat, breeches, leggings, moccasins, gloves or mittens, and cap or head-dress. Seams are sewed with sinew, and all the garments except the leggings, which are mostly hidden by the long coat, are ornamented with extravagant painted designs. Moccasins are rarely ornamented, except with beads or with strips of coloured cloth. Beaded head-bands are used for bearing burdens, especially for carrying canoes when making portages. In winter the men wear the coat with the fur side inward and with a hood attached. In summer the women wear calico dresses, thin shawls obtained through trade, and moccasins; in winter their apparel consists of a reindeer skin robe, a sleeveless gown reaching a little below the knees, often highly ornamented with painted designs, beadwork and fringe; and blanket shawl, shoulder cape, leggings, moccasins, and cap.

The dwellings, for both winter and summer, are tents or tipis of reindeer skins sewed together, and measuring 10 to 18 ft. at the base and 10 to 14 ft. high. The floor is carpeted with young spruce branches, except around the central fire-place; the smoke escapes through an opening in the top of the tipi where the supporting poles are brought together. The place of honour is the side opposite the fire. Poles extend across the tipi for the suspension of pots and kettles, and hunting apparatus, clothing, etc. are hung in convenient places. The outer edge of the interior is slightly raised above the centre of the floor, affording a slope for the occupants when sleeping with their feet toward the fire. Sweat-lodges of small poles covered with tent skins are in common use, and are heated, as usual, by means of hot stones on which water is poured. The domestic utensils of the Naskapi consist of thin vessels of spruce or birch, of various sizes, for holding liquids and for use as drinking cups; berry dishes or baskets of birchbark, sewed like the wooden vessels with split roots; baskets of birchbark with buckskin top and drawstring; bags made of the skins of reindeer legs sewed together; and spoons or ladles of wood nicely carved. They are inordinately fond of smoking, chewing, and snuffing tobacco—the latter, however, is practised only among the aged, especially the women. When camped at the trading posts the Indians boil together tobacco and molasses, to which water is added; this compound is drunk until stupefaction ensues. Pipes are made usually of sandstone or slate, with stem of spruce, often ornamented with beadwork, and are valued according to the colour of the stone. Transportation and travelling are conducted by means of canoes made of slats or ribs covered with birchbark, sleds or tobog-

gans (*tá-bas-kán*), and snowshoes of four styles framed with wood and netted. Bows and arrows are now almost discarded for guns; but blunt-pointed arrows are still used for killing small game, and by boys. The reindeer spears, already referred to, consist of a shaft 6 ft. long with a steel head made from a flat file. Reindeer snares are made of reindeer parchment cut into thin, narrow thongs and plaited, or of tanned skin. Beaver are sometimes trapped in a sort of net. Knives, awls, ice scoops and picks, hair combs and comb cases, porcupine tails for cleaning the combs, and fishing tackle are among the necessary implements of every Naskapi household.

The chief amusements of the men are games of draughts or checkers, of which they are exceedingly fond, and cup-and-ball. Feasts, accompanied by dance and ceremony, may be given by a man who has been unusually successful in hunting. Drums and drum-like rattles are used for musical accompaniments in their ceremonies; other rattles, as well as bows and arrows, which are shot at effigy targets, are used by the boys, while elaborately costumed dolls are made for the girls. Like other tribes, the Naskapi have an abundance of folk-tales, the chief subject of which are the animals common to their environment. In these tales the wolverene seems to play a prominent part. (See Turner in 11th Rep. B.A.E., 267 *et. seq.*, 1894.)

On account of their wandering habits, the nature of their country, and their mixture with the Montagnais, it is impossible to give an exact statement of their numbers. In 1858 they were estimated at about 2,500. In 1884 the Naskapi of the lower St. Lawrence were officially reported to number 2,860, and the Indians of Ungava peninsula were returned as 5,016. In 1906, there were 2,183 Montagnais and Naskapi officially noted as such, and 2,741 unnamed Indians in the interior, 1,253 of whom were in the unorganized territories of Chicoutimi and Saguenay. In 1911, the Montagnais and Naskapi of Lake St. John agency numbered 863; of Bersim's agency, 606; of Mingan agency, 1,115, and of Ungava district, 1,246; total, 3,828. See *Montagnais*, *Nitchequon*.

Cuneskapi.—Laure (1731) quoted by Hind, Lab. Penin., I, 34, 1863 (misprint for Ouneskapi). **Es-ko-piks.**—Walch, Map Am., 1805. **Nascopi.**—Stearns, Labrador, 262, 1884. **Nascopie.**—McLean, Hudson Bay, II, 53, 1849. **Nascupi.**—Stearns, Labrador, 262, 1884. **Naskapis.**—Hocquart (1733) quoted by Hind, op. cit., 11. **Naskapit.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 149, 1885. **Naskopie.**—Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 183, 1894. **Naskopis.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 149, 1885. **Naskupis.**—Hocquart (1733) quoted by Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 96, 1863. **Naspapees.**—Stearns, Labrador, 262, 1884. **Nasquapees.**—Ibid. (correct form). **Nasquapicks.**—Cartwright (1774) quoted by Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 101, 1863. **Ne né not.**—Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 183, 1894 ('true men': own name). **Neskaupe.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 148, 1885. **Ounachkapiouek.**—Jes. Rel. for 1643, 38, 1858. **Ounadcapis.**—Stearns, Labrador, 262, 1884. **Ounascapis.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., I, 275, 1863. **Ounescapi.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Scoffies.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, ciii, 1848. **Secoffee.**—Brinton, Lenape, Leg. 11, 1885. **Shoūdamunk.**—Gatschet in Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., 409, 1885 ('good Indians': Beothuk name). **Skoffie.**—Writer *ca.* 1799, in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 16, 1800. **Unescapis.**—La Tour, map, 1779. **Ungava Indians.**—McLean, Hudson Bay, II, 53, 1849.

Naskotin. A Takulli sept dwelling in Chentsithala and Nesietsha villages on Fraser r., near the mouth of Blackwater r., Brit. Col. Pop. 68 in 1911, having become reduced from 90 in 1890 through alcoholic excesses.

Blackwater.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 16, 1911. **Nanscud-dinneh.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 821, 1826. **Nascotins.**—Domenech, Deserts, II, 62, 1860. **Nascud.**—Cox, Columbia R., 327, 1831. **Nascud Denee.**—Mackenzie, Voy., II, 175, 1802. **Nashkoten.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 100, 1847. **Naskoaten.**—Macfie, Vancouver Id., 428, 1865. **Nas-koo-tains.**—Harmon, Jour., 245, 1820. **Naskotins.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 346, 1831. **Na-sku-tenne.**—A. G. Morice, inf'n, 1890. **Nasrad-Denee.**—Vater, Mithridates, III, 421, 1816. **Nauscud Dennies.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 20, 1836. **Niscotins.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 451, 1845. **Tsistlatho band.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 214, 1902.

Nasto-kegawai (*Nastō' qē'gawa-i*, 'those born at Nasto [Hippa] id.'). A branch of the Skwahladas, one of the most important families of the Raven clan of the Haida, living on the w. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Natalsemoch. Given by Kane as the name of a tribe in Smith inlet, Brit. Col. It cannot be identified with that of any tribe in this region, but it may have been applied to the Kwashela band (pop. 29 in 1911) who live on Smith inlet.

Nalal se moch.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 488, 1855. **Nalatsenoch.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Natal-se-moch.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., app., 1859.

Nataotin. A Takulli tribe living on Middle and Babiners and Babine lake, Brit. Col. Dawson gave their number as about 300 in 1881. Morice (Notes on W. Dénés, 27, 1892) said that they were in 3 villages on the N. half of Babine lake and numbered 310. They are the people formerly known as Babines, but

Morice gave that name also to the Hwotsotenne, as there is perfect community of language, and both tribes wear labrets. In 1911 the two bands at Ft. Babine and at the old fort numbered 318. The names of their villages are Lathakrezla and Neskollek.

Babinas.—Domenech, Deserts of N. Am., I, 440, 1860. **Babine Indians.**—Hale, Ethnog. and Philol., 202, 1846. **Babin Indians.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 66, 1856. **Babinis.**—Domenech, op. cit., II, 62, 1860. **Big-lips.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., 241, 1859. **Nahtotin.**—Brit. Col. map. **Naotetains.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist., V, 377, 1847. **Nataotin.**—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., VII, 76, 1863. **Na-taw-tīn.**—Dawson in Geol. Surv. Can. 1879–80, 30B, 1881. **Nâte-ote-tains.**—Harmon, Jour., 203, 1820. **Natotin Tiné.**—Am. Nat., XII, 484, 1878. **Na-to-utenne.**—A. G. Morice, inf'n, 1890. **Ntaauo*tin*.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 66, 1856.

Natashkwan. A Montagnais rendezvous, visited also by the Naskapi, at the mouth of Natashkwan r., on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec. It contained 73 people in 1911.

Natashkwan. — Geog. Board, Rep., 93, 1911. **Natashquan.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, map, 1863. **Nataskouan.**—Ibid., 180.

Nation, The. The term *Les Nations* was used by Canadian French writers of the 17th and 18th centuries (and occasionally in English writings) to designate the heathen tribes, who were distinguished into Les Grandes Nations and Les Petites Nations. The rivière de Petite Nation in Ottawa co., Quebec, preserves this designation. Specifically Le Petit Nation was the Weskarini, q.v.

(H. W. H. A. F. C.)

Natkelptetenk (*N'atqêlptE'tEnk*, 'yellow-pine little slope'). A village of the Lytton band of Ntlakyapamuk, on the w. side of Fraser r., about a mile above Lytton, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Natleh ('it [the salmon] comes again'). A Natliatin village at the discharge of Fraser lake into Nechako r., Brit. Col.; pop. 53 in 1902, 67 in 1911.

Frazer's Łake Village.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 78, 1906. **Natle.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1892, sec. 2, 109, 1893. **Natleh.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 25, 1893.

Natliatin. A Takulli sept inhabiting the villages Natleh and Stella, one at each end of Fraser lake, Brit. Col. Pop. 135 in 1892; 122 in 1906. In 1911, the Stella band had a population of 90.

Chinloes.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Nantley Tine.**—Hamilton in Jour. Anthrop. Inst. Gt. Br., VII, 206, 1878. **Natilantin.**—McDonald, Brit. Columbia, 126, 1862. **Natleh-hwo 'tenne.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 25, 1893 (='people of Natleh'). **Natliantins.**—Domenech, Deserts N. Am., II. 62, 1860. **Natliáutin.**—Hale, Ethnog. and Philol., 202, 1846. **Natlo'tenne.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 25, 1893. **Nau-tle-atin.**—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv. 1879–80, 30B, 1881. **Œtsœnhwotenne.**—Morice, MS. letter, 1890 (='people of another kind': Nikozliautin name).

Naujan. A summer settlement of the Aivilirmiut Eskimo on Repulse bay, N. end of Hudson bay.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 446, 1888.

Naujateling. An autumn settlement of Talirpingmiut Okomiut Eskimo on an island near the S. W. coast of Cumberland sd., near the entrance; pop. 20 in 1883.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Nawiti. A term with three applications: (1) A Kwakiutl town formerly at cape Commerell, N. coast of Vancouver id.; (2) a modern town, properly called Meloopa, a short distance S. of the preceding, from which it received its name; (3) by an extension of the town name it came to be a synonym for the Nakomgilisala and Tlatlasikoala collectively, whose language constitutes the "Newettee sub-dialect" of Boas. Pop. 57 in 1911.

Mel'oopa.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 70, 1887. **Nah-witte.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 145, 1879. **Nah-wittis.**—Scott in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 316, 1868. **Nauéte.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 227, 1887. **Nawee-tee.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Nawītī.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Neu-witties.**—Dunn, Oregon, 242, 1844. **Newatees.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 314, 1868. **Neweetee.**—Irving, Astoria, 107, 1849. **Neweetees.**—Lee and Frost, Oregon, 54, 1844. **Neweetg.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Newettee.**—Dunn, Oregon, 242, 1844. **Newitlies.**—Armstrong, Oregon, 136, 1857. **Newittees.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **Newitti.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Niouetians.**—Nouv. Ann. Voy., IX, 14, 1821. **Ni-wittai.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Noo-we-tee.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, 190, 1884. **Noo-we-ti.**—Ibid., 145, 1879. **Nouitlies.**—Duflot de Mofras, Oregon, I, 139, 1844. **Nu-witti.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1894, 279, 1895. **Xumtáspē.**—Boas in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1895, 379, 1897 (own name for the town).

Nawkaw (? 'Wood'). A Winnebago chief, known also as Carrymaunee ('Walking Turtle') because he was a member of the Walking Turtle family, the ruling family of the tribe. He was born in 1735, and died at the advanced age of 98 years in 1833. His residence was at Big Green lake, between Green bay and Ft. Winnebago (Portage), Wis., and 30 m. from the latter. The earliest recorded notice of Nawkaw relates to his presence, as principal

chief of his tribe, at the battle of the Thames, Canada, Oct. 5, 1813, and that he was beside Tecumseh when the latter fell (Wis. Hist. Coll., XIV, 86, 1898). If the statement in regard to his age be correct, Nawkaw was at that time 78 years of age. That he was active in behalf of his tribe in peaceful measures for the remaining years of his life is evident from the fact that he was one of the chief agents of the Winnebago in making settlements and treaties on their behalf. His name, in various forms (Carimine, Karry-Man-ee, Nan-kaw, Nau-kaw-kary-maunie, Karamanu, and Onunaka), is attached to the treaties of St. Louis, Mo., June 3, 1816; Prairie du Chien, Wis., Aug. 19, 1825; Butte des Morts, Wis., Aug. 11, 1827; Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 25, 1828; and Prairie du Chien, Aug. 1, 1829. But his most important acts in behalf of peace were his efforts in keeping his people from taking part in the Black Hawk war in 1832. "The policy of Nawkaw." say McKenney and Hall (Ind. Tribes, I, 316, 1858), "was decidedly pacific, and his conduct was consistent with his judgment and professions. To keep his followers from temptation, as well as to place them under the eye of an agent of our government, he encamped with them near the agency, under the charge of Mr. Kinzie." It was chiefly through his exertions that Red Bird and his accomplices in the Gagnier murder were surrendered, and through his influence that clemency was obtained for them, for which purpose he visited Washington in 1829; but the pardon for Red Bird came after he died in prison at Prairie du Chien. Nawkaw was a large man, 6 ft. tall and well built. Mrs. Kinzie (Wau-Bun, 89, 1856) says he was a stalwart Indian, with a broad, pleasant countenance, the great peculiarity of which was an immense under lip, hanging nearly to his chin; this is seen to some extent in his portrait. He is described as a sagacious man, of firm, upright character and pacific disposition, who filled his station with dignity and commanded respect by his fidelity. One of his daughters, Flight-of-Geese, married Choukeka, or Spoon Dekaury (Wis. Hist. Coll., XIII, 455, 1895). A descendant of Nawkaw was living at Stevens Point, Wis., in 1887. (C. T.)

Nayuuns-haidagai (*Na yū'ʌns xā'idʌga-i*, 'people of the great house'). A subdivision of the Gitins of the Haida of Skidegate, Brit. Col., so named from a large house that the family owned at Hlgahet, an old town near Skidegate. The town chief of Skidegate belonged to this division. (J. R. S.)

Na yū'ans qā'edra.—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 25, 1898. **Nā yū'ans qā'etqa.**—Boas in 5th Rep., ibid., 26, 1889. **Na yū'ʌns xā'-idʌga-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Nchekchekokenk (*Ntcê'qtcEqqôkênk*, or *Ntcêqtceqkôkinnk*, 'the red little side hill or slope'). A village of the Lytton band of the Ntlakyapamuk on the w. side of Fraser r., 15 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Nchekus ('red rising ground or eminence'). A village of the Nicola band of the Ntlakyapamuk, about a mile back in the mountains from Quilchena, B. C.

Ntcê'kus.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900. **Stcê'kus.**—Ibid. **S'tcukōsh.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899.

Nebaunaubay (*Nĭbanabä*, 'sleeping person'). A mythic character whose home is said to be on the floor of the sea; the term is also applied to an under-water bear. Hence the "Merman" gens of the Chippewa (Warren, Ojibways, 44, 1885). (W. J.)

Nechimuasath (*NEtcimū'asath*). A sept of the Seshart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Nedlung. A Talirpingmiut autumn village of the Okomiut Eskimo tribe near the S. E. extremity of Nettilling l., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Neeskotting. The gaffing of fish in shallow water at night with the aid of a lantern. A long pole with a hook at the end is used (Starr, Amer. Ind., 51, 1899). The *-ing* is the English suffix, and *neeskot* is probably the equivalent in the Massachuset dialect of Algonquian of the Micmac *nigog*, 'harpoon' (Ferland, Foy. Canad., 111, 1865), which appears as *nigogue* in Canadian French. (A. F. C.)

Neeslous. Given as a division of Tsimshian on Laredo canal, N. W. coast of British Columbia. The Haida speak of Nîslâs as a Tsimshian chief living in this district.

Neecelowes.—Gibbs after Anderson in Hist. Mag., 74, 1862. **Neecelows.**—Coues and Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 136, 1885. **Nees-lous.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859.

Negabamat, Noël. A converted Montagnais chief, who lived at Sillery, Quebec; born about the beginning of the 17th century. He was baptized, with his wife Marie and his son

Charles, in 1639. Although generally peaceful after embracing Christianity, he frequently engaged in war with the Iroquois, always enemies of the Montagnais. In 1652, he was a member of a delegation sent by his tribe to solicit aid from Gov. Dudley, of New England, against the Iroquois. He also appeared in behalf of his people and acted on the part of the French during the convention at Three Rivers, Quebec, in 1645, where a treaty of peace was made with the Iroquois and other tribes. He was selected by Père Druillettes to accompany him on his visit to the Abnaki in 1651, at which time he was alluded to by the French as "Captain Sillery." It was through his efforts that peace was made by the French with one of the tribes on the coast s. of Quebec, neighbours of the Abnaki, seemingly the Malecite or Norridgewock. On his death, Mar. 19, 1666, his war chief, Negaskouat, became his successor. Negabamat was a firm friend of the French, and, after his conversion, was their chief counsellor in regard to their movements on the lower St. Lawrence. (C. T.)

Negro and Indian. The first negro slaves were introduced into the New World (1501–03) ostensibly to labour in the place of the Indians, who showed themselves ill-suited to enforced tasks and, moreover, were being exterminated in the Spanish colonies. The Indian-negro intermixture has proceeded on a larger scale in South America, but not a little has also taken place in various parts of the northern continent. Wood (New England's Prospect, 77, 1634) tells how some Indians of Massachusetts in 1633, coming across a negro in the top of a tree, were frightened, surmising that "he was Abamacho, or the devil." Nevertheless, intermixture of Indians and negroes has occurred in New England. About the middle of the 18th century the Indians of Marthas Vineyard began to intermarry with negroes, the result being that "the mixed race increased in numbers and improved in temperance and industry." A like intermixture with similar results is reported about the same time from portions of cape Cod. Among the Mashpee in 1802, very few pure Indians were left, there being a number of mulattoes (Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 206; IV, 206, ibid.; 2d s., III, 4; cf. Prince in Am. Anthrop., IX, no. 3, 1907). Robert Rantoul in 1833 (Hist. Coll. Essex Inst., XXIV, 81) states that "the Indians are said to be improved by the mixture." In 1890, W. H. Clark (Johns Hopk. Univ. Circ., x, no. 84, 28) says of the Gay Head Indians: "Although one observes much that betokens the Indian type, the admixture of negro and white blood has materially changed them." The deportation of the Pequot to the Bermudas after the defeat of 1638 may have led to admixture there. The Pequot of Groton, Conn., who in 1832 numbered but 40, were reported as considerably mixed with white and negro blood, and the condition of the few represetatives of the Paugusset of Milford in 1849 was about the same (De Forest, Hist. Ind. Conn., 356, 1853). Of the Indians in Ledyard we read (ibid., 445): "None of the pure Pequot race are left, all being mixed with Indians of other tribes or with whites and negroes." Long Island presents another point of Indian-negro admixture. Of the Shinnecock on the s. shore, Gatschet in 1889 (Am. Antiq., XI, 390, 1889) observes: "There are 150 individuals now going under this name, but they are nearly all mixed with negro blood, dating from the times of slavery in the Northern states." Still later M. R. Harrington (Jour. Am. Folklore, XVI, 37, 1903) notes the occurrence in many individuals of both Indian and negro somatic characters. These Shinnecock evidently have not been so completely Africanized as some authorities believe. The remnant of the Montauk in East Hampton are reported by W. W. Tooker (Ind. Place-names, iv, 1889) to be mixed with negroes, though still recognizable by their aboriginal features. The region of Chesapeake bay furnishes evidences of Indian-negro intermixture. The fact, pointed out by Brinton (Am. Antiq., IX, 352, 1887), that the list of the numerals 1–10 given as Nanticoke in a manuscript of Pyrlæus, the missionary to the Mohawk, dating from 1780, is really Mandingo or a closely related African language, indicates contact or intermixture. Of the Pamunkey and Mattapony of Virginia, Col. Aylett (Rep. Ind., U. S. Census 1890, 602) states that there has been a considerable mixture of white and negro blood, principally the former. Traces of Indian blood are noticeable, according to G. A. Townsend (Scribner's Mag., no. 72, 518, 1871), in many of the freeborn negroes of the E. shore of Maryland. According to Mooney (Am. Anthrop., III, 132, 1890), "there is not now a native full-blood Indian speaking his own language from Delaware bay to Pamlico sound," those who claim to be Indians having much negro blood. We find not only Indian-negro intermixture, but also the practice of negro slavery among the

Indians of the s. Atlantic and Gulf states. The Melungeons of Hancock co., Tenn., but formerly resident in North Carolina, are said to be "a mixture of white, Indian, and negro" (Am. Anthrop., II, 347, 1889). The so-called Croatan (q. v.) of North Carolina and Redbones of South Carolina seem to be of the same mixture. The holding of negro slaves by the tribes of the Carolinas led to considerable intermarriage. There has been much negro admixture among the Seminole from an early period, although the remant still living in Florida is of comparatively pure Indian blood. Of the other Indians of Muskhogean stock the Creeks seem to have most miscegenation, fully one-third of the tribe having perceptible negro admixture. In the time of De Soto a "queen" of the Yuchi ran away with one of his negro slaves. Estevanico, the famous companion of Cabeza de Vaca, the explorer, in 1528–36, was a negro, and the importance of negro companions of Spanish explorers has been discussed by Wright (Am. Anthrop., IV, 217–28, 1902). Of Algonquian peoples the Shawnee, and the Chippewa of Minnesota, etc., furnish some cases of Indian-negro intermarriage—the fathers negro, the mothers Indian. The Canadian Tuscarora of the Iroquoian stock are said to have some little negro blood among them, and Grinnell reports a few persons of evident negro blood among the Piegan and Kainah. Some of the Indian tribes of the plains and the far W. have taken a dislike to the negro, and he often figures to disadvantage in their myths and legends. Marcy, in 1853, reports this of the Comanche, and in 1891 the present writer found it true to a certain extent of the Kutenai of S. E. British Columbia. Nevertheless, a few cases of intermarriage are reported from this region. The Caddo, former residents of Louisiana and E. Texas, appear to have much negro blood, and, on the other hand, it is probable that many of the negroes of the whole lower Atlantic and Gulf region have much of Indian blood. Lewis and Clark reported that some of the N. W. Indians, for mysterious reasons, got their negro servant to consort with the Indian women, so much were they taken with him. According to Swanton the richest man among the Skidegate Haida is a negro. In the Indian-negro half-breed, as a rule, the negro type of features seems to predominate. The relation of the folklore of the negroes in America to that of the American aborigines has been the subject of not a little discussion. In regard to the "Uncle Remus" stories, Crane (Pop. Sci., Mo. XVIII, 324–33, 1881) and Gerber (Jour. Am. Folk-lore, VI, 245–57, 1893) assume the African origin of practically all these myths, and hold that such borrowing as has taken place has been from the negroes by the Indians. Powell (Harris, Uncle Remus, introd., 1895) and Mooney (19th Rep. B. A. E., 232–34, 1900) entertain the opinion that a considerable portion of the myths in question are indigenous with the Indians of S. E. United States. The latter points out that "in all the southern colonies Indian slaves were bought and sold and kept in servitude and worked in the fields side by side with negroes up to the time of the Revolution." The conservatism of the Indian and his dislike or contempt for the negro must have prevented his borrowing much, while the imitativeness of the latter and his love for comic stories led him, Mooney thinks, to absorb a good deal from the Indian. He also holds that the idea that such stories are necessarily of negro origin is due largely to the common but mistaken notion that the Indian has no sense of humour.

In addition to the writings cited, consult a special study by Chamberlain in Science, XVII, 85–90, 1891. (A. F. C.)

Nehaltmoken. A body of Salish under the Fraser superintendency, British Columbia.—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878.

Nehowmean (*Nx'ōmī'n*, meaning doubtful). A village of the Lytton band of Ntlakyapamuk, on the w. side of Fraser r., 1½ m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.

Nehowmean.—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878. **N'homi'n.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Nhumeen.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1892, 312, 1893. **Nohomeen.**—Brit. Col. Map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Nx'ōmī'n.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Neiuningaitua. A settlement of the Aivilirmiut Eskimo on an island N. of the entrance to Lyons inlet, at the s. end of Melville penin., Franklin.

Neyūning-Eīt-dŭă.—Parry, Second Voy., 162, 1824. **Winter Island.**—Ibid.

Nekah (*Nĭ'ka*, 'goose'). A gens of the Chippewa.

Ne-kah.—Warren, Hist. Ojibways, 45, 1885. **Ni'ka.**—Wm: Jones, inf'n, 1906.

Nekoubaniste. A tribe, probably Montagnais, formerly living N. W. of lake St. John, Quebec.*

*Probably on Nikabau r. and l.

Neconbavistes.—Lattre, map, 1784 (misprint). **Nekoubanistes.**—Bellin, map, 1755; Alcedo, Dic. Geog., III, 28, 290; IV, 210, 1788. **Neloubanistes.**—Esnauts and Rapilly, map, 1777 (misprint).

Nekun-stustai (*Nēku'n stastā'-i*, 'the Stustas of Naikun'). A subdivision of the Stustas, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida (q. v.). As their name implies, they lived near the great sand point called Naikun, or Rose spit. (J. R. S.)

Naēku'n stastaai'.—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Nēku'n stastā'-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Nellagottine ('people at the end of the world'). A division of the Kawchodinne, occupying the country on Simpson l. and along Anderson r., N. W. of Great Bear lake, Mackenzie, next to the Eskimo. Anderson and others (Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 260, 1863) called them half Kawchodinne and half Kutchin. Macfarlane (ibid., 259) said they erect lodges of turf on poles. Ross said, in 1859, that the Kawchodinne residing in the country around Ft. Good Hope extended beyond the Arctic circle on Mackenzie r., coming into contact with the Kutchin, with whom, by intermarriage, they have formed the tribe Bastard Loucheux.

Bâtard Loucheux.—Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 260, 1863. **Bâtards-Loucheux.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Loucheux-Batards.**—Ross, MS., B. A. E., 1859. **Nnè-la-gottinè.**—Petitot in Bul. Soc. Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Nnè-lla-Gottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891. **Tρa-pa-Gottinè.**—Ibid. (='ocean people'). **Vieux de la Mer.**—Ibid.

Nenabozho. See *Nanabozho*.

Nenelkyenok (*Nē'nêlk'"ēnôx*, 'people from the headwaters of the river'). A gens of the Nimkish, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Nenelpae (*Nē'nêlpaē*, 'those on the upper end of the river'). A gens of the Koeksotenok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897.

Neokautah (Four Legs). The Menominee name of a Winnebago chief whose village, commonly known as Four Legs Village, was situated at the point where Fox r. leaves lake Winnebago, on the site of the present Neenah, Winnebago co., Wis. According to Draper (Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll., x, 114, 1888), while living here Neokautah for a time claimed tribute from Americans who passed his village. With Dekaury and other Winnebago chiefs he fought with the British in the war of 1812-14, reaching the seat of hostilities in time to join Tecumseh in the fighting at Ft. Meigs, Ohio, and, later, engaged in the attack on Ft. Sandusky (Grignon's Recollections in Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 269, 1857). Neokautah was one of the representatives of his people at the peace conference at Mackinaw, Mich., June 3, 1815, and was a signer of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, Wis., Aug. 19, 1825, under the French name "Les quatres jambes," as leading representative of his tribe. His Winnebago name is given as Hootshoapkau, but it seems to have been seldom used. (C. T.)

Neron. The "captain general" of the Iroquois, taken near Montreal in 1663, and so called by the French because of his great cruelty. In memory of his brother he had burned 80 captives, besides killing 60 men with his own hand (Jes. Rel., 1656, 1663). He was an Onondaga named Aharihon, suggesting his French name. (W. M. B.)

Neshasath (*NE'c'asath*). A sept of the Seshart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Nesietsha. A Naskotin village at the confluence of Blackwater and Fraser rs., Brit. Col.

Black-Water.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 24, 1893. **Nəsietcah.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 109, 1892.

Nesikeep ('little deep hollow or cut', according to Teit; 'destroyed', referring to the incidents of a story, according to Hill-Tout). A village belonging to the Upper Fraser band of Ntlakyapamuk, on the w. side of Fraser r., 38 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. Pop. 12 in 1901, the last time the name was officially reported. Dawson gives this as a Lillooet town.

N'cēk'p't.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Nesikeep.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Nes-ī-kip.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **Nesykep.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1892, 312, 1893. **Nisucap.**—Ibid., 78, 1878. **Nsɛ'qîp.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Neskollek. A Nataotin village on Babine lake, Brit. Col.

Nəs'qôllək.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1892.

Netchilik. A spring settlement of the Netchilirmiut Eskimo, on the w. side of Boothia penin., Franklin.

Netchillik.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Netchilirmiut ('people of the place possessing seal'). A large tribe of the Central Eskimo, occupying Boothia penin., Franklin, and the adjoining mainland, in lat. 70°. They have become mixed with the Ugjulirmiut. Their villages are Angmalortuk, Netchilik, North Herndon, and Sagavok. In recent years a large portion of the tribe has moved to Hudson bay and lives in the region between cape Fullerton and Repulse bay.

Boothians.—Ross, Second Voy., app., x, 1835. **Nachillee.**—Schwatka quoted in Science, 543, 1884. **Natsilik.**—Rink, Eskimo Tribes, I, 33, 1887. **Nechjilli.**—Amundsen in Geog. Jour., XXIX, 505, May, 1907. **Nĕitchīllĕe.**—M'Clintock, Voy. of Fox, 253, 1881. **Neitchilles.**—Hall, Second Arct. Exped., 277, 1879. **Neitschillik.**—Boas in Zeitschr. d. Ges. f. Erdk., 1883. **Neitschillit-Eskimos.**—Ibid. **Neitteelik.**—Hall, Second Arct. Exped, 256, 1879. **Netchillik.**—Schwatka in Century Mag., XXII, 76, 1881. **Netchillirmiut.**—Boas in Trans. Anthrop. Soc. Wash., III, 101, 1885. **Netidlì'wi.**—Stein in Petermanns Mitt., 198, 1902. **Nētschilluk Innuit.**—Schwatka in Science, IV, 543, 1884. **Net-tee-lek.**—M'Clintock, Voy. of Fox, 163, 1881.

Nets, Netting, and Network. In every part of Canada and the United States the Indians and the Eskimo used some kind of nets, netting, or network. These were made from animal tissues and vegetal fibres—wool and hair, hide, sinew, and intestines; roots, stems, bast, bark, and leaves. Animal skins were cut into long delicate strips, while sinew and vegetal fibres were separated into filaments and these twisted, twined, or braided and made into open-work meshes by a series of technical processes ranging from the simplest weaving or coiling without foundation, to regular knotting. The woman's hands were the most useful implements in net making; but the seine needle, or shuttle, exhibits a variety of forms from the mere stick for winding, as on a bobbin, to the elaborately ornamented needles of the Eskimo. The meshing also shows a variety of processes, through more and more intricate loopings, as in the Maidu netted caps, to the world-wide netting knot (Dixon).

Netting was used for the capture of animals, for the lacings of snowshoes and lacrosse sticks, for carrying-frames and wallets, for netted caps, for the foundation of featherwork—in short, for whatever had meshes. Nets for the capture of animals differed with the creatures caught, as bird net, fish net, seal net, crab net; with the form, as rectangular net, circular net, conical net, bag net, or purse net; with the function, as inclosing net, drag net, casting net, dip net, gill net, arresting net, drift net, and hand net.

Beginning at the far N. with the Eskimo, the question of tribal distribution may be considered. Not all the Eskimo used nets for fishing. Boas never saw any among the Central Eskimo, but mentions them as existing in Labrador and westward of Hudson bay; while Murdoch's account of netting at point Barrow, Alaska, is full. Netting needles of antler and walrus ivory, and mesh sticks of bone or antler were employed, both of peculiar patterns. The materials are sinew twine (generally braided), rawhide thong, and whalebone. The knot is the usual becket hitch. Small seal are caught in large meshed nets of rawhide, 18 meshes long and 12 deep, with length of mesh 14 in. These nets are set under the ice in winter and in shoal water in summer. Seals are enticed into the nets by whistling, by scratching on the ice, or with rattles. Whitefish are taken in gill nets set under the ice in rivers. A specimen in the U. S. National Museum, made of fine strips of whalebone, is 79 meshes long by 21 deep, with meshes $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. Murdoch, who figures a conical dip net, or fish trap, made of twisted sinew, also gives the spread of various kinds of fish nets, and surmises that the American Eskimo learned the use of the net from the Siberians.

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An interesting use of netting has been brought to light by Holmes in his studies of ancient American pottery. In many places have been found vessels and sherds that show net impressions on the surface. In some parts of the Atlantic slope vessels of clay were moulded in network, taking the impressions of the texture. In the description of ancient garments especially those in which feathers bore a conspicuous part, precisely the same methods of netting are described. This furnishes to archæologists an excellent check-off in their studies, since in later times all other forms of textile work, excepting the figure weaving, were abandoned.

Consult Boas (1) in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888, (2) in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XV, 1901; Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, 1905; Goddard in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., I, 1903; Holmes (1) in 3d Rep. B. A. E., 1884, (2) in Am. Anthrop., IX, no. 1, 1907; Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 1892; Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.,

11, 1900; Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894; Willoughby in Am. Anthrop., VII, no. 1, 1905.

(O. T. M.)

Nettotalis. Given as an Indian village between Yale and Hope, on the w. bank of Fraser r., Brit. Col. (Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872). This would be in the country of the Cowichan.

Neutrals. An important confederation of Iroquoian tribes living in the 17th century N. of lake Erie in Ontario, having four villages E. of Niagara r. on territory extending to the Genesee watershed; the western bounds of these tribes were indefinitely w. of Detroit r. and lake St. Clair. They were called Neutrals by the French because they were neutral in the known wars between the Iroquois and the Hurons. The Hurons called them Attiwandaronk, denoting 'they are those whose language is awry,' and this name was also applied by the Neutrals in turn to the Hurons. The Iroquois called them Atirhagenrat (Atirhaguenrek) and Rhagenratka. The Aondironon, the Wenrehronon, and the Ongniaahraronon are names of some of the constituent tribes of the Neutrals. Champlain, reporting what he saw in 1616, wrote that the "Nation Neutre" had 4,000 warriors and inhabited a country that extended 80 or 100 leagues E. and w., situated westward from the lake of the Seneca; they aided the Ottawa (Cheueux releuez) against the Mascoutens or "Small Prairie people," and raised a great quantity of good tobacco, the surplus of which was traded for skins, furs, and porcupine quills and quillwork with the northern Algonquian peoples. This writer said that the Indians cleared the land "with great pains, though they had no proper instruments to do this. They trimmed all the limbs from the trees, which they burned at the foot of the trees to cause them to die. Then they thoroughly prepared the ground between the trees and planted their grain from step to step, putting in each hill about 10 grains, and so continued planting until they had enough for 3 or 4 years' provisions, lest a bad year, sterile and fruitless, befall them."

The Rev. Father Joseph de la Roche Daillon, a Récollet, spent the winter of 1626 among this people for the purpose of teaching them Christianity. The first village, Kandoucho, or All Saints, welcomed him. He then went through four other villages, meeting with a friendly reception, and finally reached the sixth, where he had been told to establish himself. He had the villagers call a council of the tribe for the purpose of declaring to them his mission. He was adopted by the tribe, being given to Tsohahissen (Souharissen?), the presiding chief. Daillon says of the Neutrals: "They are inviolable observers of what they have once concluded and decreed." His "father and host," Tsohahissen, had ever travelled among all neighbouring tribes, for he was chief not only of his own village, but even of those of the whole tribe, composed of about 28 villages, villas, and towns, constructed like those of the Hurons, besides many hamlets of 7 or 8 lodges for fishing, hunting, or for the cultivation of the soil. Daillon said that there was then no known instance of a chief so absolute; that Tsohahissen had acquired his position and power by his courage and from having been at war many times against 17 tribes, and had brought back heads (scalps?) and prisoners from all. Their arms were only the war club and the bow and arrow, but they were skilful in their use. Daillon also remarked that he had not found in all the countries visited by him among the Indians a hunchback, one-eyed, or deformed person.

But the Hurons, having learned that Father Daillon contemplated conducting the Neutrals to the trading place in the harbour of cape Victory in lake St. Peter of St. Lawrence r., approximately 50 m. below Montreal, spread false reports about him, declaring to the Neutrals that he was a great magician, capable of filling the air of the country with pestilence, and that he had then already taken off many Hurons by poison, thus seeking to compass his death by fomenting suspicions against him. The bearing of the accusation may be judged when it is known that sorcerers were regarded as public enemies and outlaws and were remorselessly slain on the slightest pretext.

The father declared that there were an incredible number of deer in the country, which they did not take one by one; but by making a triangular "drive," composed of two convergent hedges leading to a narrow opening, with a third hedge placed athwart the opening but admitting of egress at each end of the last one, they drove the game into this pen and slaughtered them with ease. They practised toward all animals the policy that, whether required or not, they must kill all they might find, lest those which were not taken would tell the other beasts that they themselves had been pursued, and that these latter in time of

need would not permit themselves to be taken. There were also many elk, beaver, wild-cats, black squirrels, bustards, turkeys, cranes, bitterns, and other birds and animals, most of which were there all winter; the rivers and lakes were abundantly supplied with fish, and the land produced good maize, much more than the people required; there were also squashes, beans, and other vegetables in season. They made oil from the seeds of the sunflower, which the girls reduced to meal and then placed in boiling water which caused the oil to float; it was then skimmed with wooden spoons. The mush was afterward made into cakes and formed a very palatable food.

Daillon said that the life of the Neutrals was "not less indecent" than that of the Hurons, and that their customs and manners were very much the same. Like those of the Hurons, the lodges of the Neutrals were formed like arbours or bowers, covered with the bark of trees, 25 to 30 fathoms long and 6 to 8 in breadth, and had a passage running through the middle, 10 or 12 feet wide, from one end to the other. Along the sides was a kind of shelf, 4 ft. from the ground, whereon the occupants lay in summer to avoid the fleas. In winter they lay on mats on the ground near the fire. Such a lodge contained about 12 fires and 24 firesides. Like the Hurons they removed their villages every 5, 10, 15, or 20 years, from 1 to 3 or more leagues, when the land became exhausted by cultivation; for, as they did not make use of manure to any great degree, they had to clear more new and fertile land elsewhere. Their garments were made from the skins of various wild beasts obtained by the chase or through trade with the Algonkin, Nipissing, and other hunting tribes, for maize, meal, wampum, and fishing tackle.

The Seneca attacked and destroyed a town of the Aondironon in 1647. This seemingly unprovoked invasion was undertaken to avenge the capture among the Aondironon by the Hurons and the subsequent death of a Seneca warrior who had been among the Tionontati for the purpose of committing murder. This seeming rupture of the traditional neutrality existing between the Iroquois and the Neutrals caused the latter to prepare for war, and for a time both sides were on the alert and stood defiant. Finally the Neutrals decided to attempt to recover their captives by some peaceable means, and to await a more favourable opportunity to avenge themselves for this loss. But the sudden and complete destruction of the political integrity of the Hurons by their several defeats in 1648–49 by the Iroquois, caused the Neutrals now to fear the rising power of the Iroquois tribes, and they vainly sought to gain their good will by committing an act of hostility against their unfortunate Huron neighbours. When the Iroquois had sacked the most strongly palisaded towns of the Hurons, the Huron fugitives sought asylum in all directions, and many of them, placing their trust in the long-standing neutrality existing between the Iroquois and the Neutrals, which neither had yet sought to rupture, fled to the Neutral towns for refuge; but, instead of affording them protection, the Neutrals seized them as prisoners, and also that portion of the Hurons still remaining in their own country, and led them into captivity (Jes. Rel 1659–60).

Immediately after the political destruction of the Hurons by the Iroquois the latter again attacked the Neutrals. The entire conquest of the Neutrals in 1650–51 was the result of this war, and some remnants of the Neutral tribes were incorporated chiefly with the Seneca villages in New York.

The Neutrals were visited in 1640–41 by Fathers Brebœuf and Chaumonot. The tribe was then engaged in vigourous war against the western tribes, especially the Mascoutens. These two missionaries visited 18 villages or towns, stopping in 10 of them and expounding their own religious faith whenever they could assemble an audience. In these 10 settlements they estimated about 500 fires and 3,000 persons. On their return journey the fathers remained at Teotongniaton, situated midway between the chief town, Ounontisaston, and the town nearest the Huron country, Kandoucho, where they were compelled to remain on account of snow. While there, their hostess was at great pains to shield them from the abuse to which they were constantly subjected; she also aided them to learn the language and to harmonize it with that of these Neutrals. The Awenrehronon, who had formerly lived eastward of the Erie or Panther tribe, took refuge in Khioetoa, or St. Michel, a few years before this visit of the two fathers, and they were disposed to listen to the teachings of the missionaries.

As a sign of mourning for their friends and kin the Neutrals customarily blackened not only their own but also the faces of the dead. They tattooed the corpse and adorned it with feathers and other trinkets; if the person died

in war, a chief delivered an address over the body, around which were assembled the friends and kin of the dead, who were urged by the orator to hasten to avenge the death. The Neutrals figuratively resurrected the dead, especially great chieftains and persons noted for valour and wisdom, by the substitution of some person whom they thought was like the deceased in person, age, and character. The selection was made in council, by the clan of the deceased person; then all the people except the one chosen arose, and the master of ceremonies, gently lowering his hand to the earth, feigned to raise the illustrious dead from the tomb and to give life to him in the person of the chosen one, on whom he then imposed the name and dignity of the dead chieftain, and the newly-made chieftain then arose amid the ceremonial acclaim of the people.

In 1643 the Neutrals sent an expedition of 2,000 warriors against the "Nation du feu," some of whom they attacked in a palisaded village defended by 900 men, who bravely withstood the first assaults; but, after a siege of 10 days, the Neutrals carried the palisade and killed on the spot many of its defenders and took about 800 captives. After burning 70 of the best warriors of the Nation du feu, they put out the eyes and girdled the mouths of the old men, whom they afterward abandoned to starve (Jes. Rel. 1643–44). The same authority also says that the Nation du feu alone was more populous than all the Neutral nation, all the Hurons, and all the Iroquois, showing that the term had not yet become restricted to those now called Mascoutens, or "Small Prairie people," but included all the so-called Illinois tribes as well.

From the Journal des PP. Jesuites for 1652–53 it is learned that the portions of the Tobacco Nation and of the Neutral Nation then remaining independent bodies of people were assembling with all neighbouring Algonquian tribes at A'otonatendie (Akotonatendike?) situated 3 days' journey southward from Skia'e (Sault Sainte Marie); that the Tobacco Nation wintered in 1653 at Tea'onto'rai, and the Neutrals, numbering 800, at Sk-en'chio'e (i. e., Fox place) in the direction of Te'o'chanontian, probably Detroit; that these two tribes would rendezvous in the autumn of 1653 at A'otonatendie, where they had assembled more than 2,000 warriors. This is perhaps the last historical mention of the Neutrals as an independent body. It is these Neutrals, apparently, whom Perrot (Mémoire, chap. XIV, 1864) calls "Huron de la nation neutre" and "Hurons neutres."

In 1640 the Hurons offered a present of 9 hatchets (costly articles at that time) to the chieftains of the Neutral council, in the hope of inducing it to order the assassination of Fathers Brebœuf and Chaumonot, but after deliberating on the proposal all night the council refused to accept the gift.

As has been seen, Daillon said the Neutrals occupied 28 villages in 1626. In 1640, Brebœuf ascribed to them 40 villages with a minimum population of 12,000 persons, including 4,000 warriors. Only a few of the names of these have been preserved, among them being Kandoucho or Tous les Saints, Khioetoa or Saint Michel, Ongniaahra ("Ouaroronon," probably on the site of Youngstown, N. Y.,; a form of Niagara), Ounontisaston, and Teotongniaton or Saint Guillaume.

(J. N. B. H.)

Aragaritkas.—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 908, 1854 (said to be composed of 7 tribes). **Atiaonrek.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 34, 1858. **Atiouandaronks.**—Ibid., 1635, 33, 1858. **Atioüendaronk.**—Ibid., 1644, 97, 1858. **Atiraguenrek.**—Ibid., 1656, 34, 1858. **Atirhagenrenrets.**—Jes. Rel. quoted by Parkman, Jesuits, xliv, 1867. **Ati-rhagenrets.**—Shea in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 208, 1854. **Atiwandaronk.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 24, 1855. **Attenonderonk.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 201, 1854. **Attihouandaron.**—Sagard (1632), Hist. Can., IV, 1866. **Attinoindarons.**—Sagard (1626), Can., II, 408, 1866. **Attionandarons.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, ciii, 1848 (misprint). **Attionidarons.**—Sagard (1626) quoted by Parkman, Jesuits, xliv, 1867. **Attiouandaronk.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 72, 1858. **Atti8andarons.**Ibid., 1639, 88, 1858. **Attiouendarankhronon.**—Ibid., 1640, 35, 1858. **Attiouendaronk.** — Ibid. **Attiuoindarons.** — Sagard (1626), Hist. Can., II, 334, 1862. **Attiwandaronk.**—Shea, Miss. Val., lix, 1852. **Attiwondaronk.**—Royce in Smithson. Misc. Coll., xxv, art. 5, 95, 1883. **Hatiwa^{n}ta-runh.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1886 (='their speech is awry'; from *hati* 'they', *owa^{n}ta* 'voices', *runh* 'is awry': Tuscarora name). **Nation Neuht.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1854. **Neuter Nation.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 9, 1851. **Neuters.**—Shea, Miss. Val., lx, 1852. **Neutral Nation.**—Ibid., lix. **Neutre Nation.**—Champlain (1616), Œuvres, IV, 58, 1870. **Neutrios.**—Duro, Don Diego de Peñalosa, 43, 1882. **Rhagenratka.**—Shea in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 208, 1854.

Newcastle Townsite. The local name for a body of Salish of Cowichan agency, Brit. Col. Pop. 26 in 1896, the last time the name occurs.

Newcastle Toronsite.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1891, 250, 1892 (misprint). **Newcastle Townsite.**—Ibid., 433, 1896.

Newchemass. An unidentified tribe mentioned by Jewitt (Narr., 77, repr. 1849) as

living far to the N. of, and inland from, Nootka sd., B.C., early in the 19th century. Their language differed from that of the Nootka, but was understood by the latter. Their complexion was said to be darker, their stature shorter, and their hair coarser than those features of other nations. The locality assigned to them corresponds with that of the Nimkish.

Nuchimases.—Galiano, Relacion, 94, 1802.

New Credit. A Missisauga settlement in Tuscarora township of the Six Nations res. on Grand r., Ontario. These Missisauga formerly lived on Credit r., but removed to their present situation about the year 1850 by invitation of the Six Nations. They numbered 218 in 1884, 264 in 1911.

Newhuhwaittinekin. A Shuswap village 4 m. above Cache cr., Bonaparte r., Brit. Col.; pop. 160 in 1906; 147 in 1911.

Bonaparte Indians.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1885, 91, 1886 (so called by whites). **Ne-whuh-wait'-tin-e-kin.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **Tluh-ta-us.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1885, 196, 1886.

Nhaiiken (*N'hai'ikEn*). A Ntlakyapamuk village, near Spence Bridge, Thompson r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can. 4, 1899.

Niagara. Being of Iroquoian origin, one of the earliest forms of this place-name is that in the Jesuit Relation for 1641, in which it is written *Onguiaahra*, evidently a misprint for *Ongniaahra*, and it is there made the name of a Neutral town and of the river which to-day bears this designation, although *Ongmarahronon* of the Jesuit Relation for the year 1640 appears to be a misprint for *Ongniarahronon*, signifying 'people of Ongniarah.' The Iroquois and their congeners applied it to the place whereon the village of Youngstown, Niagara co., N. Y., now stands. On the Tabula Novæ Franciæ, in Historiæ Canadensis sev Novæ-Franciæ (bk. 10, Paris, 1664, but made in 1660 by Franciscus Creuxius, S. J.), the falls of Niagara are called "*Ongiara cataractes.*" Much ingenuity has been exercised in attempts to analyse this name. The most probable derivation, however, is from the Iroquoian sentence-word, which in Onondaga and Seneca becomes *O'hniă'gā'*, and in Tuscarora *U'hnia'kā'r*, signifying 'bisected bottom land.' Its first use was perhaps by the Neutral or Huron tribes.

(J. N. B. H.)

See *Ongniaahra*.

Niakonaujang. An Akudnirmiut Eskimo settlement on Padli fiord, Baffin island.

Niaqonaujang.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 441, 1888.

Niantilik ('with the gulls'). An Okomiut Eskimo village of the Kinguamiut subtribe, on Cumberland sd., Baffin id.

Naintilic.—Howgate, Cruise of Florence, 50, 1877. **Niantilic.**—Kumlien in Bull. Nat. Mus. no. 15, 15, 1879.

Nibowisibiwininiwak ('Death river people'). A subdivision of the Chippewa living in Manitoba, N. of lake Winnipeg. Cf. *Onepowesepewenewak.*

Lake Winnipeg band.—Smithson, Misc. Coll., IV, art. 6, 35, 1878. **Nibowi-sibi-wininiwak.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882.

Nichikun. See *Nitchequon.*

Niciat. The local name for a body of Upper Lillooet around Seton lake, interior of British Columbia. Pop. 44 in 1911.

Necait.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., pt. I, 277, 1902. **Niciat.**—Ibid., pt. II, 272.

Nicola Band. One of four subdivisions of the Upper Ntlakyapamuk in the interior of British Columbia.

Cawa'xamux.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 170, 1900 ('people of the creek,' i. e., Nicola r.). **Nicola band.**—Ibid. **Tcawa'xamux.**—Ibid. **Tcūā'qamuq.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Nicola Valley Indians. The official designation of a large number of local groups in British Columbia, principally Cowichan, Lillooet, and Ntlakyapamuk Indians, numbering 549 in 1911.

Nicomen. A Cowichan tribe on Nicomen slough and at the mouth of Wilson cr., lower Fraser r., Brit. Col. Their villages are Skweahm and Lahaui, but the name has become attached to the latter town of the tribe, which in 1911 had 13 inhabitants. The aggregate population of Nicomen and Skweahm was 41 in 1911.

ŁEk.'ä'mEl.—Boas in Rep. 64th Meeting Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894. **Nacomen.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 78, 1878. **NeK.'ā'mEn.**—Boas, op. cit. **Nicoamen.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 309, 1879. **Nicoamin.**—Ibid., 76, 1878. **Nicomen.**—Ibid., pt. I, 276, 1894.

Nightasis. A Haida town of this name is given in John Wark's list, 1836-41, with 15 houses and 280 inhabitants. It seems impossible to identify the name with that of any known town. On other grounds Kung, in Naden harbour, would appear to be the town intended.

Nigh tan.—Wark (1836–41) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 489, 1855. **Nigh-tasis.**—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 173B, 1880.

Nigottine ('moss people'). A part of the Kawchogottine division of the Kawchodinne living along the outlet of Great Bear lake, Mackenzie, N.W.T.

Ni-gottinè.—Petitot in Bull. Soc. de Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Nnéa-gottine.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **Nni-Gottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Nni-ottiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876.

Nikaomin (*Neqa'umîn*, or *Nqau'mîn*, so named because the water comes from a lake called *Nqauma'tko*, 'wolf lake or water'; from *sqaum*, 'wolf'). A Ntlakyapamuk town on the s. side of Thompson r., 10 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. It is called Thompson by the whites. Pop. 49 in 1911.

NEqa'umîn.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 171, 1900. **Ni-ca-o-min.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1885, 196, 1886. **Nicomen.**—Ibid., 309, 1879. **Nicomin.**—Ibid. map, 1891. **Nikaomin.**—Ibid., pt. II, 166, 1901. **N'kau'men.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Nqau'mîn.**—Teit, op. cit. **Thompson.**—Ibid. (modern name).

Nikikouek (from the Chippewa or a cognate dialectic term *nĭkig* 'otter,' with anim. pl. suffix *-ouek* = 'otter people.' Perrot says the form with initial *m*, *Mikikouet*, is from their own language; such is the case in the cognate Menominee *mikig*). A little known Algonquian tribe that formerly dwelt E. of the Missisauga, among the rock caverns on the N. shore of lake Huron. They are described as lacking in courage, and having much to do with the tribes northward. Twice a year, like the Missisauga, they deserted their village to hunt and fish along the lake for sturgeon and other fish, and there obtained bark for constructing canoes and lodges. On the approach of winter they frequented the lake shores to kill beaver and elk, whence they returned in the spring to plant and tend their corn. In 1653, jointly with the Saulteurs and the Missisauga, they so completely defeated an Iroquois war-party of 120 men that but few escaped.

(J. N. B. H.)

Gens de la Loutre.—Perrot (*ca.* 1724), Mémoire, 83, 1864. **Mikikoues.**—Ibid., 219. **Mikikoüet.**—Ibid., 83. **Nation de la Loutre.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Amér. Sépt., II, 48, 1753. **Nation of the Otter.**—Heriot, Trav., 209, 1807. **Nigik.**—Kelton, Ft. Mackinac, 20, 1884. **Nikicouek.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Nikikouek.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 22, 1858. **Nikikoues.**—Perrot, Mémoire, index, 1864.

Nikozliautin ('people of the river covered with the enemy's arrows'). A Takulli clan or division on the s. half of Stuart lake and on Pinchi r., Brit. Col. They inhabit two villages, Nakraztli and Pintce. The name comes from a legend of a tribe of dwarfs who once attacked their village in such numbers that the surface of Stuart r. was covered with floating arrows (Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., 188, 1891). The Nikozliautin are devout Catholics, sober, law-abiding, and hospitable. Their main resources are hunting, trapping, and fishing. Pop. 234 in 1906.

Na-kas-le-tīn.—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 30B, 1881. **Nakazèteo-ten.**—De Smet, Miss. de l'Oregon, 63, 1844. **Na-ka-ztli-tenne.**—Morice, letter, 1890. **Nakoozétenne.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 215, 1902. **Na-'kraztli-'tenne.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 26, 1893. **Nancaushy Tine.**—Jour. Anthrop. Inst., VII, 206, 1878. **Nekaslay.**—McLean, Hudson's Bay, I, 262, 1849. **Nekaslayans.**—Ibid., 263. **Nekasly.**—Ibid., 269. **Nikozliantin.**—Macdonald, British Columbia, 126, 1862. **Nikozliantins.**—Domenech, Deserts of N. Am., II, 62, 1860. **Nikozliáutin.**—Hale, Ethnog. and Philol., 202, 1846. **Stewart's Łake Indians.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878.

Nilsumack. A Salish band, probably Cowichan, under the Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff., 78, 1878.

Niltala. A Wikeno village on Rivers inlet, Brit. Col.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887.

Nimkish (*ᵋNE'mgēs.* A Kwakiutl tribe on and about the river of the same name in N. E. Vancouver id. According to Rev. A. J. Hall they derived their name from that of a mythical halibut, called Num-hyā-lī-gī-yū, which caused a tide-rip off the point of the bay. The gentes, according to Boas, are Gyigyilkam, Nenelkyenok, Sisintlae, Tlatlelamin, and Tsetsetloalakemae. Pop. 151 in 1901, 134 in 1906, 163 in 1911.

ᵋNE'mgēs.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. I, 133, 1902. **NE'mk.ic.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Can. 54, 1890, **NE'mqic.** Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897. **Némqisch.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Nim-keesh.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1884, 190, 1885. **Nimkis.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Nim-kish.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Nimpkish.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 179, 1862. **Num-kēs.**—Hall quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 72, 1887.

Ninstints. A Haida town which formerly stood on Anthony id., at the s. end of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. The native name was SgA'nguai ('Red-cod island'), Ninstints being the white man's corruption of the town-chief's name, Nungstins (*NAñ stîns*, 'he who

is two'). All the people from this end of Moresby id. gathered there in comparatively recent times. The remnant have since abandoned the place and settled at Skidegate. It is impossible to identify absolutely the name of this town with that of any given in John Wark's list of 1836-41, but it is probably referred to as "Quee-ah," a town to which he assigned 20 houses and a population of 308. At the present day there are probably not a dozen Ninstints people left. The family to which the chief of this town belonged was the Sakikegawai. See Swanton, Cont. Haida, 105, 277, 1905. (J. R. S.)

Nensti'ns.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 25, 1898. **Ninstance.**—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 169, 1880. **Ninstence.**—Poole, Queen Charlotte Ids., 195, 1872. **Ninstints.**—Dawson, op. cit. **Sg'a'nguai.**—Boas, op. cit.

Nipisiguit. A former Micmac village on the site of Bathurst, at the mouth of Nipisiguit r., New Brunswick. The French mission of Sainte Magdalen was there in 1645.

Nepegigoüit.—Jes. Rel. 1645, 35, 1858. **Nipigiguit.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 59, 1866. **Nipisiguit.**—Membré, quoted by Shea, Miss. Val., 86, 1852.

Nipissing ('at the little water or lake,' referring to lake Nipissing; *Nipisirinien*, 'little-water people'). A tribe of the Algonkin. When they first became known to the French, in 1613, they were residing in the vicinity of lake Nipissing, Ontario, which has been their home during most of the time to the present. Having been attacked, about 1650, by the Iroquois, and many of them slain, they fled for safety to lake Nipigon (Mackenzie, Voy., xli, note, 1802), where Allouez visited them in 1667, but they were again on lake Nipissing in 1671. A part of the tribe afterward went to Three Rivers, and some resided with the Catholic Iroquois at Oka, where they still have a village. Some of these assisted the French in 1756. It is their dialect which is represented in Cuoq's Lexique de la Langue Algonquine. They were a comparatively unwarlike people, firm friends of the French, readily accepting the Christian teachings of the missionaries. Although having a fixed home, they were semi-nomadic, going s. in autumn to the vicinity of the Hurons to fish and prepare food for the winter, which they passed among them. They cultivated the soil to a slight extent only, traded with the Cree in the N., and were much given to jugglery and shamanistic practices, on which account the Hurons and the whites called them Sorcerers. Their chiefs were elective, and their totems, according to Chauvignerie (N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 1053, 1855), were the heron, beaver, birchbark, squirrel, and blood. No reliable statistics in regard to their numbers have been recorded. The Indians now on a reservation on lake Nipissing are officially classed as Chippewa; they numbered 162 in 1884, and 285 in 1911. A Nipissing division was called Miskouaha. (J. M.)

Askic8aneronons.—Jes. Rel. 1639, 88, 1858 (='sorcerers'—Hewitt). **Askik8anehronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 81, 1858. **Askikouaneronons.**—Ibid. **Aweatsiwaenrrhonon.**—Jes. Rel., Thwaites ed., x, 83, 1897. **Bisserains.**—Champlain (*ca.* 1624), Œuvres, v, 2d pt., 79, 1870. **Bisseriniens.**—Sagard (1636), Can., I, 190, 1866. **Bissiriniens.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 18, 1858. **Byssiriniens.**—Charlevoix (1744), New France, II, 95, 1866. **Ebicerinys.**—Sagard (1636), Can., I, 172, 1866. **Epesengles.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 80, 1854. **Epicerinyens.**—Sagard (1636), Can., III, 727, 1866. **Epicerinys.**—Ibid., IV, Huron Dict., 1866. **Epiciriniens.**—Sagard (1636) quoted by Parkman, Pioneers, 351, 1883. **Episingles.**—Dumont, Mem. of La., VI, 135, 1753. **Epissingue.**—Writer of 1756 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 485, 1858. **Ilgonquines.**—La Salle (1682) in French, Hist. Coll. La., I, 46, 1846. **Juskwaugume.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 178, 1861. **Kekerannon-rounons.**—Lamberville (1686) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 489, 1853. **Longs Cheveux.**—Jes. Rel. 1671, 35, 1858. **Nation des Sorciers.**—Jes. Rel. 1632, 14, 1858. **Nebicerini.**—Champlain (1613), Œuvres, III, 295, 1870. **Neperinks.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 276, 1855. **Nepesangs.**—Pike, Exped., pt. 1, app., 62, 1810. **Nepesinks.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 281, 1855. **Nepessins.**—Buchanan, N. Am. Inds., I, 139, 1824. **Nepicerinis.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 143, 1703. **Nepicinquis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 554, 1853. **Nepicirenians.**—Heriot, Trav., 195, 1807. **Nepiciriniens.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, II, 48, 1753. **Nepiscenicens.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Nepiseriniens.**—La Barre (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 196, 1855. **Nepisin.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, map, 1744. **Nepisinguis.**—Mackenzie, Voy., xlii, 1801. **Nepisirini.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 231, 1703. **Nepisseniniens.**—Doc. of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 599, 1855. **Nepissens.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Nepisseriens.**—Du Chesneau (1681) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 160, 1855. **Nepisseriniens.**—Doc. of 1697, ibid., 669. **Nepissings.**—Doc. of 1695, ibid., 599. **Népissingues.**—Ibid., 602. **Népissiniens.**—Ibid., 596. **Nepissiriens.**—Du Chesneau (1681), ibid., 160. **Nepissiriniens.**—Doc. of 1693, ibid., 566. **Nibissiriniens.**—Parkman, Pioneers, 351, 1883. **Nipeceriniens.**—Colden (1727), Five Nations, 28, 1747. **Nipercineans.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 307, 1851. **Nipicirinien.**—Jes. Rel. 1639, 14, 1858. **Nipisierinij.**—Champlain (1615), Œuvres, IV, 21, 1870. **Nipisings.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 142, 1831. **Nipisingues.**—Henry, Trav., 30, 1809. **Nipisinks.**—German Flats conf. (1770) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VIII, 229, 1857. **Nipisiriniens.**—Jes. Rel. 1636, 69, 1858. **Nipissings.**—Doc. of 1741 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1080, 1855. **Nipissingues.**—Du Chesneau (1679), ibid., 133. **Nipissins.**—Smith, Bouquet's Exped., 69, 1766. **Nipis-**

siriniens.—Jes. Rel. 1641, 81, 1858. **Nipissirinioek.**—Trumbull, Algonk. Names for Man, 18, 1871 (='small lake men'). **Nipístingues.**—Lettres Edif., I, 696, 1838. **Nippsingues.**—Frontenac (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 182, 1855. **Nipsang.**—Lear (1792) in Am. St. Pap., U. S. Ind. Aff., I, 244, 1832. **Nypissings.**—Lamberville (1686) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 489, 1853. **Nypsins,**—Long, Exped. St. Peters R., II, 151, 1824. **Odishk-wa-gami.**—Baraga, Eng.-Otch. Dict., II, 1878 (Chippewa name; Cuoq renders it 'at the last water,' but Chamberlain prefers '[people] on the other side of the lake'). **Odishkwa-Gamig.**—Trumbull, Algonk. Names for Man, 18, 1872 ('people of the last lake'; from *ishkwa* 'at the end of', *gami* 'lake' or 'water': Chippewa name). **O-dish-quag-um-eeg.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 139, 1852. **O-dish-quag-um-ees.**—Ramsey in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 91, 1850. **Odishquahgumme.**—Wilson, Ojebway Lang., 157, 1874 (='Algonquin Indians'). **Otick-waga-mi.**—Cuoq, Lex. Iroq., 42, 1882. **Outiskouagami.**—Jes. Rel. 1671, 35, 1858. **Outisquagamis.**—Andre (1671) quoted by Shea, Cath. Miss., 365, 1855. **Pisierinii.**—Champlain (1616), Œuvres, IV, 61, 1870. **Pisirinins.**—Ibid., 63, 1870. **Quiennontateronons.**—Sagard (1636), Can., IV, index, 1866. **Quieunontateronons.**—Ibid., III, 750, 1866. **Skaghnanes.**—Mess. of 1763 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 544, 1856. **Skaghquanoghronos.**—Johnson (1763), ibid., 582. **Skecaneronons.**—Sagard (1636), Can., III, 727, 1866. **Skekaneronons.**—Ibid., I, 148, 1866. **Skekwanen-hronon.**—Cuoq, Lex. Iroq., 42, 1883 (Mohawk name). **Skequaneronon.**—Sagard (1632), Can., IV, Huron Dict., 1866. **Skighquan.**—Livingston (1701) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 899, 1854. **Sorcerers.**—Maclean, Can. Savage Folk, 359, 1896 (English rendering of name by which they were known to early French missionaries). **Squekaneronons.**—Sagard (1636), Can., I, 172, 1866 (Huron name). **Tuskwawgomeeg.**—Tanner, Narr., 316, 1830 (Ottawa name).

Nirdlirn. A summer settlement of the Kingnaitmiut subtribe of the Okomiut Eskimo on the N. coast near the head of Cumberland sd., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Niscak ('bustard'). A tribe or division mentioned with other Algonquian tribes of the region between lake Superior and Hudson bay in the Prise de Possession (1671) in Perrot, Mém., 293, 1864. They were perhaps a gens of the Ottawa.

Nisibourounik. One of the four divisions of the Cree.—Jes. Rel. 1658, 22, 1858.

Niska. The dialectic name for one of the three Chimmesyan divisions, the other two being the Kitksan and the Tsimshian. In tradition, art, and manner of living these three divisions are closely allied, with such geographic differences as would naturally occur. In language less than one-third of the vocabulary is common to all, a like proportion varies in accent, while the remainder is different and more local in character. Dialectic differences are much less marked between the two interior river divisions than between either of them and the Tsimshian of the coast.

The territory of the Niska includes Observatory inlet, Nass bay, and the drainage basin of Nass r. and its tributaries, but those northern sources that interlock with the Iskut and the Stikine rs. are claimed also by the Tahltan, and over this contention have occurred many wars that have always kept these people apart. The Niska villages have always been on the main river and show evidence of considerable size. The houses, in a single row, follow the contour of the shore; they are built of hewn timbers in the form of a parallelogram, with a central open fireplace of gravel, and a smoke-hole in the roof. Carved heraldic columns stand in front, in which the crest of the deceased is shown at the base and that of the successor at the top, and in one old village grave-houses of logs surmounted by animal and bird forms in wood and stone, representing the totemic emblems of the dead, rest on the river bank in the midst of the columns.

With the establishment of missions the older villages have generally been deserted and the people are being concentrated at three points, under the supervision of missionaries of the Church of England, and small modern dwellings are taking the place of the old communal house. Modern ideas prevail, and the condition of the people is a credit to both their teachers and themselves. The villages, past and present, together with the more important village sites, are: Kincolith, Kitaix, Lakkulzap or Greenville, Gwinwork, Lakungida or Ankeegar, Kisthemuwelgit or Willshilhtumwillwillgit, Qunahhair, Kitwinshilk, Sheaksh, Aiyansh, Kitlakdamix, and Kitwinlkole. Other town names have been given, as follows, but these, wholly or in part, may duplicate some of the above: Kitahon, Kitangata, Kitlakaous, and Andeguale.

The Niska were divided geographically into the Kitkahteen ('people of the lower valley'), including those below the cañon, and the Kitanweliks ('people of the upper river'), comprising those above this point.

Tradition tells that long ago when the principal village was across the river to the southward, some little boys were amusing themselves by catching salmon, cutting slits in their backs in which they inserted flat stones, and then letting them go, playing they were

whales. This so incensed the guardian spirit that, rising from the mountain to the southward enveloped in a wide spreading black cloud that changed day into night, with eyes of flame and voice of thunder, he rolled down the mountain side as a river of fire and swept the village away. The people fled across the river and took refuge on the hills until quiet was restored, when they divided, some settling at Kitlakdamix and there retaining the old name of Kitauwiliks, while the others, founding Kitwinshilk on the rocks overlooking the rapids, were ever afterward known by the name of their village as 'The people among the lizards.'

The social organization is founded upon matriarchy, and is dependent upon the existence of four exogamous parties, distinguished by their crests, who intermarry and who supplement one another on all occasions of ceremony. These parties are subdivided into families who are represented by minor crests but who still retain the party emblem. These four parties are: (1) Laghkepo, represented by the wolf and having as its subdivisions the Brown-bear, Crow, Crane, and Red-wing flicker; (2) Laghkeak, represented by the Eagle and having as its subdivisions the Beaver, Owl, Dog-fish, and Squirrel; (3) Kanhadda, represented by the Raven and having as its subdivisions the Frog, Sea-lion, Sculpin, and Star-fish; (4) Kishpootwada, represented by the Killer-whale and having as its subdivisions the Osprey and the Bear-under-water. (Boas gives the following subdivisions: Gyitkadok, Lakseel, Laktiaktl, Gyitgyigyenik, Gyitwulnakyel, Gyiskabenak, Lakloukst, Gyitsaek, Laktsemelik, and Gyisgahast. He assigns the first two to the Raven phratry, the next three to the Wolf phratry, the four following to the Eagle phratry, and the last to the Bear phratry.)

The Niska look to the river for their food supply, which consists principally of salmon and eulachon. Indeed it is owing to the enormous number of the latter fish that run in to spawn in the early spring that the name Nass, meaning 'the stomach, or food depot,' has been given to the river.

In 1902 the population of the Niska towns was 842; in 1906, 814; in 1911, 738.

(G. T. E.)

Naas River Indians.—Scott in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Nascah.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Nascars.**—Horetzky, Canada on Pac., 126, 1874. **Nasqá.**—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 277, 1897. **Náss.**—Dunn, Hist. Oregon, 279, 1844. **Nasχá.**—Boas in Zeit. für Ethnol., 231, 1888. **Nishgar.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 432, 1896. **Nishka.**—Horetzky, op. cit, 219. **Niska.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 113B, 1884. **Nîsk''a'.**—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 48, 1895. **Nis-kah.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 143, 1877. **Nüss-kā.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 318, 1885. **Oldnass.**—Scott in H. R. Ex. Doc. 65, 36th Cong., 1st sess., 115, 1860 (probably identical).

Nitakoskitsipupiks ('obstinate'). A band of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.

Ne-ta'-ka-ski-tsi-pup'-īks.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862 (trans. 'people that have their own way'). **Nīt'-ak-os-kit-si-pup-iks.**—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209,1892. **Obstinate.**—Ibid., 225.

Nitawaliks. Given as a Chimmesyan tribe on upper Nass r., Brit. Col.—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 113B, 1884.

Nitawyiks ('lone eaters'). A band of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.

Łone Eaters.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Ni-taw'-yiks.**—Ibid., 209.

Nitchequon. A small tribe or division living about Nichikun lake, Ungava, Quebec; probably a Naskapi band. Pop. in 1911, 65.

Nitchequon.—Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 117, 1863. **Nitchik Irinionetchs.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Nitchik Irinionetz.**—La Tour, map, 1779. **Nitchiks.**—Jefferys, French Dom., pt. 1, map, 1761.

Nitikskiks (*Nit'-ik-skiks*, 'lone fighters'). A band of the Piegan and also of the Kainah tribe of the Siksika.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892.

Nitinat. A Nootka tribe on a tidal lake of the same name, near the s.w. coast of Vancouver id. Pop. 180 in 1911. Their villages are Carmanah, Clo-oose, Tso-oquahna, and Wyah.

Nettinat.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Aug. 1, 1862. **Niten aht.**—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Nitinaht.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 308, 1868. **Nitinat.**—Galiano, Viaje, 28, 1802. **Ni'tinath.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Nittanat.**—Kelley, Oregon, 68, 1830 (given as a village). **Nitten-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 188, 1883. **Nittenat.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 234, 1848. **Nittinahts.**—Whymper, Travels, 74, 1869. **Nittinat.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862.

Nitotsiksisstaniks ('kill close by'). A band of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.

Kill Close By.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Ni-tot'-si-ksis-stan-iks.**—Ibid., 209.

Niutang. A village of the Kingnaitmiut subtribe of the Okomiut Eskimo on Kingnait fiord, E. Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Nkahlimiluh (*N'-kah-li-mil-uh*). A Ntlakyapamuk village near the mouth of Upper Nicola r., Brit. Col.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891.

Nkaih. A Ntlakyapamuk village not far from Stryne, in the interior of British Columbia. Pop. 4 in 1896, after which date it seems to have been confused with a town called Nkya.

Nkaih.—Can. Ind. Aff., 434, 1896. **N-wa-ih.**—Ibid., 1885, 196, 1886.

Nkakim ('despised'), because the people of this place were of low social status and much looked down upon by the Spuzzum people). A village of Ntlakyapamuk in the neighbourhood of Spuzzum, Fraser r., Brit. Col.

N'ka'kim.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Nkaktko (*Nqa'ktko*, 'little rotten water,' or 'bad water'). A village of the Upper Fraser band of Ntlakyapamuk on the w. side of Fraser r., 28 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.

Nqa'ktko.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900. **N'tā'-kō.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899.

Nkamaplix. A division of Okinagan under the Okanagan agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 270 in 1911.

En-ke-map-o-tricks.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, pt. I, 191, 1884. **Nkamaplix.**—Ibid., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Okanagan.**—Ibid., pt. II, 68, 1902.

Nkamchin ('confluence,' and 'entrance'). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk, on the s. side of Thompson r., at its junction with the Nicola, about 24½ m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. Pop. 81 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Nic-com-sin.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, pt. I, 189, 1884. **Nicola.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Nicola Mouth.**—Present white man's name. **N'kamsheen.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **Nkamtci'n.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900. **Nkumcheen.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 166, 1901. **N'kum'tcīn.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899.

Nkamip. An Okinagan division under the Okanagan agency, Brit. Col. Pop. 70 in 1904; 62 in 1911.

En-ke-mip.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, pt. I, 191, 1884. **N-Kamip.**—Ibid., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Osooyoos.**—Ibid., 79, 1878. **Osoyoos.**—Ibid., 1882, 259, 1883.

Nkattsim (*Nkattsî'm*, 'log bridge across stream.'—Hill-Tout). A Ntlakyapamuk village on the E. side of Fraser r., about 38 m. above Yale, Brit. Col., near Keefer station, but on the opposite side of the river. Pop. 87 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Ne-kat-sap.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, pt. I, 189, 1884. **Nkatsam.**—Ibid., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Nkattsi'm.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **N'ka'tzam.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Nkoeitko (*Nqôe'itko*, 'little lake or pond'—Teit; 'yellow water'—Hill-Tout). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk on the s. side of Thompson r., 30 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.

N'koakoaē'tkō.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Nqôe'itko.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900.

Nkoiam (*N'kō'īam'*, 'eddy'). A Ntlakyapamuk village on Fraser r., below Cisco, Brit, Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Nkoikin (*Nqoī'kîn*, 'black pine ridge'). A village of the Lytton band of Ntlakyapamuk on the E. side of Fraser r., 8 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.; so-called because young firs grew thickly there. Pop. 15 in 1897, when last the name appears.

Nkuaikin.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1892, 312, 1893. **N'ōkoiē'kEn.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Nqakin.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1898, 418, 1899 (in combination with "Stryne-Nqakin", Stryne being another town). **Nqoî'kîn.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900. **Nquakin.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 230, 1886.

Nkukapenach (*N'k·u'kapenatc*, 'canoes transformed to stone'). A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A.S., 474, 1900.

Nkuoosai (*Nkuō'osai*). A Squawmish gens living on Howe sd., coast of British Columbia.—Boas, MS., B.A.E., 1887.

Nkuoukten (*Nkuō'ukten*). A Squawmish gens living on Howe sd., coast of British Columbia.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Nkya (*Nqáia*, from *nqa'iEx*, 'to swim'). A village of the Lytton band of Ntlakyapamuk on the w. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col., 2 m. below Lytton. Pop. 71 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Macaiyah.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Macayah.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878. **Nikai'-a.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **N'kai'ā.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Nkaih.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 363, 1897 (confused with Nkaih, q. v.). **Nkya.**—Ibid., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Nqa'ia.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 171, 1900. **Nyakai.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1898, 418, 1899.

Nohuntsitk (*Nō'xunts'îtx*). A Kwakiutl tribe living at the lower end of Wikeno lake, coast of British Columbia.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897.

Noieltsi (*Noiê'ltsi*, 'burnt body'). A Ntlakyapamuk village on the w. side of Fraser r., about 23 m. above Yale, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900.

Noka (*No'ke*, 'bear foot'). A gens of the Chippewa.

Noka.—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885. **No-kaig.**—Ibid., 87 (plural). **Nōk'e.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906.

Nokem (*No'qEm*, from *s'nō'k*, 'valley'). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk at a place called by the whites Drynoch, on the s. side of Thompson r., 16 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Nomas (*Nō'mas*). The ancestor of a Tlauitsis gens, after whom the gens itself was sometimes called.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887.

Nomasenkilis (*Nōmasénχilis*). The ancestor of a Tlatlasikoala gens, after whom the gens itself was sometimes called.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Nomoqois. The ancestor of a Nakomgilisala gens, after whom the gens itself was sometimes called.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Noohtamuh (*Nooh-ta-muh*). An unidentified village that anciently stood on the w. end of Harbledown id., Brit. Col., in Kwakiutl territory.—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv., map, 1887.

Noöt (*Nō'ôt*, or *NErô't*, allied to *rô'it*, 'sleep'). A village of the Lytton band of Ntlakyapamuk on the w. side of Fraser r., 12 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.

NErô't.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900. **Nō'ôt.**—Ibid. **Tent.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1894, 277, 1895 (misprint). **Yent.**—Ibid., 1898, 418, 1899. **YEō't.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Yeut.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Yout.**—. Ibid., 1886, 230, 1887. **Ze-ut.**—Ibid., 1885, 196, 1885.

Noothlakimish. An unidentifiable Bellacoola division on North Bentinck arm, Brit. Col.; mentioned by Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884.

Nootka. A name originally applied to the Mooachaht (q. v.) of Nootka sd., w. coast of Vancouver id., and to their principal town, Yuquot (q. v.), but subsequently extended to all the tribes speaking a similar language, These extend from cape Cook on the N. to beyond port San Juan, and include the Makah of cape Flattery, Wash. Sometimes the term has been so used as to exclude the last-named tribe. The Nootka form one branch of the great Wakashan family and their relationship to the second or Kwakiutl branch is apparent only on close examination. In 1906 there were 435 Makah and 2,159 Vancouver Id. Nootka;* total, 2,594. They are decreasing slowly but steadily, the reduction in population of the Nootka of Vancouver id. alone having exceeded 250 between 1901 and 1906. The Nootka tribes are: Ahousaht, Chaicclesaht, Clayoquot, Cooptee, Ehatisaht, Ekoolthaht, Hachaath (extinct), Hesquiat, Kelsemaht, Klahosaht (probably extinct), Kwoneatshatka (?), Kyuquot, Makah, Manosaht, Mooachaht, Muchalat, Nitinat, Nuchatlitz, Oiaht, Opitchesaht, Pacheenaht, Seshart, Toquart, Uchucklesit, and Ucluelet. (J. R. S.)

Aht.—Sproat, Savage Life, 312, 1868. **Nootka.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 220, 569, 1846. **Nootka-Columbian.**—Scouler in Jour, Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 221, 1841. **Noutka.**—Duflot de Mofras, Expl., II, 344, 1844. **Nuqueño.**—Galiano, Relación, 30, 1802. **Nutka.**—Ibid. **O'menē.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 9, 1889 (Comox name). **Ouakichs.**—Duflot de Mofras, op. cit., 335, 345. **Southern.**—Scouler, op. cit., 224. **Tc'ECā'atq.** Boas, op. cit., 9 (Skokomish name). **Wakash.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 15, 306, 1836.

Nopeming (for *No'pĭmĭngtashĭnĕnĭwŭg* 'people of the bush.'—W. J.). A northern branch of the Chippewa, living in Ontario, N. E. of lake Superior and W. of lake Nipissing, and sometimes ranging E. as far as Ottawa r. From their frequently resorting to Sault Ste. Marie they have often been confounded with the band at that place, and they have been likewise confused with the Têtes de Boule, q. v.

Men of the woods.—Maclean, Hudson Bay, I, 74, 1849 (so called by other tribes). **Muskegoag.**—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830 (applied by the Ottawa to them as well as to the Maskegon). **Noapeeming'.**—Schoolcraft, Miss. Val., 299, 1825. **Nopemen d'Achirini.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 231, 1703. **Nopemetus Anineeg.**—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830 (Ottawa name). **Nopemings.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 145, 1855. **Nopemin of Achirini.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 39, 1851. **Nopemit Azhinneneeg.**—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830 (Ottawa name). **Nopiming daje inini.**—Cuoq, Lex. Algonquine, 129, 1886 ('men of the interior of the lands': Nipissing name). **Nō'pimingtashineniwag.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906 (correct name).

* In 1911, there were 1,984.

Nubenaigooching.—Can. Ind. Aff., 16, 1875. **Opemens d'Acheliny.**—Du Lhut (1684) in Margry, Déc., VI, 51, 1886. **O'pimittish Ininiwac.**—Henry, Trav., (0, 1809. **Wood Indians.**—Ibid.

Noquiquahko. A former Salish band of Fraser superintendency, apparently on or near upper Fraser r., Brit. Col.

No-qui-quahko.—Can. Ind. Aff., 78, 1878.

Norridgewock (from *Na^{n}ra^{n}tswak*, 'people of the still water between rapids'). A tribe of the Abnaki confederacy, the typical tribe of the group. Their closest relationship was with the Penobscot, Arosaguntacook, and Wewenoc. Their territory embraced the Kennebec valley nearly to the river's mouth, Norridgewock, their principal village, being on the left bank just below the rapids, near the present Norridgewock, Me. The French established a mission at their village in 1688. In 1695 the Jesuit Father Rasles took up his residence there and succeeded in attaching the tribes so warmly to the French cause that they soon came to be regarded as dangerous enemies of the English colonists. In 1724 an expedition was sent against the Norridgewock, which resulted in the destruction of their village, the dispersion of the tribe, and the death of Rasles. They fled in different parties to the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy, and to St. Francis in Canada. A number afterward returned and settled in their old home, but, owing to the continued unfriendly disposition of the whites, who again attacked their village in 1749, returned at the breaking out of the French and Indian war in 1754 to St. Francis. A few families that remained behind for some years finally found their way also to Canada. See *Abnaki, Missions*.

(J. M.)

Aridgevoak.—Bellin, map, 1755. **Aridgewoak.**—Homann Heirs' map, 1756. **Arransoak.**—Montresor (*ca.* 1775) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 459, 1865. **Cambas.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854 (misprint). **Canabas.**—Ibid. **Canibas.**—Doc. of 1689 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 433, 1855. **Cannabas.**—McKeen in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 327, 1857. **Cannibas.**—Jes. Rel. 1611, 5, 1858. **Carribas.**—Aubery (1720) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 895, 1855 misprint). **Kanibals.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 22, 1866. **Kanibas.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 3, 105, 1848. **Kanibats.**—Frontenac (1691) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 495, 1855. **Kanibesinnoaks.**—Maurault, Hist. des Abenak's, 5, 1866. **Kanibessinnoaks.**—Ibid. **Kenabeca.**—Smith (1631) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., III, 22, 1833. **Kenabes.**—Willis in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 96, 1856. **Kenebecke Indeans.**—Pateshall (1684), ibid., V, 91, 1857. **Kenebeke.**—Purchas (1625), ibid., 156. **Kennebeck Indians.**—Sewall (1721), ibid., III, 351, 1853. **Kennebecks.**—Gookin (1674) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., I, 162, 1806. **Kennebeki**—La Tour, map, 1779. **Kinnebeck Indians.**—Doc. of 1660 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 190, 1881. **Nalatchwániak.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name). **Namgauck.**—Dudley in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 429, 1857. **Nanrantsoak.**—Rasles (1712) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 258, 1819. **Nanrantsouak.**—Rasles (1721) ibid., 252. **Nanrants8ak.**—Vaudreuil (1722) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 910, 1855. **Nanrantswacs.**—Kendall, Trav., III, 63, 1809. **Nānrāntswak.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 24, 1866. **Nantansoüak.**—Vaudreuil (1724) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 934, 1855 (misprint). **Naragooe.**—Purchas (1625) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 156, 1857. **Naranchouak.**—Jes. Rel. 1652, 24, 1858. **Naranchouek.**—Ibid., 30, **Narangawock.**—Gyles (1726) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 357, 1853. **Narangawook.**—Ibid. **Narantsoak.**—Charlevoix (1744) quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 3, 126, 1848. **Narantsouak.**—Vaudreuil (1724) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 240, 1859. **Narants8ak.**—Beauharnois (1744) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1107, 1855. **Narantsouans.**—Vaudreuil (1724), ibid., 937. **Narants8uk.**—Rasles (1721) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 262, 1819. **Narantswouak.**—Beauharnois (1744) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1107, 1855. **Narautsouak.**—Vaudreuil (1721), ibid., 903. **Narauwings.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Narentch8an.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1052, 1855. **Narent Chouan.**—Chauvignerie quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 553, 1853. **Naridgewalk.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll. I, 20, 1824. **Naridgwalk.**—Falmouth treaty (1726) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., V, 364, 1861. **Narridgwalk.**—Writer of 1724, ibid., 2d s., VIII, 245, 1819. **Narridgwock.**—Pemaquid treaty (1693) quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 3, 121, 1848. **Naurantsoüak.**—Vaudreuil (1724) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 934, 1855. **Naurautsoak.**—Doc. of 1718, ibid., 880. **Naurautsouak.**—Ibid., 881. **Navidgwock.**—Niles (*ca.* 1761) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VI, 235, 1837 (misprint). **Neridgewalk.**—Niles (*ca.* 1761), ibid., 4th s., V, 335, 1861. **Neridgewok.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 3, 128, 1848. **Neridgiwack.**—Church (1716) quoted by Drake, Ind. Wars, 201, 1825. **Neridgwock.**—Casco conf. (1727) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 261, 1827. **Neridgwook.**—Ibid. **Nerigwok.**—Drake, Ind. Chron., 175, 1836. **Nerridgawock.**—Falmouth conf. (1727) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 407, 1853. **Nerridgewock.**—Ibid., 445. **Nolongewock.**—Pynchon (1663) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 308, 1881. **Noridgawock.**—Oakman (*ca.* 1690) quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 3, 109, 1848. **Noridgewalk.**—Kendall, Trav., III, 48, 1809. **Noridgewoc.**—Ibid. **Noridgewock.**—Church (1689) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., V, 222, 1861. **Noridgwoag.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, 123, 1761. **Noridgwock.**—Pemaquid treaty (1693) quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 3, 121, 1848. **Norredgewock.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 82, 1854. **Norridegwock.**—Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 357, 1853 (misprint). **Norridgawock.**—Doc. of 1752, ibid., IV, 170, 1856. **Norridgewalk.**—Colman (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 17, 1824. **Norridgewocks.**—Dummer (1726) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 111, 1800. **Norridgowock.**—Treaty jour. (1749) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 145, 1856. **Norridgwak.**—Güssefeld, map, 1784. **Norridgwalk.**—Homann Heirs' map, 1756. **Norridgwocks.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 129, 1824. **Norridgwog.**—Rasles (*ca.* 1720) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 137, 1809. **Norridgwogg.**—Coffin (1796) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 313,

1856. **Norrigawake.**—Portsmouth treaty (1713), ibid., VI, 250, 1859. **Norrigewack.**—Dudley (1704) quoted by Drake, Ind. Wars, 220, 1825. **Norrigewock.**—Niles (*ca.* 1761) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VI, 247, 1837. **Norrigwock.**—Church (1716) quoted by Drake, Ind. Wars, 247, 1825. **Norrijwok.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, map, 119, 1761. **Norriwook.**—La Tour, map, 1782. **Norrywok.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Norwidgewalks.**—Doc. of 1764 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 641, 1856. **Nurhântsuaks.**—Maurault, Histoire des Abenakis, 5, 1866. **Quenebec Indians.**—Douglass, Summary, I, 184, 1755. **Wawrigweck.**—Smith (1616) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VI, 107, 1837. **Wawrigwick.**—Smith (1631), ibid., III, 22, 1833.

Northern Assiniboin. A division of the Assiniboin as recognized about the middle of the 19th century and earlier. Perhaps the same as the Tschantoga (q. v.), or Gens des Bois of Maximilian, and the Wood Stoneys or Stonies of northern Alberta of the present day, although Denig (1854) says they were so called because they came from the N. in 1839. In Denig's time they numbered 60 lodges under Le Robe de Vent.

Assiniboels of the North.—Jefferys, Am. Atlas, map 8, 1776. **Assiniboins of the North.**—Jefferys, French Dom. Am., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Gens du Nord.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 387, 1862. **Northern People.**—Denig quoted by Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 223, 1897. **Tokum'-pi.**—Hayden, op. cit. **Wah-ze-ah we-chas-ta.**—Denig, op. cit. **Wah'-zi-ah.**—Hayden, op cit.

North Herndon. A Netchilirmiut Eskimo village at Felix harbour, Boothia penin., Franklin—Ross, Second Voy., 249, 1835.

Notre Dame de Foye. A former mission village near Quebec, settled by some Hurons from Huronia, who removed to Lorette in

Nottoway. See *Nadowa.*

Noutchaoff. An unidentified Bellacoola town on a river of the same name in British Columbia.

Nout-chaoff.—Mayne, Brit. Col., 147, 1862.

Npapuk (*N'pāpuk·*). A Squawmish village community on the E. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Npiktim ('white hollow'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk, so called, according to Hill-Tout, because it was the place where the Indians obtained the white clay they burnt and used for cleaning wool, etc. Pop. 19 in 1897, the last time the name officially appears.

Mpaktam.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1886, 230, 1887. **N'pEk'-tEm.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Npîktî'm.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **S'înpûktî'm.**—Ibid.

Npokwis (*N'pōk·wis*). A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skawmish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Npuichin (*Npuitci'n*, 'low ridge shore'). A village of the Lytton band of Ntlakyapamuk on the w. side of Fraser r., 8 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Nsisket (*Nsi'sqEt*, 'the little split or divide', perhaps because near a deep or rocky gulch). A village of the Nicola band of Ntlakyapamuk near Nicola r., a few miles from the w. end of Nicola lake, Brit. Col. Pop. 21 in 1901, the last time the name is given.

Hun-ka-sis-ket.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, pt. 1, 191, 1884. **N'cīckt.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Neyiskat.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1894, 277, 1895. **Nsi'sqEt.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900. **Nyiskat.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 361, 1895. **Nziskat.**—Ibid., 1886, pt. 1, 232, 1887. **Nzyshat.**—Ibid., pt. II, 166, 1901.

Nskakaulten (*Nsqa'qaultEn*, 'little looking-for-game place'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on the s. side of Thompson r., 23 m. above Lytton, and ½ m. below Spence Bridge, Brit. Col.

Nsqa'qaultEn.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900. **Spence Bridge [Indians].**—Can. Ind Aff., 79, 1878.

Ntekem (*Ntê'qEm*, 'to make muddy', or 'muddy creek'). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk on the N. side of Thompson r., about 1 m. from stream and 39 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. Pop. 18 in 1911.

N'tāi'kum.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Ntê'qEm.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900. **Oregon Jacks.**—Name given by whites.

Nthaich (*N'cai'tc*). A Squawmish village on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Ntlaktlakitin (*NLaqLa'kîtîn*, 'the crossing place,' 'place for crossing the river'). A village of the Lytton band of Ntlakyapamuk at Kanaka bar, Fraser r., about 11 m. below Lytton, Brit. Col., with 52 inhabitants in 1911. Some Indians class it with the Lower Ntlakyapamuk.

Hlakklaktan.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1892, 312, 1893. **Hluhlu-natan.**—Ibid., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Hlukhlukatan.**—Ibid., 230, 1886. **Hluk-kluk-a-tan.**—Ibid., 1885, pt. 1, 196, 1886. **Kanaka Bar.**—Ibid., 1897, 363, 1898. **NLaqLa'kîtîn.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 171, 1900.

Ntlakyapamuk. One of the four great Salish tribes inhabiting the interior of British

Columbia and popularly called Thompson Indians, from the river on which a large part of them live. Internally they are divided into the Lower Thompsons, living from a short distance below Spuzzum on Fraser r., nearly to the village of Cisco, and the Upper Thompsons, whose towns extend from the latter point nearly to Lillooet on the Fraser, to within a short distance of Ashcroft on the Thompson, and over all of Nicola valley. The Upper Thompsons are subdivided by Teit into 4 minor bands, the Lytton band, the Nicola band, the Spence Bridge band, and the Upper Fraser band. In addition the following subdivisions are mentioned: Ainslie Creek, Boothroyd, Canoe Lake Indians, Cook Ferry, Rhaap, Skowtous, and Snakaim. Total population 1,826 in 1902, 1,727 in 1911. The following list of villages was obtained principally from Teit:

Villages of the Lower Thompsons: Chetawe, Kalulaadlek, Kapachichin, Kapaslok, Kimus, Kleaukt, Koiaum, Nkakim, Nkattsim, Nkoiam, Noieltsi, Npiktim, Ntsuwiek, Sintaktl, Skohwak, Skuzis, Skwauyik, Spaim, Spuzzum, Stahehani, Suk, Taqwayaum, Tikwalus, Tliktlaketin, Tzauamuk.

Villages of the Lytton band: Anektettim, Cisco, Kittsawat, Natkelptetenk, Nchekchekokenk, Nehowmean, Nikaomin, Nkoikin, Nkya, Noöt, Npuichin, Ntlaktlakitin, Staiya, Stryne, Tlkamcheen, Tuhezep.

Villages of the Upper Fraser band: Ahulka, Nesikeep, Nkaktko, Ntlippaem, Skekaitin, Tiaks.

Villages of the Spence Bridge band: Atchitchiken, Klukluuk, Nkamchin, Nkoeitko, Nokem, Nskakaulten, Ntekem, Nukaatko, Pekaist, Pemainus, Semehau, Snapa, Spatsum, Stlaz, Tlotlowuk, Zakhauzsiken.

Villages of the Nicola band: Hanehewedl, Huthutkawedl, Koiskana, Kwilchana, Naaik, Nchekus, Nsisket, Ntstlatko, Petutek, Shahanik, Tsulus, Zoht.

To these the following names must be added, although one or two of them may possibly be synonyms: Cheuek, Kokoiap, Nhaiiken, Nkahlimiluh, Nkaih, Nzatzahatko, Paska, Schaeken, Shkuet, Shkuokem, Shuimp, Skappa, Snakaim, Spapium, Timetl, Tsuzel.

For detailed information consult Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, pt. IV, 1900, and Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., Brit. A. A. S., 1889.

(J. R. S.)

Cê'qtamux.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 167, 1900 (Lillooet name, from name of Thompson r.). **Clunsus.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 311, 1874. **Couteaux.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Klackarpun.**—Survey map, Hydrog. Office, U. S. N., 1882. **Knife Indians.**—Teit, op. cit. (name given by employees Hudson's Bay Co.). **Knives.**—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., VII, 76. 1863. **Lükatimü'x.**—Teit, op. cit. (Okinagan name). **Neklakapamuk.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 15, 1879. **Neklakussamuk.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **N-hla-kapm-uh.**—Mackay quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 6, 1891. **Nicoutameens.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 296, 1862. **Nicoutamuch.**—Ibid. **Nicute-much.**—Anderson, op. cit. **Nitlakapamuk.**—Good Offices in Nitlakapamuk, 1880. **Nko'atamux.**—Teit, op. cit., 167 (Shuswap name). **N-ku-tam-euh.**—Mackay, op. cit., 5. **Nkutĕmíχu.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Okinagan name). **Nlak'a'pamux.**—Teit, op. cit. (own name, sometimes given to Lytton band alone). **N'tla-ka'pamuq.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 10, 1889. **N-tla-kā-pe-mooh.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 6, 1891. **Ntlakya'pamuq.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Sa'lic.**—Teit, op. cit. (Okinagan name). **Saw-meena.**—Anderson, op. cit., 71 (so called by the Tait, a Cowichan tribe). **Semā'mila.**—Teit, op. cit. (so called by the Cowichan of Fraser delta). **Ske-yuh.**—Mackay, op. cit. ('the people': own name). **Somena.**—Ibid. ('inland hunters': Cowichan name). **Thompson River Indians.**—Dawson, ibid., 6 (name given by whites). **Thompsons.**—Ibid.

Ntlippaem (*Nlîp'pa'Em*, 'to extract marrow', according to Teit; 'deep', according to Hill-Tout). A village of the Upper Fraser band of Ntlakyapamuk on the w. side of Fraser r., 22 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.

Nick-el-palm.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Nitlpam.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 78, 1878. **N'k'lpan.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Nlîp'pa'Em.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Ntlkius (*Nlki'us*). An Okinagan town on Similkameen r., Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900.

Ntshaautin ('people down against the island'). A Takulli sept dwelling along Blackwater r. and upper Nechako r., Brit. Col., in the villages of Tluskez, Ilkatsho, and Peltkatchek. Former villages were Tsitsi and Ilrak, now abandoned. Pop. 135 in 1893.

Natcotetains.—Domenech, Deserts N. Am., I, 442, 1860. **Nazeteoten.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 100, 1847. **Nechao-tin.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Neguia Dinais.**—Mackenzie, Voy., 309, 1801. **Neotetain.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 59, 1855. **Ntshaantin.**—Domenech, Deserts N. Am., II, 62, 1860. **Ntshaáutin.**—Hale, Ethnog. and Philol., 202, 1846. **Nutcah-'tenne.**—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., IV, 25, 1893. **Nu-tca-'tenne.**—Ibid.

Ntstlatko (*NtsLa'tko*, 'cold water'). A village of the Nicola band of the Ntlakyapamuk

near Nicola r., a few miles from the w. end of Nicola lake, Brit. Col.

Coldwater.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900 (white man's name). **Ntsa^{l}a'tko.**—Ibid. **Ntsla'tko.**—Ibid.

Ntsuwiek (*Ntsuwi'ēk*). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on the w. side of Fraser r., 27 m. above Yale, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900.

Nuchatl. The principal village of the Nuchatlitz on Esperanza inlet, w. coast of Vancouver id.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Nuchatlitz ('mountain house.'—Sproat) A Nootka tribe occupying the village of Nuchatl and others on Nuchatlitz and Esperanza inlets, w. coast of Vancouver id. Pop. 74 in 1902, 62, in 1904; 52 in 1906; 41 in 1911.

Neu-chad-lits.—Jewitt, Narr., 36, repr. 1849. **Neuchalits.**—Armstrong, Oregon, 136, 1857. **Neuchallet.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Noochahlaht.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 308, 1868. **Nooch-aht-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1894, 357, 1895. **Nooch-ahtl-aht.**—Ibid., 1896, 430, 1897. **Nooch-alh-laht.**—Ibid., 1883, 188, 1884. **Noochartl-aht.**—Ibid., 1894, 276, 1895. **Noochatl-aht.**—Ibid., 52, 1875. **Nutcā'tlath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890.

Nudlung. A summer settlement of the Akudnirmiut Eskimo on Howe bay, Baffin island.

Noodlook.—McDonald, Discov. of Hogarth's Sd., 86, 1841. **Nudlung.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 441, 1888.

Nugumiut ('inhabitants of the cape'). An Eskimo tribe occupying the peninsula between Frobisher bay and Cumberland sd., Baffin island. Sealing on the floes with the harpoon killing walrus at the floe edge, and hunting deer in the summer are their occupations. Their permanant villages are Nugumiut, Operdniving, Tornait, Tuarpukdjuak, and Ukadlik. Other settlements are Akbirsiarbing, Ekaluin, Kassigiakdjuak, Kekertukjuag, Kodlimarn, and Nuvuktualung. Pop. about 80 in 1883.

New Gummi Łurk.—British Admiralty chart. **Nugumeute.**—Kumlien in Bull. Nat. Mus. no. 15, 15, 1879. **Nugumiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 422, 1888.

Nugumiut. A winter village of Nugumiut Eskimo at the entrance to Frobisher bay, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep.B.A.E., map, 1888.

Nuhalk (*Nuxa'lk.*!). A Bellacoola division embracing the following 8 villages, at the mouth of Bellacoola r., Brit. Col.: Atlklaktl, Komkutis, Osmakmiketlp, Peisela, Sakta, Selkuta, Stskeitl, and Tkeĭktskune, They include the Keltakkaua, Potlas, Siatlhelaak, Spukpukolemk, and Tokoais gentes.

Nuchalkmχ'.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887 (*-mχ'* ='people'). **Nuqa'lkH.**—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Nuqa'lkmH.**—Ibid. (*-mH* ='people of'). **Nuxa'lk'!.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Nuiku (Nu'iku). A Bellacoola village at the head of South Bentinck arm, Brit. Col. It is one of the Talio towns.

Nū'ik'.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Nū'iku.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Nukaakmats (*Nuqā'axmats*). A Bellacoola town on Bellacoola r., above Asenane, Brit. Col.

Nuk'ā'aqmats.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Nuqā'axmats.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Nukaatko (*Nukaā'tko, Nukaā'tqo,* or *NEkaā'tko*, 'one little water'). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk, on the N. side of Thompson r., 43 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900.

Nukits (*Nūk'ī'ts*). A Bellacoola village on Bellacoola r., above Snutele, Brit. Col.

Nū'kHits.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Nūk'ī'ts.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1900.

Nukitsomk (*Nuχitsō'mχ*). A Wikeno village on Rivers inlet, Brit. Col.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 130, 1887.

Nuklako. A Hankutchin village of 82 inhabitants on Yukon r., near the mouth of Klondike r., S. E. of the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia.

Fort Reliance.—Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, map, 1884. **Nu-kla-ko.**—Schwatka, Rep. on Alaska, 86, 1885. **Takon Indians.**—Ibid., 84. **Tchi-car-gut-ko-tan.**—Ibid., 86 (Ingalik name).

Nulaautin. A sept of the Takulli living in the village of Nulkreh, on Noolki lake, Brit. Col.; pop. 56, in 1879.

Nalo-tin.—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Nool-kē-o-tīn.**—Dawson in Rep. Can. Geol. Surv. 1879–80, 30B, 1881. **Nulaantins.**—Domenech, Deserts N. Am., II, 62, 1860. **Nulaáutin.**—Hale, Ethnog. and Philol., 202, 1846. **Stony Creek band.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 214, 1902.

Nulkreh. The Nulaautin village on Noolki lake, s. of Nechako r., Brit. Col.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1893.

Nun (*Nūn*). The name of an ancestor of one of the Koskimo gentes, sometimes applied

to the gens itself.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Nunemasekalis (*Nū'nEmEasqâlîs*, 'old from the beginning'). A gens of the Tlauitsis, a Kwakiutl tribe.

Nunemasek'â'lis.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Nū'nEmasEqâlis.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897.

Nurata. A settlement of the Sikosuilarmiut, E. of King cape, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., 421, 1888.

Nusatsem (*Nusā'tsEm*). A Bellacoola settlement at the junction of Nusatsem and Bellacoola rs., Brit. Col.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Nuskek (*Nusxē'q!*). A Bellacoola town on North Bentinck arm, Brit. Col.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 48, 1898.

Nusk·lst (*Nūsq!E'lst*). A Bellacoola village on Bellacoola r. above Tskoakkane, Brit, Col. The people of this place were subdivided into 3 gentes, 2 of which were called Tlakaumoot and Kookotlane.

Nū'sk··Elst.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Nusk··E'lstEmH.**—Ibid. (*-Emh* = 'people'). **Nūsq!E'lst.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Nutltleik (*NuLLē'îx*). A Bellacoola village on Bellacoola r., above Nuskelst, Brit. Col.

NuLLē'îx.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898. **Nūtltlē'iq.**—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Nuvujalung. An autumn settlement of Talirpingmiut Okomiut Eskimo, on the s. w. shore of Cumberland sd., Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Nuvujen ('the capes'). An Okomiut Eskimo winter village of the Talirpingmiut on the w. shore of Cumberland sd.; pop. 26 in 1883.

Newboyant.—Kumlien in Bull. Nat. Mus., no. 15, 15, 1879. **Nuvujen.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 426, 1885.

Nuvuktualung. A summer village of the Nugumiut Eskimo on Frobisher bay, S. E. Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Nuvung. An Aivilirmiut Eskimo winter village on Melville penin., N. E. of the entrance to Lyons inlet, Franklin.

Noowook.—Lyons, Priv. Jour., 345, 1824. **Nuvuk.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xv, 6, 1901. **Nuvukdjuaq.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888. **Nuvung.**—Ibid., 449.

Nzatzahatko (*N'zatzahatkō*, 'clear water'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., Brit. Col., just below Cisco.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Obidgewong. A Chippewa. and Ottawa settlement on the w. shore of lake Wolsey, Manitoulin id. lake Huron, Ontario, containing 17 inhabitants in 1884, but reduced to 7 in 1911. Their reserve consists of 800 acres. They cultivate the soil, are good bushmen, and in winter cut ties and posts and peel bark; also load vessels in summer.

Obidgewong.—Canadian official form. **Wābi'tigwäyāng.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1905 (correct name).

Occow, Okow. The yellow pike perch (*Lucioperca americana*) of the northern great lakes, mentioned by Richardson in Franklin's Narrative (1823) and again in the Fauna Bor. Amer., II, 1836. The name has since been adopted in ichthyological works. It is from Cree *okaw*, cognate with Chippewa *oka*. (q. v.) (W. R. G.)

Odiserundy. A prominent warrior in the Revolution, often called John the Mohawk, and in chief command of a war party in 1777. The name is now written Deseronto, 'the lightning has struck.' In the New York State Library at Albany is a letter from John Deserontyon, dated Bay of Quinte, Nov., 1796. where he headed a band of Mohawk. He was present at a treaty with the United States after the Revolution. Deseronto, Ont., bears his name. (W. M. B.)

Oealitk (*O'ēalîtx*). A sept of the Bellabella, a Kwakiutl tribe inhabiting the s. shore of Milbanke sd., Brit. Col.

O'ēalitq.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 52, 1890. **O'ealîtx.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897. **Onie-le-toch.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Owia-lei-toh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 117B, 1884. **Oyelloightuk.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Oetlitk (*Oē'Lîtx*). A sept of the Bellabella, which, according to Tolmie and Dawson, occupied the middle section of Milbanke sd.,. British Columbia.

Oē'Lîtx.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897· **Oē'tlitq.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 52· 1890. **Okatlituk.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria· 1872. **Owīt-lei-toh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs· Brit. Col., 117B, 1884. **Weetle-toch.**—Kane, Wand in N. A., app., 1859. **Weitle toch.**—Schoolcraft, Ind Tribes, v, 487, 1855.

Ohamil. A Cowichan tribe on the s. side of lower Fraser r., Brit. Col., just below Hope; pop. 53 in 1911.

Ohamiel.—Can. Ind. Aff., 78, 1878. **Ohamil.**—Ibid., pt. II, 160, 1901. **O'Hamil.**—Ibid., 309, 1879. **Ohamille.**—Ibid., 1889, pt. 1, 268, 1890. **Omail.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff.,.Victoria, 1872 (given as the name of a town).

Oherokouaehronon ('people of the grass country.'—Hewitt. An unidentified tribe mentioned with many others in a list of peoples dwelling above Sault St. Louis (Lachine raps.) St. Lawrence r. in 1640 (Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858). The list is imperfect, containing duplicate names given as separate tribes.

Ohrante. A Mohawk warrior in 1776, called Oteroughyanento when he and Joseph Brant met Lord Germain in London, Mar. 14 of the year named. He seems to be the Aruntes whose name appears on one of the Montreal medals, several of which have been connected with Indians of that period. (W. M. B.)

Oiaht. A Nootka tribe on Barkley sd., w. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col. Ahadzooas is their principal village. Pop. 159 in 1902, 145 in 1906; 131 in 1911.

Hō'aiath.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31. 1890. **Ohey-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1880, 315, 1881. **Ohiat.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1861. **Ohyaht.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 308, 1868. **Ohyats.**—Mayne, op. cit., 270. **Oiaht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, 188, 1884. **Oiatuch.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **Oyty-aht.**—Brit. Col. Map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Ojeejok (*Uchĭchak*, 'crane'). A gens of the Chippewa.

Ad-je-jawk.—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830. **Attochingochronon.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858 (Huron name). **Aud-je-jauk.**—Ramsey in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 91, 1850. **O-jee-jok'.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Uj-e-jauk.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885. **Utcitcāk.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906 (proper form; *tc*=*ch*).

Oka. A modern village of Iroquois, Nipissing, and Algonkin, on lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa r., near Montreal. Cuoq says *oka* is the Algonkin name for goldfish or pickerel (see *Occow*). The Iroquois name, *Kanesatake*, signifies 'on the hillside,' from *onesata* 'slope or mountain side,' *ke* 'at or on.'

The village was settled in 1720 by Catholic Iroquois, who were previously at the Sault au Récollet, and who numbered about 900 at the time of removal. Soon after they were joined by some Nipissing and Algonkin, who removed from a mission on isle aux Tourtres, the latter place being then abandoned. The two bodies occupy different portions of the village separated by the church, the Iroquois using the corrupted Mohawk language, while the others speak Algonquian. The total number of both was 375 in 1884, and 501 (434 Iroquois, 67 Algonkin) in 1911. In 1881 a part of them removed to Watha (Gibson), Ontario, where they are now established, numbering 130, making the total number at both settlements about 630. For an account of these Indians see Life of Rev. Amand Parent, Toronto, 1886, in which the religious troubles are related from a Protestant point of view.

(J. M. J. N. B. H.)

Canaghsadagaes.—Johnson (1767) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 958, 1856. **Canasadagas.**—Johnson (1763), ibid., 582. **Canasadauga.**—Eastburn (1758) quoted by Drake, Trag. Wild., 283, 1841. **Canasadogh.**—La Tour, Map, 1779. **Canasadogha.**—Ibid., 1782. **Canasatauga.**—Smith (1799) quoted by Drake, Trag. Wild., 181, 1841. **Canassadaga.**—Colden (1727), Five Nat., 172, 1747. **Canassategy.**—Weiser (1753) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 795, 1855. **Caneghsadarundax.**—Message of 1763, ibid., VII, 544, 1856 (should be Canasasaga, Arundax [Adirondacks]). **Canessedage.**—Governor of Canada (1695), ibid., IV, 120, 1854. **Cannusadago.**—Petition of 1764, ibid., VII, 614, 1856. **Canossadage.**—Romer (1700), ibid., IV, 799, 1854. **Conaghsadagas.**—Canajoharie Conf. (1759), ibid., VII, 393, 1856. **Conasadagah.**—Stoddert (1750), ibid., VI, 582, 1855. **Conasadago.**—Murray (1782) in Vt. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 357, 1871. **Conasadauga.**—Eastburn (1758) quoted by Drake, Trag. Wild., 271, 1841. **Conessetagoes.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 276, 1855. **Conestauga.**—Smith quoted by Day, Penn., 118, 1843. **Conissadawga.**—Hale in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 93, 1827. **Connasedagoes.**—Bouquet (1764) quoted by Jefferson, Notes, 147, 1794. **Connecedaga.**—Long, Voy. and Trav., 25, 1791. **Connecedegas.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 80, 1854. **Connefedagoes.**—Hutchins (1778) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 714, 1857. **Connesedagoes.**—Croghan (1765) in Monthly Am. Jour. Geol., 272, 1831. **Connosedagoes.**—Thompson quoted by Jefferson, Notes, 282, 1825. **Connosidagoes.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 126, 1816. **Connossedage.**—Hansen (1700) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 805, 1854. **Ganagsadagas.**—German Flats Conf. (1770), ibid., VIII, 229, 1857. **Ganesatagué.**—Doc. of 1741, ibid., IX, 1079, 1855. **Kanassatagi lunuak.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name). **Kanesatake.**—Cuoq, Lex. Iroq., 10, 1883 (Mohawk name). **Kanesatarkee.**—King, Journ. Arc. Ocean, I, 11, 1836. **Kanossadage.**—Freerman (1704) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 1163, 1854. **Łac de deux Montagne.**—Stoddert (1750), ibid., VI, 582, 1855. **Lac de deux Montagnes.**—Johnson (1763), ibid., VII, 582, 1856. **Łake of the Two Mountains.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 333, 1855. **Oka.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 31, 1878. **Scawendadeys.**—Johnson (1747) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 359, 1855. **Scenondidies.**—Stoddert (1753), ibid., 780. **Schawendadies.**—Ft. Johnson Conf. (1756), ibid., VII, 239, 1856. **Shoenidies.**—Lindesay (1749), ibid., VI, 538, 1855. **Shouwendadies.**—Ft. Johnson Conf. (1756), ibid., VII, 233, 1856. **Skawendadys.**—Canajoharie Conf. (1759), ibid. 392. **Two-Mountain Iroquois.**—Morgan, Systems Consang., 153, 1871. **Village of the Two Mountains.**—Jefferys, Fr. Dom., pt. 1, 14, 1761.

Okak. A Moravian Eskimo mission on an island in Okak bay, coast of Labrador, established in 1776. The first Christian Eskimo convert in Labrador was baptized here in the same year. In 1851 the natives of the vicinity suffered severely from famine. It is still a flourishing station and the seat of an orphan asylum.

Okak.—Thompson, Moravian Miss., 229, 1890. **Okkak.**—Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 199, 1863. **O'Kok.**—McLean, Hudson Bay, II, 157, 1849.

Okanagan Lake. The local name for a body of Okinagan on the w. shore of Okanagan lake in s. w. British Columbia; pop. 37 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Helowna.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Kelowna.**—Name of town.

Oke. The principal village of the Ehatisaht (q. v.), on Esperanza inlet, w. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Okinagan (etymology doubtful). A name originally applied to the confluence of Similkameen and Okanagan rs., but extended first to include a small band and afterward to a large and important division of the Salishan family. They formerly inhabited the w. side of Okanagan r., Wash., from old Ft. Okanagan to the Canadian border, and, in British Columbia, the shores of Okanagan lake and the surrounding country. Later they displaced an Athapascan tribe from the valley of the Similkameen. In 1906 there were 527 Okinagan on Colville res., Wash., and 824* under the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, British Columbia; total, 1,351. Gibbs in 1855 gave the following list of Okinagan bands on Okanagan r.: Tkwuratum, Konekonep, Kluckhaitkwu, Kinakanes, and Milakitekwa. The Kinakanes appear to be the Okinagan proper. He also classed the Sanpoil with them, but says "these are also claimed by the Spokans," and in fact they are still oftener placed by themselves. To Gibbs' list should be added the Intietook band of Ross. The following villages or bands are enumerated in the Canadian Reports of Indian Affairs: Ashnola, Chuchuwayha, Keremeos, Nkamaplix, Nkamip, Okanagan Lake, Penticton, Shennosquankin, and Spahamin. Teit gives four others: Kedlamik, Komkonatko, Ntlkius, and Zutsemin. Dawson adds Whatlminek.

*In 1911, there were 795 Indians under the Okanagan agency.

Kānk''utlā'atlam.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889 ('flatheads': Kutenai name). **Kinakanes.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 412, 1855. **Kōkɛnū'k'kē.**—Chamberlain in 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 7, 1892 (Kutenai name). **Oakanagans.**—Ross, Fur Hunters, I, 44, 1855. **Oakinacken.**—Ross, Adventures, 287, 1847 (used collectively and also as applying to a subdivision). **Oakinagan.**—Cox, Columb. R., II, 86, 1831. **Ochinakéin.**—Giorda, Kalispel Dict., I, 439, 1877–79. **Okanagam.**—Duflot de Mofras, Oregon, II, 100, 1844. **Okanagan.**—Parker, Journal, 298, 1840. **Okanagon.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 167, 1900. **O-kan-ă-kan.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 290, 1871. **Okanakanes.**—De Smet, Letters, 230, 1843. **Okanaken.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., map, 1890. **O'Kanies-Kanies.**—Stevens in H. R. Doc. 48, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 3, 1856. **Okenaganes.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 477, 1855. **Okenakanes.**—De Smet, Letters, 224, 1843. **Okiakanes.**—Stevens in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1856, 190, 1857. **Okinaganes.**—De Smet, op. cit., 37. **Okinagans.**—M'Vickar, Exped. Lewis and Clark, II, 386, 1842. **Okinahane.**—Stevens in Sen. Ex. Doc. 66, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 12, 1856. **OKinakain.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, 27, 1848. **Okinakan.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 205, 1846. **Okinakanes.**—Stevens in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 392, 1854. **O'Kinakanes.**—Taylor in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 40th Cong., spec. sess., 26, 1867. **Okinā'k'ēn.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N.W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **O'kinā'k'ēn.**—Chamberlain in 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 7, 1892. **Okinekane.**—De Smet, Letters, 215, 1843. **Okin-e-Kanes.**—Craig in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 171, 1857. **O-kin-i-kaines.**—Shaw in H. R. Ex. Doc. 37, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 113, 1857. **Okinokans.**—Watkins in Sen. Ex. Doc. 20, 45th Cong., 2d sess., 5, 1878. **O-ki-wah-kine.**—Ross in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 27, 1870. **Oknanagans.**—Robertson (1846) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 9, 1848. **Okonagan.**—Wilkes, U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 431, 1845. **Okonagon.**—Dart in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 216, 1851. **Okonegan.**—Wilkes, ibid., 461, 1854. **Omahanes.**—Stevens in Sen. Ex. Doc. 66, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 10, 1856. **Onkinegans.**—Lane in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, 31st Cong., 1st sess., 170, 1850. **Oo-ka-na-kane.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 6, 1891 (Ntlakyapamuk name). **Oukinegans.**—Lane in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 159, 1850. **Schit-hu-a-ut.**—Mackay quoted in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 6, 1891. **Schit-hu-a-ut-uh.**—Ibid. **Sinkuäíli.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (properly Isonkuaíli, 'our people': own name). **Ske-luh.**—Mackay quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 7, 1891 (own name). **Soo-wān'-a-mooh.** — Dawson, ibid., 5 (Shuswap name). **Su-a-na-muh.**—Mackay quoted by Dawson, ibid. **Tcitquā'ut.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889 (Ntlakyapamuk name). **U-ka-nakane.**—Mackay quoted by Dawson, op. cit., 6.

Okomiut ('people of the lee side'). An Eskimo tribe dwelling on Cumberland sd., Baffin island. They embrace the Talirpingmiut, Kinguamiut, Kingnaitmiut, and Saumingmiut. When whalers first visited them, about 1850, the population amounted to 1,500, but it was reduced to 245 in 1883. Their villages and settlements are: Anarnitung, Aukardneling, Ekaluakdjuin, Ekaluin, Ekalukdjuak, Idjorituaktuin, Igpirto, Imigen, Kangertloa-

ping, Kangertlung, Kangertlukdjuaq, Karmang, Karsukan, Karusuit, Katernuna, Kekertaujang, Kekerten, Kimissing, Kingaseareang, Kingûa, Kitingujang, Kordlubing, Koukdjuaq, Naujateling, Nedlung, Niantilik, Nirdlirn, Niutang, Nuvujalung, Nuvujen, Pujetung, Sakiakdjung, Saunutung, Tikerakdjung, Tuakdjuak, Tupirbikdjuin, Ugjuktung, Ukiadliving, Umanaktuak, and Utikimiting.

Oqomiut.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 424, 1888. **Oχomiut.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., no. 80, 69, 1885.

Okpaak. A Malecite village on middle St. John r., N. B., in 1769.

Ocpack.—La Tour, map, 1784. **Okpaak.**—Wood (1769) quoted by Hawkins, Miss., 361, 1845. **Ougpauk.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, map, 119, 1761.

Omamiwininiwak ('people of lower part of the river'). The Nipissing name for the Algonkin, properly so called, survivors of whom still live at Bécancour and at Three Rivers, Quebec.—Cuoq, Lexique Algonquine, 193, 1886.

Omanitsenok (*Omanits'ēnôx*, 'the people of Ómanis,' a place on Klaskino inlet, Brit. Col.). A gens of the Klaskino, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897.

Omatl (Ōmatl). The name of an ancestor of a Tlatlasikoala gens, sometimes applied to the gens itself.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Omegeeze (*Migĭzĭ* 'bald eagle'). A gens of the Chippewa.

Me-giz-ze.—Tanner, Narr., 314, 1830. **Me-gizzee.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885. **Mi'-gisi.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882. **Mīgizi.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1907 (correct form). **O-me-gee-ze'.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877.

Ommunise (*Omŭnĭse*, 'he gathers firewood.'—W. J.). A Chippewa or Ottawa band formerly living on Carp r., Mich.; also a place between lake of the Woods and Winnipeg, so called because of the scarcity of wood.

Carp River band.—Smith in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 53, 1851. **Omanisē.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1905 (correct form). **Ommunise.**—Smith, op. cit.

Onasakenrat ('White Feather') **Joseph.** A Mohawk chief, noted for his translations of religious works into his native language. He was born on his father's farm, near Oka, Quebec, Sept. 4, 1845; at 14 years of age he was sent to Montreal College to be educated for the priesthood, remaining there about 4 years. He was afterward converted to Protestantism and became an evangelical preacher. On June 15, 1877, the Catholic church of Oka was burned, and Chief Joseph was tried for the offence, but was not convicted. He died suddenly, Feb. 8, 1881, at Caughnawaga. Among his translations into the Mohawk dialect are the Gospels (1880) and a volume of hymns. At the time of his death he was engaged in translating the remainder of the Bible, having reached in the work the Epistles to the Hebrews.

Ondatra. A name for the muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*), derived from one of the Huron dialects of the Iroquoian language early current in the Hochelaga region of Canada. A more common name is *musquash*, of Algonquian origin. (A. F. C.)

Ondoutaouaka. An Algonquian tribe or division, probably a part of the Montagnais, living in 1644 about 100 leagues above "Saguené," (Saguenay), Quebec.

Ondoutaoüaheronnon.—Jes. Rel. 1644, 99, 1858. **Ondoutaouaka.**—Ibid., 1641, 10, 1858.

Oneida (Anglicized compressed form of the common Iroquois term *tiionĕñ'iote'*, 'there it it-rock has-set-up (continuative),' i. e. a rock that something set up and is still standing, referring to a large syenite boulder near the site of one of their ancient villages). A tribe of the Iroquois confederation, formerly occupying the country s. of Oneida lake, Oneida co., N. Y., and latterly including the upper waters of the Susquehanna. According to authentic tradition, the Oneida were the second tribe to accept the proposition of Dekanawida and Hiawatha to form a defensive and offensive league of all the tribes of men for the promotion of mutual welfare and security. In the federal council and in other federal assemblies they have the right to representation by 9 federal chieftains of the highest rank. Like the Mohawk, the Oneida have only 3 clans, the Turtle, the Wolf, and the Bear, each clan being represented by 3 of the 9 federal representatives of this tribe (see *Clan and Gens*). In so far as eldership as a member of a clan phratry can give precedence in roll-call and the right to discuss first in order all matters coming before its side of the council fire, the Oneida are the dominant tribe within the tribal phratry called the Four (originally Two) Brothers and "Offspring," to which they belong. In tribal assemblies the Turtle and the Wolf constitute a clan phratry, and the Bear another. The Oneida have usually been a conservative people in their dealing with their allies and with

other peoples. In 1635 they, with the Onondaga, Cayuga, and Mohawk, sought to become parties to the peace concluded in the preceding year between the Seneca and the Hurons. At this period they were called sedentary and very populous, but only from Indian reports.

The Jesuit Relation for 1646 (p. 3, 1858) says that, with the exception of the Mohawk, there was no treaty, properly speaking, then in existence between the Iroquois tribes inclusive of the Oneida and the French. From the same Relation it is learned that "Onnieoute" (Oneniote), the principal Oneida village of that time, having lost the greater portion of its men in a war with the "upper Algonquin," was compelled to request the Mohawk to lend aid in repeopling the village by granting thereto a colony of men, and that it was for this reason that the Mohawk ceremonially and publicly call the Oneida their daughter or son. This story is probably due to a misconception of the fictitious political kinships and relationships established between the several tribes at the time of the institution and organization of the League (see *Confederation*). The Cayuga and the Tuscarora are likewise called "Offspring," but not for the reason above given. The Jesuit Relation for 1648 (p. 46) first definitely describes the Oneida. From the Relation for 1641 (p. 74) it is gathered that the Jesuit fathers had learned that the Oneida had a peculiar form of government in which the rulership alternated between the two sexes. This statement is likewise apparently due to a misconception of the fact that among Iroquois tribes the titles to the chiefships belonged to the women of certain clans in the tribe and not to the men, although men were chosen by the women to exercise the rights and privileges and to perform the duties pertaining to these chiefships, and that there were, and indeed still are, a number of women filling federal chiefships bearing the name of the highest class. These women chieftains have approximately the same rights, privileges, and immunities as the men chiefs, but exercise them fully only in emergencies; they, too, maintain the institutions of society and government among the women.

The Jesuit Relation for 1667 (LII, 145, 1899) declares that the Oneida were at that time the least tractable of the Iroquois tribes. It was at this period that Father Bruyas was stationed at the mission of St. François-Xavier among the Oneida. It is also learned from this source that the Mohegan and the Conestoga menaced the Oneida. While on this mission Father Bruyas suffered for food for a part of the year and was compelled to sustain life on a diet of dried frogs. By the end of the year 1669 he had baptized 30 persons. In 1660 the Oneida with the Mohawk were the least populous of the Iroquois tribes. The Jesuit Relation for 1669–70 speaks of the Oneida being present at a "feast of the dead" held at the Mohawk village of Caughnawaga, showing that in a modified form at least the decennial ceremony of the so-called "Dead Feast" was practised among the Iroquois when first known. On Jan. 30, 1671, the Oneida began the torture of a captive Conestoga woman, and the torture was prolonged through 2 days and 2 nights because he in whose stead she had been given was burned at Conestoga for that length of time. It is held by some that the town defended by four lines of palisades closely fastened together and attacked by Champlain in 1615 with his Huron and Algonquian allies, was an Oneida village, although other authorities place it elsewhere, in Onondaga territory. In fact, the wars of the Oneida were those of the League, although like the other tribes they seem to have put forth most energy against the tribes who in some manner had given them the greatest offence. The Catawba and the Muskhogean tribes, as well as the Susquehanna river Indians, the Conestoga, gave most occupation to the Oneida warriors.

After the conquest of the tribes on the Susquehanna and its tributaries and those on the Potomac, chiefly by the warriors of the Oneida, the Cayuga, and the Seneca, and those tribes which had submitted to Iroquois rule, a question arose as to the propriety of the Mohawk, who had not given any aid in subduing these peoples, sharing in the income arising from land sales there. Hence for a time the Mohawk received no emolument from this source, until the Iroquois tribes became divided and the Mohawk sold the lands in the Wyoming Valley region of Pennsylvania to the Susquehanna Land Co. of Connecticut. This, then, in 1728, moved the great federal council of the league at Onondaga to send Shikellamy, an Oneida chief, as a superintendent, to the forks of the Susquehanna for the purpose of watching over the affairs and the interests of the Six Nations of Iroquois in Pennsylvania. At first Shikellamy exercised a general supervision over the Shawnee and the Delawares, who thereafter were required to consult him in all matters arising between them and the pro-

prietary government. So well did he perform his duty that in 1745, Shikellamy was made full superintendent over all the dependent tribes on the Susquehanna, with his residence at Shamokin. He showed great astuteness in the management of the affairs intrusted to his care, seeking at all times to promote the interests of his people. Such was the influence which the Oneida exercised on the Susquehanna.

In 1687 the Oneida were included in the warrant of the King of Great Britain to Gov. Dongan of New York, authorizing him to protect the Five Nations as subjects of Great Britain. In 1696 Count Frontenac burned the Oneida castle, destroyed all their corn, and made prisoners of 30 men, women and children.

In 1645–46 the Oneida were at war with the Nipissing, and one band of 17 warriors from "Ononiiote" defeated an Algonkin party under Teswehat, the one-eyed chief of this people, killing the chief's son and taking 2 women prisoners. This Iroquois party was afterward defeated by 30 Hurons and the 2 women were recaptured.

In the Jesuit Relation for 1666–68 Father Bruyas writes that the Oneida were reputed the most cruel of all the Iroquois tribes; that they had always made war on the Algonkin and the Hurons, and that two-thirds of the population of their villages was composed of the people of these two tribes who had become Iroquois in temper and inclination. This missionary adds that the nature of the Oneida was then altogether barbarous, being cruel, sly, cunning, and prone to bloodshed and carnage.

In 1655 a party of 60 Oneida warriors was sent against the Amikwa, or Beaver Indians. This war was still in progress in 1661, for in that year, 2 bands, one of 24 and the other of 30 warriors, were encountered on their way to fight the Amikwa.

Chauchetière (letter in Jesuit Relations, Thwaites ed., LXII, 185, 1900) says that "war is blazing in the country of the Outaouaks," that the Iroquois, especially the Oneida, continued their hatred of the Outagami (Foxes) and the Illinois, and so have slain and captured many Illinois. In 1681 they killed or captured about 1,000 of these unfortunate people.

In 1711, about half of the Tuscarora tribe, then dwelling in North Carolina, seems to have conspired with several alien neighbouring tribes and bands to destroy the Carolina settlers. The colonists, however, recollecting the ancient feud between the Southern and the Northern Indians, allied themselves with the Catawba and some Muskhogean tribes. The Tuscarora, sustaining several severe defeats, were finally driven from their homes and hunting grounds. This act of the Southern Indians made the hatred of the Iroquois against the Catawba more bitter and merciless.

The Oneida were at times friendly to the French and to the Jesuit missionaries, while the other Iroquois were their determined enemies. A great part of the Oneida and the Tuscarora, through the influence of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, remained neutral in the Revolutionary war, while the majority of the confederation of the Iroquois were divided and did not act as a unit in this matter. Early in that struggle the hostile Iroquois tribes attacked the Oneida and burned one of their villages, forcing them to take refuge near the Americans in the vicinity of Schenectady, where they remained until the close of the war. Shortly after the main body of the tribe returned to their former homes. At a later period a considerable number emigrated to Canada and settled on Grand r. and Thames r., Ontario. Another small band, called Oriskas, formed a new settlement at Ganowarohare, a few miles from the main body in Oneida co., N. Y. At different earlier periods the Oneida adopted and gave lands to the Tuscarora, the Stockbridges, and the Brothertons. The Tuscarora afterward removed to land granted by the Seneca in w. New York. In 1846, having sold most of their lands in New York, the greater part of the Oneida, together with their last two adopted tribes, removed to a tract on Green bay, Wis., where they now reside. Among those living in New York at the time of removal were two parties known respectively as the First Christian, and the Second Christian or Orchard party.

The Oneida entered into treaties with the United States at Ft. Stanwix, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1784; Ft. Harmar, O., Jan. 9, 1789; Canandaigua, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1794; Oneida, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1794; Buffalo Creek, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1838; and Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1838. They also held no fewer than 30 treaties with the State of New York between the years 1788 and 1842.

The estimates of Oneida population at different periods are no more satisfactory than those relating to the other Iroquois tribes.

The earliest account (1660) gives them 500. They are placed at 1,000 in 1677 and 1721. In 1770 they were estimated at 410, in 1776 at 628, and in 1795 at 660, and were said to have been decreasing for a long time. They number at present (1906) about 3,580, of whom 286 are still in New York, 2,151 under the Oneida School Superintendency in Wisconsin, 783* on Thames r., Ontario, besides those settled among the other Iroquois on Grand r., Ontario.† There are no means of learning the number of Oneida who joined the several colonies of Catholic Iroquois.

The Oneida towns, so far as known, were: Awegen, Brothertown, Cahunghage, Canowdowsa, Cowassalon, Chittenango, Ganadoga, Hostayuntwa, Oneida, Opolopong, Oriska, Ossewingo, Ostogeron, Schoherage, Sevege, Solocka, Stockbridge, Tegasoke, Teseroken, Teiosweken, and Tkanetota. (J. N. B. H.)

Anayints.—Pa. Col. Rec., IV, 584, 1851. **Anayot hága.**—Pyrlæus (ca. 1750) quoted in Am. Antiq., IV, 75, 1881. **Annegouts.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie. Hist. Amér. Septent., III, 3, 1753. **Anoyints.**—Mallery in Proc. A. A. A. S., XXVI, 352, 1877. **Hogh-na-you-tau-agh-taugh-caugh.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 176, 1829. **Honnehiouts.**—Hennepin, New Discov., map, 1698. **Huniedes.**—Doc. of 1676 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 500, 1881. **Janadoah.**—Morse, Am. Geog., I, 454, 1819 (here used for Iroquois generally). **Janitos.**—Lawson (1700) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 326, 1857 (incorrectly given as Lawson's form). **Jennitos.**—Lawson (1709), Hist. Car., 82, 1860. **Nation de la Pierre.**—Jes. Rel. 1669, 7, 1858. **Ne-ar-de-on-dar-go'-war.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 98, 1851 (council name). **Neharontoquoah.**—Weiser (1750) in Pa. Col. Rec., V, 477, 1851. **Ne-haw-re-tah-go.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Ne-haw-re-tah-go-wah.**—Beauchamp in Bull. 78, N. Y. State Mus., 161, 1905. **Ne-haw-teh-tah-go.**—Cusick, Six Nations, 16, 1828. **Ne'yutka.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Seneca name). **Ne'yutkanonu'ndshunda.**—Ibid. (another Seneca name). **Niharuntagoa.**—Pyrlæus (ca. 1750) in Am. Antiq., IV, 75, 1881. **Niharuntaquoa.**—Weiser (1743), op. cit., IV, 664, 1851. **Nihatiloeñdagowa.**—J. N. B. Hewitt, inf'n, 1907 ('they are large trees': political name). **Nihorontagowa.**—Benson quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 5, 111, 1848. **Niondago'a.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., B. A. E., 1882 ('large trees': Seneca name). **Niunda-ko'wa.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., 1882 ('large trees'). **Onayauts.**—Writer quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 5, 4, 1848. **Onayiuts.**—Colden (1727), Five Nat., app., 58, 1747. **O-na-yote'-kä-o-no.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 52, 1851. **Oncidas.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 527, 1878 (misprint). **Oncydes.**—Humphreys, Acct., 294, 1730 (misprint). **O-nea-yo-ta-au-cau.**—Barton, New Views, app., 6, 1798. **Onedes.**—Albany Conf. (1737) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 98, 1855. **Onedoes.**—Colden (1738), ibid., 123. **Oneiadas.**—Writer of 1792 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., I, 287, 1806. **Oneiadds.**—Doc. of 1687 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 432, 1853. **Oneiades.**—Allyn (1666) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., X, 63, 1849. **Oneidaes.**—Dudley (1721) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 244, 1819. **Oneidas.**—Doc. of 1676 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 502, 1881. **Oneides.**—Andros (1679), ibid., III, 277, 1853. **Oneidoes.**—Colhoun (1753), ibid., VI, 821, 1855. **Oneids.**—Vernon (1697), ibid., IV, 289, 1854. **Oneijdes.**—Wessels (1693), ibid., 60. **Oneiochronon.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858. **Oneiotchronons.**—Ibid., 1646, 34, 1858. **Onei8chronons.**—Ibid., 1639, 67, 1858. **Oneiouks.**—Coxe, Carolana, 56, 1741. **Oneiouronons.**—Courcelles (1670) in Margry, Déc., I, 178, 1875. **Oneïout.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 12, 1858 (village). **Onei8tcheronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1646, 34, 1858. **Oneioutchronnons.**—Ibid., 1656, 17, 1858. **Onei-yu-ta-augh-a.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Oneiyutas.**—Edwards (1751) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 146, 1849. **Onejda.**—Wraxall (1754) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 857, 1855. **Onejdes.**—Cortland (1687), ibid., III, 435, 1853. **Onejoust.**—Louis XIV (1699), ibid., IX, 698, 1855. **Oneotas.**—Mallery in Proc. A. A. A. S., XXVI, 352. 1877. **Oneout.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 10, 1858 (village). **Oneoutchoueronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 10. 1858. **Oneyades.**—Doc. of 1679 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 536, 1881. **Oneydas.**—Doc. of 1677, ibid., XIII, 510, 1881. **Oneydays.**—Albany Conf. (1748), ibid., VI, 447, 1855. **Oneyders.**—Markham (1691), ibid., III, 807, 1853. **Oneydes.**—Livingston (1677), ibid., XIII, 510, 1881. **Oneydese.**—Livingston (1720), ibid., V, 565, 1855. **Oneydeys.**—Albany Conf. (1751), ibid., VI, 719, 1855. **Oneydoes.**—Marshe (1744) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VII, 196, 1838. **Oneydos.**—Clarkson (1691) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 814, 1853. **Oneyds.**—Fletcher (1693), ibid., IV, 55, 1854. **Oneyede.**—Dongan (1688), ibid., 521. **Oneyonts.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 100, 1816. **Oneyoust.**—Denonville (1685) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 282, 1855. **Oneyuts.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 176, 1829. **Oniadas.**—Carver, Travels, 172, 1778. **Oniades.**—Coursey (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 557, 1881. **Onids.**—Homann Heirs map, 1756. **Oniedas.**—Vetch (1719) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 531, 1855. **Oniedes.**—Albany Conf. (1746), ibid., VI, 317, 1855. **Onioets.**—Coxe, Carolana, 56, 1741. **Onioutcheronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1646, 3, 1858. **Oniouts.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 154, 1855. **Oniyouths.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 128, 1816. **O-ni-yu-ta.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 176, 1829. **Oniyutaaugha.**—Ibid., 274. **Onneiochronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1648, 46, 1858. **Onneiotchronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 3, 1858. **Onneioust.**—Bruyas (1673) in Margry, Déc., I, 242, 1875. **Onneiout.**—Vaudreuil (1712), ibid., 41. **Onneioutchoueronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 14, 1858. **Onneioute.**—Jes. Rel. 1664, 34, 1858. **Onnei8theronnon.**—Jes. Rel. 1660, 6, 1858. **Onneiouthronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1657, 34, 1858. **Onnejioust.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Onnejochronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1652, 35, 1858. **Onnejoust.**—Louis XIV (1699) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 697, 1855. **Onnejouts.**—Jes. Rel. 1669, 7, 1858. **Onneydes.**—Dongan (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 438, 1853. **Onneyotchronon.**—Jes. Rel., index, 1858. **Onneyouth.**—Charlevoix, Voy. to N. Am., II, 25, 1761, **Onnogontes.**—Charlevoix (1736) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 555, 1853. **Onnoyotes.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 157, 1703. **Onnoyoute.**—Ibid., map. **Onodos.**—Coxe, Carolana, map, 1741. **Onoiochrhonons.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 34, 1858. **Onojake.**—La Montagne

*In 1911, there were 777.

†In 1911, there were 362 Oneidas on the Six Nations res. on the Grand river.

(1664) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 355, 1881. **Onoyats.**—Mallery in Proc. A. A. A. S., XXVI, 352, 1877. **Onoyauts.**—Greenhalgh (1677) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 252, 1853. **Onoyote.**—Pouchot, map (1758), ibid., X, 694, 1858. **Onoyouts.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 23, 1703. **Onoyuts.**—La Tour, map, 1779. **Onyades.**—Greenhalgh (1677) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 250, 1853. **Onydans.**—Harris, Voy. and Trav., II, 311, 1764. **Onyedauns.**—Leisler (1690) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 700, 1853. **Otatsightes.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 176, 1829 (chief's name). **Ouiochrhonons.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 34, 1858 (misprint). **Ounéyouths.**—Baudry des Lozières, Voy. a la Le., 243, 1802. **Tauhur-lin-dagh-go-waugh.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **T'wă-'rú-nä.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1886 (Tuscarora name). **Uniades.**—Coursey (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 558, 1881. **Uniutáka.**—Gatschet, Tuscarora MS., 1885 (former Tuscarora name). **W'tássone.**—Heckewelder, Hist. Inds., 99, 1876 ('makers of stone pipes': Delaware name; applied also to other Indians who excelled in that art).

Oneidas of the Thames. A body of Oneida, numbering 777 in 1911, residing on a reservation of 5,271 acres on Thames r., in Delaware tp., Middlesex co., near Strathroy, Ontario. Their principal occupation is day labour, and a few of them are good farmers. They are industrious and law-abiding, and while some of them are progressing well, on the whole their progress is slow.

Onentisati. A Huron village in Tiny tp., Simcoe co., Ontario, first mentioned in 1635. (W. M. B.)

Onentisati.—Jes. Rel. 1635, 39, 1858. **Onnentissati.**—Ibid.

Oneronon. An unidentified tribe living s. of St. Lawrence r. in 1640.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858.

Ongniaahra ('bisected bottomland'). A village of the Neutrals, situated in 1626–50 on Niagara r., one day's journey from the Seneca. This is the French spelling of the ancient Huron pronunciation of the name, which, written by English writers from Iroquois utterance, has become "Niagara" (q.v.).

(J. N. B. H.)

Ongmarahronon.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858 (*m* misprint for *ni*; name of the people). **Onguiaahra.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 75, 1858 (*ui* misprint for *ni*). **Ouaroronon.**—Deb. la Roche Dallion in Sagard, Hist. du Canada, III, 804, 1866 (*u* misprint for *n*, and second *o* for *a*).

Onismah. A settlement in port San Juan, s. w. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col., probably inhabited by the Pacheenaht.—Brit. and U. S. Survey Map, 1882.

Ononchataronon (Huron name). An Algonkin tribe or band that occupied the district near Montreal,, between St. Lawrence and Ottawa rs., and wintered near the Hurons. In 1642 they were but a remnant. They claimed to have been the original occupants of Montreal id. and of a large territory on both sides of the St. Lawrence. They said they had been conquered and dispersed by the Hurons, who were then their enemies, and that the survivors of the war had taken refuge with the Abnaki or the Iroquois or had joined the Hurons. Hochelaga, the village found on the island by Cartier in 1535, was occupied by an Iroquoian tribe, but, according to Gatschet, the remains of a second village about 2 m. from its site have been discovered. This would clear the confusion as to the stock of the former occupants of the island. Shea suggests that the names Huron and Iroquois have been transposed, which is likely. Charlevoix says that there was a tradition that the Ononchataronon were at one time at war with the Algonkin, and that they were drawn into an ambuscade and entirely destroyed. He adds that at the time of his visit (1721) they had ceased to exist. This tradition, however, seems doubtful. According to the Jesuit Relations, at the general peace of 1646 the French induced the Ononchataronon to settle again on the island, but they soon scattered on account of the Iroquois. It seems they were met with as early as 1609 by Champlain, as Iroquet, one of their chiefs, was with him at this time. The missionaries described them as arrogant, given to superstition and debauchery, and very cruel. (J. M.)

Nation d'Iroquet.—Jes. Rel. 1633, 29, 1858. **Ononcharonnons.**—Jefferys, Fr. Dom. Am., pt. 1, 9, 1761. **Onnontcharonnons.**—Charlevoix, Jour. Voy., I, 174, 1761. **Onontchataranons.**—Jes. Rel. 1646, 34, 1858. **Onontchataronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 57, 1858. **Onontchateronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1643, 61, 1858. **Snatchatazonons.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 29, 1858. **Ounontcharonnous.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1854. **Ounountchatarounongak.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 22, 1858. **Ountchatarounounga.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Yroquet.**—Champlain (1615), Œuvres, IV, 56, 1858.

Onondaga (*Onoñtă''ge'*, 'on, or on top of, the hill or mountain'). An important tribe of the Iroquois confederation, formerly living on the mountain, lake, and creek bearing their name, in the present Onondaga co., N.Y., and extending northward to lake Ontario and southward perhaps to the waters of the Susquehanna. In the Iroquois councils they are known as *Hodiseñnageta*, 'they (are) the name bearers.' Their principal village, also the capital of the confederation, was called Onondaga, later Onondaga Castle; it was situated from before

1654 to 1681 on Indian hill, in the present town of Pompey, and in 1677 contained 140 cabins. It was removed to Butternut cr., where the fort was burned in 1696. In 1720 it was again removed to Onondaga cr., and their present reserve is in that valley, a few miles s. of the lake (Beauchamp, inf'n, 1907).

The Onondaga of Six Nations res., Canada, have 9 clans, namely: Wolf, Tortoise (Turtle?), Bear, Deer, Eel, Beaver, Ball, Plover (Snipe?), and Pigeon-hawk. The Wolf, Bear, Plover, Ball, and Pigeon-hawk clans have each only one federal chiefship; the Beaver, Tortoise, and Eel clans have each two federal chiefships, while the Deer clan has three. The reason for this marked difference in the quotas of chiefships for the several clans is not definitely known, but it may be due to the adoption of groups of persons who already possessed chiefship titles. In federal ceremonial and social assemblies the Onondaga by right of membership therein take their places with the tribal phratry of the "Three Brothers," of which the Mohawk and the Seneca are the other two members; but in federal councils—those in which sit the federal representatives of all the five (latterly six) Iroquois tribes—the Onondaga tribe itself constitutes a tribal phratry, while the Mohawk and the Seneca together form a second, and the Oneida and the Cayuga originally, and, latterly, the Tuscarora, a third tribal phratry. The federal council is organized on the basis of these three tribal phratries. The functions of the Onondaga phratry are in many respects similar to those of a judge holding court with a jury. The question before the council is discussed respectively by the Mohawk and Seneca tribes on the one side, and then by the Oneida, the Cayuga, and, latterly, the Tuscarora tribes on the other, within their own phratries. When these two phratries have independently reached the same or a differing opinion, it is then submitted to the Onondaga phratry for confirmation or rejection. The confirmation of a common opinion or of one of two differing opinions makes that the decree of the council. In refusing to confirm an opinion the Onondaga must show that it is in conflict with established custom or with public policy; when two differing opinions are rejected the Onondaga may suggest to the two phratries a course by which they may be able to reach a common opinion; but the Onondaga may confirm one of two differing opinions submitted to it. Each chief-tain has the right to discuss and argue the question before the council either for or against its adoption by the council, in a speech or speeches addressed to the entire body of councillors and to the public.

Champlain related that in 1622 the Montagnais, the Etchemin, and the Hurons had been engaged for a long time in seeking to bring about peace between themselves and the Iroquois, but that up to that time there was always some serious obstacle to the consummation of an agreement on account of the fixed distrust which each side had of the faith of the other. Many times did they ask Champlain himself to aid them in making a firm and durable peace. They informed him that they understood by making a treaty that the interview of the ambassadors must be amicable, the one side accepting the words and faith of the other not to harm or prevent them from hunting throughout the country, and they on their side agreeing to act in like manner toward their enemies, in this case the Iroquois, and that they had no other agreements or compacts precedent to the making of a firm peace. They importuned Champlain many times to give them his advice in this matter, which they promised faithfully to follow. They assured him that they were then exhausted and weary of the wars which they had waged against each other for more than fifty years, and that, on account of their burning desire for revenge for the murder of their kin and friends, their ancestors had never before thought of peace. In this last statement is probably found approximately the epoch of that historic feud mentioned in the Jesuit Relation for 1660 (chap. II) and by Nicholas Perrot, which made the Iroquois tribes, on the one hand, and the Algonkin on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rs., on the other, inveterate enemies, although this may have been but a renewal and widening of a still earlier quarrel. In 1535 Cartier learned from the Iroquoian tribes on the St. Lawrence that they were continually tormented by enemies dwelling to the southward, called Toudamani (probably identical with Tsonnontouan, or Seneca, a name then meaning 'Upper Iroquois'), who continually waged war on them.

In Sept. 1655 the Onondaga sent a delegation of 18 persons to Quebec to confer with Governor de Lauzon and with the Algonkin and Hurons. The Onondaga spokesman used 24 wampum belts in his address; the first 8 were presents to the Hurons and the Algonkin, whose leading chiefs were there; each present had its own particular name. The Onondaga

professed to speak for the "four upper Iroquois nations," namely, the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, and Onondaga, thus leaving only the Mohawk, the "lower Iroquois," from this peace conference, but the Onondaga speaker promised to persuade the Mohawk to change their minds and to make peace. The Onondaga asked for priests to dwell among them and for French soldiers to aid them in their war against the Erie.

In May 1657, 10 years after the dispersion of the Hurons from their motherland, the Onondaga sought by the giving of numerous presents and by covert threats of war to persuade the Hurons who had fled to the vicinity of Quebec to remove to their country and to form with them a single people. The Mohawk and the Seneca also were engaged in this business. Finally, the Hurons were forced to submit to the persistent demands of the Iroquois tribes.

In 1686 the Onondaga were at war against the Cherermons (Shawnee?). They were divided into two bands, one of 50 and another of 250, 50 of the latter being from other tribes. But in 1688 the Onondaga were much under French influence and were regarded as the chief among the Iroquois tribes.

In 1682, at Albany, the Onondaga, with the Mohawk, the Oneida, the Cayuga, and the Seneca, entered into a treaty of peace with the commissioners from the colony of Maryland, who contracted not only for the white settlers, but also for the Piscataway Indians.

With the exception of a part of the Seneca, the Onondaga were the last of the five tribes originally forming the League of the Iroquois to accept fully the principles of the universal peace proposed by Dekanawida and Hiawatha.

Early in 1647 a band of Onondaga on approaching the Huron country was defeated by a troop of Huron warriors, the Onondaga chief being killed and a number taken prisoners. Among the latter was Annenraes, a man of character and authority among the Onondaga. In the following spring he learned that some of the Hurons who had been bitterly disappointed because his life had been spared intended to kill him. To some of his Huron friends he related what he had heard, and that he intended to escape to his own country. His resolution, with the reason for making it, having been reported to the leading Huron chiefs of the council, they concluded to aid him in his purpose, trusting that he would render them some valuable service in return. Giving him some presents and provisions, they sent him off secretly at night. Crossing lake Ontario, he unexpectedly encountered 300 Onondaga making canoes to cross the lake for the purpose of avenging his death (believing he had been killed by the Hurons), and awaiting the arrival of 800 Seneca and Cayuga reinforcements. His countrymen regarded Annenraes as one risen from the dead. He so conducted himself that he persuaded the 300 Onondaga to give up all thought of war for that of peace, whereupon the band, without waiting for the expected reinforcements, returned to Onondaga, where a tribal council was held, in which it was resolved to send an embassy with presents to the Hurons for the purpose of commencing negotiations for peace. The chief of this embassy was by birth a Huron named Soionés, so naturalized in the country of his adoption that it was said of him that "no Iroquois had done more massacres in these countries, nor blows more wicked than he." He was accompanied by three other Hurons, who had not long been captives at Onondaga. The embassy arrived at St. Ignace July 9, 1647, finding the Hurons divided as to the expediency of acquiescing in the Onondaga proposals, the Bear tribe of the Hurons justly fearing the duplicity of the enemy even though bearing presents. But the Rock tribe and many villages desired the conclusion of peace in the hope that a number of their kin, then captive at Onondaga, would be returned to them. After many councils and conferences it was found expedient to send an embassy to Onondaga in order the better to fathom this matter. For presents the Hurons took valuable furs, while the Iroquois Onondaga used belts of wampum. The Huron embassy was well received at Onondaga, where a month was spent in holding councils. Finally the Onondaga resolved to send back a second embassy, headed by Skanawati (Scandaouati), a federal chieftain, 60 years of age, who was to be accompanied by two other Onondaga and by 15 Huron captives. One of the Huron embassy remained as a hostage. This embassy was 30 days on the way, although it was in fact only 10 days' journey. Jean Baptiste, the returning Huron delegate, brought back 7 wampum belts of the largest kind, each composed of 3,000 or 4,000 beads. By these belts the Onondaga sought to confirm the peace, assuring the Hurons that they could hope for the deliverance of at least 100 more of their captive kin. The Onondaga desired this peace not only

because the life of Annenraes had been spared but also because they were jealous lest the Mohawk, who had become insolent from their victories and were overbearing even to their allies, might become too much so should the Hurons fail to unite all their forces against them, and further because of fear of the power of the Conestoga. In this Onondaga project of peace the Cayuga and Oneida showed favourable interest, but the Seneca would not listen to it, and the Mohawk were still more averse to it as they were jealous of what had been done by the Onondaga. Hence these last two tribes sent forces to assail the village of St. Ignace at the end of the winter of 1647–48. The following incidents show the character of some of the chief men and statesmen of the Onondaga:

Early in Jan. 1648 the Hurons decided to send another embassy to Onondaga. They sent 6 men, accompanied by one of the 3 Onondaga ambassadors then in their country, the other two, including Skanawati, the head of the Onondaga embassy, remaining as hostages. But, unfortunately, the new Huron embassy was captured and killed by a force of 100 Mohawk and Seneca who had come to the borders of the Huron country. The Onondaga accompanying this embassy was spared, and two Hurons escaped. Early in April, when the distressing news reached the ears of Skanawati, the proud Onondaga ambassador remaining with the Hurons as a hostage, he suddenly disappeared. The Hurons believed that he had stolen away, but, a few days after his disappearance, his corpse was found in the forest lying on a bed of fir branches, where he had taken his own life by cutting his throat. His companion, who was notified in order to exonerate the Hurons, said that the cause of his despair was the shame he felt at the contempt shown for the sacredness of his person by the Seneca and the Mohawk in going to the Huron country and massacring the Huron people while his life was in pledge for the keeping of the faith of his people. Of such men was the great federal council of the Iroquois composed.

The Onondaga had good reason for fearing the Conestoga, for the Jesuit Relation for 1647–48 states that in a single village of the latter people there were at that time 1,300 men capable of bearing arms, indicating for this village alone a population of more than 4,500.

At this time the Conestoga chiefs, through two messengers, informed the Hurons that if they felt too weak to defend themselves they should send the Conestoga word by an embassy. The Hurons eagerly seized this opportunity by sending on this mission 4 Christian Indians and 4 "infidels," headed by one Charles Ondaaiondiont. They arrived at Conestoga early in June 1647. The Huron deputies informed their Conestoga friends that they had come from a land of souls, where war and the fear of their enemies had spread desolation everywhere, where the fields were covered with blood and the lodges were filled with corpses, and they themselves had only life enough left to enable them to come to ask their friends to save their country, which was drawing rapidly toward its end. This spirited but laconic address moved the Conestoga to send an embassy into the Iroquois country to urge on the Iroquois the advantage of making a lasting peace with their Huron adversaries. Jean Baptiste, a Huron ambassador mentioned before, being at Onondaga at the end of summer, learned that this embassy of the Conestoga had reached the Iroquois country, as he even saw some of the Conestoga presents. It was the purpose of the Conestoga to bring about firm peace with the Hurons and the Onondaga, the Oneida and the Cayuga, and, if possible, the Seneca, and to renew the war against the Mohawk, should they then refuse to become parties to it. The Conestoga did not fear the Mohawk. The Jesuit Relation for 1660 states that about the year 1600 the Mohawk had been greatly humbled by the Algonkin, and that, after they had regained somewhat their former standing, the Conestoga, in a war lasting 10 years, had nearly exterminated the Mohawk, who since, however, had partially recovered from the defeat.

Many of the Onondaga joined the Catholic Iroquois colonies on the St. Lawrence, and, in 1751, about half the tribe was said to be living in Canada. On the breaking out of the American Revolution in 1775 nearly all the Onondaga, together with the majority of the other Iroquois tribes, joined the British, and, at the close of the war, the British government granted them a tract on Grand r., Ontario, where 367 of them still reside. The rest are still in New York, the greater number being on the Onondaga res., and the others with the Seneca and Tuscarora on their several reservations.

The Onondaga made or joined in treaties with the state of New York at Ft. Schuyler (formerly Ft. Stanwix), Sept. 12, 1788; Onon-

daga, Nov. 18, 1793; Cayuga Ferry, July 28, 1795; Albany, Feb. 25, 1817, Feb. 11, 1822, and Feb. 28, 1829. They also joined in treaties between the Six Nations and the United States at Ft. Stanwix, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1784; Ft. Harmar, O., Jan. 9, 1789; Canandaigua, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1794, and Buffalo Creek, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1838.

In 1660 the Jesuits estimated the Onondaga at about 1,500 souls, while Greenhalgh in 1677 placed them at 1,750, probably their greatest strength. Later authorities give the numbers as 1,250 (1721), 1,000 (1736), 1,300 (1765), and 1,150 (1778), but these figures do not include those on the St. Lawrence. In 1851 Morgan estimated their total number at about 900, including 400 on Grand r. In 1906 those in New York numbered 553, the rest of the tribe being with the Six Nations on the Six Nations res. near Brantford, Ont. In 1911, there were 367 Onondagas on this reserve.

The Onondaga towns, so far as known, were Ahaouete, Deseroken (traditional), Gadoquat, Gannentaha (mission and fort), Kaneenda), Gistwiahna, Onondaga, Onondaghara, Onondahgegahgeh, Onontatacet, Otiahanague,Teionnontatases, Tgasunto, Touenho (Goienho), Tueadasso, and some transient hunting and fishing hamlets. (J. N. B. H.)

Anandagas.—Audouard, Far West, 178, 1869. **Desonontage.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 190, 1829 (quoted from some French source; evidently the name Onondaga with the French article *des*). **Ho-de'-san-no-ge-tä.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 97, 1851. **Honnontages.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 18, 1698. **Hutchístanet.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., 1882 (Seneca form of council name). **Jenondages.**—Markham (1691) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 808, 1853. **Ła Montagne.**—Greenhalgh (1677), ibid., 252 (French name for Onondaga Castle). **Łet-tegh-segh-nig-egh-tee.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829 (an official name). **Montagneurs.**—Greenhalgh (1677) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 252, 1853 (so called by French). **Montagués.**—Vaudreuil (1760), ibid., x, 1093, 1858 (misprint?). **Mountaineers.**—Hennepin, Cont. of New Discov., 92, 1698 (English translation). **Nation de la Montagne.**—Jes. Rel. 1669, 8, 1858. **Nondages.**—Writer of 1673 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., II, 594, 1858. **'Nontagués.**—Beauharnois (1727), ibid., IX, 968, 1855. **Nontaguez.**—Beauharnois (1734), ibid., 1041. **Omatés.**—Narrative of 1693, ibid., 567 (misprint for Onontaé). **Onadago.**—Deed of 1789 in Am. St. Papers, U.S. Ind.Aff., I, 513, 1832. **Onandaga.**—Albany Conf. (1746) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 319, 1855. **Onandagers.**—Weiser (1748) quoted by Rupp, W. Pa., app., 16, 1846. **Onandages.**—Vernon (1697) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 289, 1854. **Onandago.**—Rupp, Northampton, etc., Cos., 49, 1845. **Onandagos.**—Procter (1791) in Am. St. Papers, U. S. Ind. Aff., I, 156, 1832. **Onandogas.**—Chalmers in Hoyt, Antiq. Res., 159, 1824. **Onantagues.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 555, 1853. **Ondages.**—Louis XIV (1699) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 697, 1855. **Ondiondago.**—Lords of Trade (1754), ibid., VI, 846, 1855 (village). **One-daugh-ga-haugh-ga.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Onendagah.**—Doc. of 1719 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 528, 1855. **O-nĕn-tă'-kĕ.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1887 (correct form). **Onnandages.**—Deed of 1701 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 910, 1854. **Onnatagues.**—Lahontan (1703) quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 5, 5, 1848. **Onnentagues.**—Hennepin, Cont. New Discov., 93, 1698. **Onnondaga.**—French Doc. (1666) trans. in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 125, 1853. **Onnondages.**—Livingston (1677), ibid., XIII, 510, 1881. **Onnondagoes.**—Doc. of 1688, ibid., III, 565, 1853. **Onnondagues.**—Schuyler (1702), ibid., IV, 983, 1854. **Onnonlages.**—Hennepin, Cont. of New Discov., 95, 1698 (misprint). **Onnontaé.**—Jes. Rel. 1654, 8, 1858 (village). **Onnontaehronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1648, 46, 1858. **Onnontaeronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1647, 46, 1858. **Onnontaghé.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 8, 1858 (village). **Onnontagheronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1657, 15, 1858. **Onnontagk.**—Narrative of 1693 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 572, 1855 (village). **Onnontagué.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 75, 1858 (village). **Onnontaguehronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 30, 1858. **Onnontagueronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 17, 1858. **Onnontaguese.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Onnontaguez.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 6, 1858. **Onnontatae.**—Denonville? (1688) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 377, 1855 (village). **Onnontoeronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1657, 8, 1858. **Onnotagues.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 231, 1703. **Ononda-agos.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, 314, 1816, **Onondades.**—Leisler (1690) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 700, 1853. **Onondaëronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1646, 16, 1858. **Onondagaes.**—Doc. of 1765 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 719, 1856. **Onondagah.**—Doc. of 1719, ibid., V, 529, 1855. **Onondages.**—Dongan (1684) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. 4th s., IX, 187, 1871. **Onondagez.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., IV, 128, 1753. **Onondaghas.**—Burnet (1720) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 577, 1855. **Onondaghé.**—Jes. Rel. 1647, 9, 1858 (village). **Onondagheronons.**—Ibid. **Onondagoes.**—Ind. Problem N. Y., 196, 1889. **Onondagos.**—Greenhalgh (1677) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 250, 1853. **Onondagues.**—Doc. of 1676, ibid., XIII, 500, 1881. **Onondajas.**—Johnson Hall Conf. (1765), ibid., VII, 719, 1856. **Onondakes.**—La Montagne (1664), ibid., XIII, 355, 1881. **Onondawgaws.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, map and note, 1761. **Onondegas.**—Johnson (1757) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 278, 1856. **Onontaé.**—Jes. Rel. 1642, 83, 1858 (tribe; in the Relation for 1656, p. 7, it is used as the name of the village). **Onontaehronon.**—Jes. Rel. 1637, 111, 1858. **Onontaerhonons.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 34, 1858. **Onontaeronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 2, 1858. **Onontaerrhonons.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 34, 1858. **Onontaez.**—La Salle (*ca.* 1682) in Hist. Mag., 1st s., V, 198, 1861. **Onontager.**—Weiser (1737) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 325, 1854. **Onontages.**—Humphreys, Acct., 305, 1730. **Onontaghés.**—Doc. of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 596, 1855. **Onontago.**—Weiser in Pa. Col. Rec., IV, 778, 1852–56 (village). **Onontagué.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 7, 1858 (village). **Onontagueronon.**—Sagard (1632), Hist. Can., IV, 1866 (Huron name). **Onontaguese.**—Harris, Voy. and Trav., II, 928, 1705. **Onontahé.**—Writer of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 599, 1855 (village). **Onontaheronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 10, 1858. **Onontake.**— Hennepin, New Discov., 316, 1698. **Onontatacet.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Ononthagues.**—Doc. of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 612, 1855. **Onoontaugaes.**—Edwards (1751) in Mass

Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 146, 1809. **Onoundages**—Doc. of 1684 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 347, 1853. **Ontagués.**—Frontenac (1682), ibid., IX, 186, 1855. **O-nun-dä'-ga-o-no.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 52, 1851. **Onundagéga.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., 1882 (Seneca name). **Onundagéga-nonó^{n}dshundä.**—Gatschet, ibid. ('large mountain people': a Seneca name). **Onundawgoes.**—Dudley (1721) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 244, 1819. **Oonontaeronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1647, 46, 1858. **Sagosanagechteron.**—Weiser in Pa. Col. Rec., V, 477, 1852–56 (council name). **Seuh-nau-ka-ta.**—Cusick, Five Nat., 21, 1848 (council name). **Seuh-no-keh'te.**—W. M. Beauchamp, inf'n, 1907 ('bearing the names': own name). **Seuh-now-ka-ta.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829 (an official name). **Tha-to-dar-hos.**—Ibid., 176 (given as a name for the tribe, but evidently another form of Atotarho, the hereditary title of a chief). **Unedagoes.**—Coursey (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 558, 1881. **Yagochsanogēchti.**—Pyrlæus (*ca.* 1750) quoted by Gatschet in Am. Antiq., IV, 75, 1881.

Onowaragon. An Onondaga who succeeded a chief of the same name. The latter was a French partisan and was condoled in 1728. The former attended a council with Gov. Beauharnois in 1742, being the Onondaga speaker. Weiser, who lodged in his house in 1743, calls him Annawaraogon. He may have been the Kayenwarygoa who attended the Boston Council of 1744, but this is doubtful.

(W. M. B.)

Ontarahronon ('lake people.'—Hewitt). An unidentified sedentary tribe probably living s. of St. Lawrence r. in 1640.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858.

Ontwaganha. An Iroquois term, having here the phonetics of the Onondaga dialect, and freely rendered 'one utters unintelligible speech,' hence approximately synonymous with 'alien,' 'foreigner.' Its literal meaning is 'one rolls (or gulps) his words or speech.' This epithet was originally applied in ridicule of the speech of the Algonquian tribes, which to Iroquois ears was uncouth, particularly to the northern and western tribes of this stock, the Chippewa, Ottawa, Miami or Twightwigh, Missisauga, Shawnee, the "Far Indians" including the Amikwa (or Neghkariage (of two castles), the Ronowadainie, Onnighsiesanairone, Sikajienatroene or "Eagle People," Tionontati (only by temporary association with the foregoing), Chickasaw (?), Mascoutens(?), Ronatewisichroone, and Awighsachroene. Thus the term was consistently applied to tribes dwelling in widely separated localities. Sometimes, but rarely, it may have been confounded in use with Tsaganha (q. v.), or Agotsaganha, which had a similar origin but was applied to a different group of Algonquian tribes.

(J. N. B. H.)

At8agannen.—Bruyas, Radices, 40, 1863 ('to speak a foreign language': Mohawk name). **Atwagannen.**—Bruyas as quoted by Shea in Hennepin, Descr. La., 80, 1880. **Dawaganhaes.**—Letter (1695) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 124, 1854. **Dawaganhas.**—Doc. (1695), ibid., 123. **Dewaganas.**—Ibid., Gen. Index, 1861. **Dewogannas.**—Nanfan Narr. (1698), ibid., IV, 407, 1854. **Douaganhas.**—Cortland (1687), ibid., III, 434, 1853. **Douwaganhas.**—Ibid. **Dovaganhaes.**—Doc. (1691), ibid., 778. **Dowaganhaas.**—Livingston (1700), ibid., IV, 648, 1854. **Dowaganhaes.**—Doc. (1693), ibid., 23. **Dowaganhas.**—Cortland, op. cit. **Dowaganhoes.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., Gen. Index, 1861. **Dowanganhaes.**—Doc. (1691), ibid., III, 776, 1853. **Hontouagaha.**—Hennepin, Descr. La., 80, 1880. **Houtouagaha.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 59, 1698 (for Ontwaganha; probably Shawnee). **Onkoüagannha.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 5, 1858. **Ontôagannha.**—Lalemant (1661–63) in Jes. Rel., Thwaites ed., XLVII, 145, 1899. **Ontôagaunha.**—Jes. Rel. 1662, 2, 1858. **Ontoouaganha.**—MS. 1679 in Jes. Rel., Thwaites ed., LXI, 27, 1900. **Ontouagannha.**—Le Mercier (1670) in Jes. Rel., Thwaites ed., LIII, 48, 1899. **Ont8agannha.**—Jes. Rel. 1660, 7, 1858 (="Nation du Feu"). **Ontouagennha.**—Jes. Rel. 1692, 25, 1858. **Ontwagannha.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 285, 1855. **Takahagane.**—La Salle (1682) in Margry, Déc., II, 197, 1877. **Taogarias.**—Senex, Map N. Am., 1710. **Taogria.**—Gravier (1701) quoted by Shea, Early Voy., 124, 1861 (=Shawnee; evidently another form for Ontwaganha). **Toagenha.**—Gallinée (1670) in Margry, Déc., I, 130, 1875. **Toaguenha.**—Ibid., 136. **Tongarois.**—La Harpe (1703) in French, Hist. Coll. La., III, 30, 1851. **Tongorias.**—Rafinesque in Marshall, Ky., I, introd., 34, 1824. **Toüagannha.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, III, 30, 76, 1858. **Touguenhas.**—Gallinée (1670) in Margry, Déc., I, 133, 1875. **Towaganha.**—Message of 1763 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 544, 1856. **Twa''ga'hă'.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1907 (Seneca form). **Waganhaers.**—Doc. (1699) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 565, 1854. **Waganhaes.**—Livingston (1700), ibid., 691. **Wagannes.**—Schuyler and Claese (1701), ibid., 891. **Wahannas.**—Romer (1700), ibid., 799.

Ookwolik. A tribe of Eskimo about Sherman inlet opposite King William id., Keewatin.—Gilder, Schwatka's Search, 199, 1881.

Oomiak. The large skin boat or "woman's boat" of the Eskimo; spelled also *umiak;* from the name of this vessel in the eastern Eskimo dialects.

(A. F. C.)

Operdniving ('spring place'). A Nugumiut Eskimo spring village in Countess of Warwick sd., near Frobisher bay, Baffin island.

Oopungnewing.—Hall quoted by Nourse, Am. Explor., 191, 1884. **Operdniving.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 422, 1888. **Oppernowick.**—Ross, Voy., 164, 1819.

Opichiken. A Salish band or village under the Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878.

Opitchesaht. A Nootka tribe on Albern canal, Somass r., and neighbouring lakes, Vancouver id., Brit. Col. Anciently this tribe

is said to have spoken Nanaimo (q. v.). The septs, according to Boas, are Mohotlath, Tlikutath, and Tsomosath. Their principal village is Ahahswinnis. Pop. 62 in 1902, 48 in 1911.

Hōpetcisā'th.—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Opechisaht.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 308, 1868. **Opecluset.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Ope-eis-aht.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Opet-ches-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Opitches-aht.**—Ibid., 187, 1884. **Upatsesatuch.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857.

Opitsat. The permanent village of the Clayoquot (q. v.), on the s. w. shore of Meares id., w. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.; pop. 245 in 1902, 209 in 1911.

Opetsitar.—Gray and Ingraham (1791) quoted in H. R. Doc. 43, 26th Cong., 1st sess., 3, 1840. **Opisat.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 263, 1902. **Opisitar.**—Kendrick deed (1791), ibid., 10.

Ordeals. An ordeal is strictly a form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, but the term has come to be applied in a secondary sense to any severe trial or test of courage, endurance, and fortitude. In accordance with these two usages of the term, ordeals among the North American tribes may be divided into (1) those used to establish guilt and to settle differences, and (2) those undergone for the sake of some material or supernatural advantage.

The ordeals corresponding closest to the tests to which the name was originally applied were those undertaken to determine witches or wizards. If it was believed that a man had died in consequence of being bewitched, the Tsimshian would take his heart out and put a red-hot stone against it, wishing at the same time that the enemy might die. If the heart burst, they thought that their wish would be fulfilled; if not, their suspicions were believed to be unfounded. A Haida shaman repeated the names of all persons in the village in the presence of a live mouse and determined the guilty party by watching its motions. A Tlingit suspected of witchcraft was tied up for 8 or 10 days to extort a confession from him, and he was liberated at the end of that period if he were still alive. But as confession secured immediate liberty and involved no unpleasant consequences except an obligation to remove the spell, few were probably found innocent. This, however, can hardly be considered as a real ordeal, since the guilt of the victim was practically assumed, and the test was in the nature of a torment to extract confession.

Intimately connected with ordeals of this class were contests between individuals and bodies of individuals, for it was supposed that victory was determined more by supernatural than by natural power. A case is recorded among the Comanche where two men whose enmity had become so great as to defy all attempts at reconciliation were allowed to fight a duel. Their left arms having been tied together, a knife was placed in the right hand of each, and they fought until both fell. A similar duel is recorded in one of the Teton myths, and it is probable that the custom was almost universal. Resembling these were the contests in vogue among Eskimo tribes. When two bodies of Eskimo met who were strangers to each other, each party selected a champion, and the two struck each other on the side of the head or the bared shoulders until one gave in. Anciently Netchilirmiut and Aivilirmiut champions contested by pressing the points of their knives against each other's cheeks. Such contests were also forced on persons wandering among strange people and are said to have been matters of life and death. Chinook myths speak of similar tests of endurance between supernatural beings, and perhaps they were shared by men. Differences between towns on the N. Pacific coast were often settled by appointing a day for fighting, when the people of both sides arrayed themselves in their hide and wooden armour and engaged in a pitched battle, the issue being determined by the fall of one or two prominent men. Contests between strangers or representatives of different towns or social groups were also settled by playing a game. At a feast on the N. Pacific coast one who had used careless or slighting words toward the people of his host was forced to devour a tray full of bad-tasting food, or perhaps to swallow a quantity of urine. Two persons often contested to see which could empty a tray the more expeditiously.

Ordeals of the second class would cover the hardships placed upon a growing boy to make him strong, the fasts and regulations to which a girl was subjected at puberty, and those which a youth underwent in order to obtain supernatural helpers (see *Child life*), as well as the solitary fasts of persons who desired to become shamans, or of shamans who desired greater supernatural power. Finally, it is especially applicable to the fasts and tortures undergone in preparation for ceremonies or by way of initiation into a secret society.

The first of these may best be considered under *Education* and *Puberty customs*, but, although some of the ceremonies for the purpose of initiating a youth into the mysteries of the tribe took place about the time of puberty, their connection therewith is not always evident, and they may well be treated here. Thus Pueblo children, when old enough to have the religious mysteries imparted to them, went through a ceremonial flogging, and it is related of the Alibamu and other Indian tribes of the Gulf States, that at a certain time they cause their children to pass in array and whipped them till they drew blood. The *huskanaw* or *huskany*, was an ordeal among Virginia Indians undertaken for the purpose of preparing youths for the higher duties of manhood. It consisted in solitary confinement and the use of emetics, "whereby remembrance of the past was supposed to be obliterated and the mind left free for the reception of new impressions." Among those tribes in which individuals acquired supernatural helpers a youth was compelled to go out alone into the forest or upon the mountains for a long period, fast there, and sometimes take certain medicines to enable him to see his guardian spirit. Similar were the ordeals gone through by chiefs among the Haida, Tlingit, Tsimshian, and other N. Pacific Coast tribes when they desired to increase their wealth, or success in war, or to obtain long life, as also by shamans who wished increased powers. At such times they chewed certain herbs supposed to aid them in seeing the spirits. The use of the "black drink" by Muskhogean tribes was with similar intent, as also were the emetics just referred to in use among the Virginian peoples.

While undergoing initiation into a secret society on the N. Pacific coast a youth fasted and for a certain period disappeared into the woods, where he was supposed to commune with the spirit of the society in complete solitude. Anyone discovering a Kwakiutl youth at this time could slay him and obtain the secret society privileges in his stead. On the plains the principal participants in the Sun dance (q.v.) had skewers run through the fleshy parts of their backs, to which thongs were attached, fastened at the other end to the Sun-dance pole. Sometimes a person was drawn up so high as barely to touch the ground and afterward would throw his weight against the skewers until they tore their way out. Another participant would have the thongs fastened to a skull, which he pulled around the entire camping circle, and no matter what obstacles impeded his progress he was not allowed to touch either thongs or skull with his hands. During the ceremony of Dakhpike, or Nakhpike, among the Hidatsa, devotees ran arrows through their muscles in different parts of their bodies; and on one accasion a warrior is known to have tied a thirsty horse to his body by means of thongs passed through holes in his flesh, after which he led him to water, restrained him from drinking without touching his hands to the thongs, and brought him back in triumph. The special ordeal of a Cheyenne society was to walk with bare feet on hot coals. A person initiated into the Chippewa and Menominee society of the Midewiwin was "shot" with a medicine bag and immediately fell on his face. By making him fall on his face a secret society spirit or the guardian spirit of a N. W. Coast shaman also made itself felt. When introduced into the Omaha society, called Washashka, one was shot in the Adam's apple by something said to be taken from the head of an otter. As part of the ceremony of initiation among the Hopi a man had to take a feathered prayer-stick to a distant spring, running all the way, and return within a certain time; and chosen men of the Zuñi were obliged to walk to a lake 45 m. distant, clothed only in the breech-cloth and so exposed to the rays of the burning sun, in order to deposit plume-sticks and pray for rain. Among the same people one of the ordeals to which an initiate into the Priesthood of the Bow was subjected was to sit naked for hours on a large ant-hill, his flesh exposed to the torment of myriads of ants. At the time of the winter solstice the Hopi priests sat naked in a circle and suffered gourds of ice-cold water to be dashed over them. Ordeals of this kind enter so intimately into ceremonies of initiation that it is often difficult to distinguish them.

Certain regulations were also gone through before war expeditions, hunting excursions, or the preparation of medicines. Medicines were generally compounded by individuals after fasts, abstinence from women, and isolation in the woods or mountains. Before going to a hunt the leader of a party fasted for a certain length of time and counted off so many days until one arrived which he considered his lucky day. On the N. W. coast the warriors bathed in the sea in winter time, after which they whipped each other with branches

and until the first encounter took place they fasted and abstained from water as much as possible. Elsewhere warriors were in the habit of resorting to the sweat-lodge. Among the tribes of the E. and some others, prisoners were forced to run between two lines of people armed with clubs, tomahawks, and other weapons, and he who reached the chief's house or a certain mark in safety was preserved. Inasmuch as the object behind most tortures was to break down the victim's self-command and extort from him some indication of weakness, while the aim of the victim was to show an unmoved countenance, flinging back scorn and defiance at his tormentors until the very last, burning at the stake and its accompanying horrors partook somewhat of the nature of an ordeal. (J. R. S.)

Orehaoue. A Cayuga chief who opposed the Jesuits and caused Father Carheil's withdrawal. He aided the English of Albany in preventing Penn's purchase of Susquehanna lands, and visited De la Barre in 1684. In 1687 Denonville seized him and sent him to France. He was then called Goiguenha [Cayuga]-Oreouahe, and often Taweeratt; also Wahawa by the Onondaga. In 1688 the Cayuga wished for "Taweeratt, the chief warrior of Cayouge, who is lamented amongst them every day." Returning in 1689, Orehaoue became attached to Count Frontenac and fought for the French. He died in 1698 and was buried with high honours as "a worthy Frenchman and good Christian." (W. M. B.)

Oronhyatekha ('It [is a] burning sky'). A noted Mohawk mixed-blood, born on the Six Nations res., near Brantford, Ontario, in 1841: died at Augusta, Ga., Mar. 4, 1907. In his childhood he attended a mission industrial school near his home, and later, entered the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, where he remained two years, fitting himself for Toronto University, which he afterward entered. To cover expenses during his college vacation, he hired some white men, whom he dressed in Indian garb and exhibited with himself in a "Wild West" show. While a student at Toronto, in 1860, the chiefs of the Six Nations deputized Oronhyatekha to deliver an address to the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) on the occasion of his visit to America. The Prince invited him to continue his studies at Oxford, which he entered under the tutelage of Sir Henry Acland, Regius professor of medicine. Returning to America a graduated physician, he practised for a time in Toronto. He married a grand-daughter of Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), the celebrated Mohawk, by whom he had a son and a daughter. Oronhyatekha was an enthusiast in secret society work. He was a prominent member of the Good Templars and of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1902, at Chicago, was elected president of the National Fraternal Congress. He was founder of the Independent Order of Foresters and held the office of Grand Ranger from 1881 until the time of his death. He delivered an address at the Indian centennial at Tyendinaga, Ontario, Sept. 4, 1884. One who knew him personally described Oronhyatekha as "a man of extraordinary parts. He impressed all with his remarkable refinement. The stranger would take him for a high-class Englishman, were it not for those racial marks which betrayed his Indian origin. He was an expert parliamentarian, of dignified and suave yet forceful address. He was a keen debater, poignant and witty when occasion demanded, could tell a good story, and had a faculty of withdrawing from any situation without leaving behind him rancour or injured feelings" (New Indian, Stewart, Nev., Mar. 1907). Oronhyatekha was the author of an article on the Mohawk language, printed in the Proceedings of the Canadian Institute (n. s., x, 182-194, 1865; xv, 1-12, 1878).

Oskenotoh (*Os-ken'-o-toh*). The Deer clan of the Hurons.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 153, 1877.

Oskquisaquamai. A fish-eating people mentioned in connection with Assiniboin, Cree, and Maskegon, in the middle of the 18th century; probably a band of Cree.

Oskquisaquamai.—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., I, 176, 1753. **Osquisakamais.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 25, 1744.

Osmakmiketlp (*Ōsmaxmik'ê'lp*). A Bellacoola village on the N. side of Bellacoola r., at its mouth, in British Columbia; it was one of the eight Nuhalk towns.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Ossossane (a mound'). A former important Huron village, belonging to the Bear clan, situated between lake Simcoe and Georgian bay, Ontario. It was known under various names at different periods. In 1639 the mission of La Conception was removed there from Ihonatiria. (J. N. B. H.)

Immaculate Conception.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 177, 1855. **La Conception.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 63, 1858.

La Rochelle.—Jes. Rel. 1636, 123, 1858. **Ossonane.**—Jes. Rel. 1639, 88, 1858 (changed in *errata* to Ossossane). **Ossosandué.**—Jes. Rel. 1637, 70, 1858. **Ossosané.**—Ibid., 131. **Ossossandue.**—Ibid., 70. **Ossossané.**—Jes. Rel. 1636, 123, 1858. **Ossossarie.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 63, 1858 (misprint). **Quevindoyan.**—Mémoire of 1637 in Margry, Déc., I, 4, 1875 (sig. 'at the base of the mountain.' — Hewitt). **Quieuindohain.** — Sagard (1686), Can., II, 422, 1866. **Quieuindohian.**—Ibid., I, 200, 1866. **Sainct Gabriel.**—Ibid., note. **Tequenonquiaye.**—Champlain (1615), Œuvres, IV, 28, 1870. **Tequeunoikuaye.**—Sagard (1636), Can., I, 200, 1866. **Tequeunonkiaye.**—Sagard misquoted in Champlain, Œuvres, IV, 28, note, 1870.

Otaguottouemin. An Algonquian tribe mentioned by Champlain (Œuvres, IV, 20, 1870), who heard of them during his passage up the Ottawa r. in 1615. They dwelt in a sparsely inhabited desert and lived by hunting and by fishing in rivers, ponds and lakes. The Jesuit Relation of 1640 describes them as dwelling N. of the Kichesipirini. They seldom descended to trade with the French.

Kotakoutouemi.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Otokotouemi.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **8ta8kot8emi8ek.**—Jes. Rel. 1650, 34, 1858.
O tee toochinas.—Swan (1791) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 262, 1855.

Otkialnaas-hadai (*ᵋot kl!iál náas xā 'da-i*, 'Eagle's-legs-house people'). A subdivision of the Yadus, a branch of the Stustas, one of the greatest of the Haida families. It belonged to the Eagle clan.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Otnaas-hadai (*ᵋot náas xā'da-i*, 'Eagle-house people). A subdivision of the Yadus, a Haida family on the Eagle side, which was in turn a branch of the Stustas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Otontagan. An Ottawa band living before 1680 on Manitoulin id., lake Huron, Ontario, whence they were driven out by the Iroquois.

Otontagans.—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 93, 1703. **Outaouas of Talon.**—Ibid.

Ottawa (from *ădāwe*, 'to trade,' 'to buy and sell,' a term common to the Cree, Algonkin, Nipissing, Montagnais, Ottawa, and Chippewa, and applied to the Ottawa because in early traditional times and also during the historic period they were noted among their neighbours as intertribal traders and barterers, dealing chiefly in corn-meal, sunflower oil, furs and skins, rugs or mats, tobacco, and medicinal roots and herbs).

On French r., near its mouth, on Georgian bay, Champlain in 1615 met 300 men of a tribe which, he said, "we call *les cheueux releuez*." Of these he said that their arms consisted only of the bow and arrow, a buckler of boiled leather, and the club; that they wore no breech-clout, and that their bodies were much tatooed in many fashions and designs; that their faces were painted in diverse colours, their noses pierced, and their ears bordered with trinkets. The chief of this band gave Champlain to understand that they had come to that place to dry huckleberries to be used in winter when nothing else was available. In the following year Champlain left the Huron villages and visited the "Cheueux Reluez" (Ottawa), living westward from the Hurons, and he said that they were very joyous at "seeing us again." This last expression seemingly shows that those whom he had met on French r. in the preceding year lived where he now visited them. He said that the Cheueux Reluez waged war against the Mascoutens (here erroneously called by the Huron name Asistagueronon), dwelling 10 days' journey from them; he found this tribe populous; the majority of the men were great warriors, hunters, and fishermen, and were governed by many chiefs who ruled each in his own country or district; they planted corn and other things; they went into many regions 400 or 500 leagues away to trade; they made a kind of mat which served them for Turkish rugs; the women had their bodïes covered, while those of the men were uncovered, saving a robe of fur like a mantle, which was worn in winter but usually discarded in summer; the women lived very well with their husbands; at the catamenial period the women retired into small lodges, where they had no company of men and where food and drink were brought to them. This people asked Champlain to aid them against their enemies on the shore of the fresh-water sea, distant 200 leagues from them.

In the Jesuit Relation for 1667, Father Le Mercier, reporting Father Allouez, treated the Ottawa, Kiskakon, and Ottawa Sinago as a single tribe, because they had the same language and together formed a common town. He adds that the Ottawa (Outaoüacs) claimed that the great river (Ottawa?) belonged to them and that no other nation might navigate it without their consent. It was, for this reason, he continues, that, although very different in nationality, all those who went to the French to trade, bore the name Ottawa, under whose auspices the journey was undertaken. He adds that the ancient habitat of the Ottawa had been a quarter of lake Huron,

whence the fear of the Iroquois drove them, and whither were borne all their longings, as it were, to their native country. Of the Ottawa the Father says: "They were little disposed toward the faith, for they were too much given to idolatry, superstitions, fables, polygamy, looseness of the marriage tie, and to all manner of license, which caused them to drop all native decency."

According to tradition (see *Chippewa*) the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi tribes of the Algonquian family were formerly one people who came from some point N. of the Great lakes and separated at Mackinaw, Mich. The Ottawa were placed by the earliest writers and also by tradition, on Manitoulin id. and along the N. and S. shores of Georgian bay.

Father Dablon, superior of the missions of the Upper Algonkin in 1670, said: "We call these people Upper Algonkin to distinguish them from the lower Algonkin who are lower down, in the vicinity of Tadoussac and Quebec. People commonly give them the name Ottawa, because, of more than 30 different tribes which are found in these countries, the first that descended to the French settlements were the Ottawa, whose name remained afterward attached to all the others." The Father adds that the Saulteurs, or Pahoüiting8ach Irini, whose native country was at Sault Sainte Marie, numbering 500 souls, had adopted three other tribes, making to them a cession of the rights of their own native country, and also that the people who were called Noquet ranged, for the purpose of hunting, along the S. side of lake Superior, whence they originally came; and the Chippewa (Outcibous) and the Marameg from the N. side of the same lake, which they regarded as their native land. The Ottawa were at Chagaouamigong or La Pointe de Sainte Esprit in 1670 (Jes. Rel. 1670, 83, 1858).

Father Le Mercier (Jes. Rel. 1654), speaking of a flotilla of canoes from the "upper nations," says that they were "partly Ondataouaouat, of the Algonquine language, whom we call 'les Cheueux Releuez.'" And in the Relation for 1665 the same Father says of the Ottawa that they were better merchants than warriors.

In a letter of 1723, Father Sébastien Rasles says that he learned while among the Ottawa that they attributed to themselves an origin as senseless as it was ridiculous. They informed him that they were derived from three families, each composed of 500 persons. The first was that of Michabou (see *Nanabozho*), or the Great Hare, representing him to be a gigantic man who laid nets in 18 fathoms of water which reached only to his armpits and who was born in the island of Michilimackinac, and formed the earth and invented fish-nets after carefully watching a spider weaving its web for taking flies; among other things he decreed that his descendants should burn their dead and scatter their ashes in the air, for if they failed to do this, the snow would cover the ground continuously and the lakes would remain frozen. The second family was that of the Namepich, or Carp, which, having spawned its eggs on the shore of a river and the sun casting its rays on them, a woman was thus formed from whom they claimed descent. The third family was that of the Bear's paw, but no explanation was given of the manner in which its genesis took place. But when a bear was killed a feast of its own flesh was given in its honour and an address was made to it in these terms: "Have thou no thoughts against us because we have killed thee; thou hast sense and courage; thou seest that our children are suffering from hunger; they love thee, and so wish to cause thee to enter their bodies; and is it not a glorious thing to be eaten by the children of captains?" The first two families bury their dead (Lettres Edif., IV, 106, 1819.).

It has been stated by Charlevoix and others that when they first became known to the French they lived on Ottawa r. This, however, is an error, due to the twofold use of the name, the one generic and the other specific, as is evident from the statements by Champlain and the Jesuit Relations (see Shea in Charlevoix, New France, II, 270, 1866); this early home was N. and W. of the Huron territory. No doubt Ottawa r., which they frequently visited and were among the first western tribes to navigate in trading expeditions to the French settlements, was named from the Ottawa generically so called, not from the specific people named Ottawa. There is unquestioned documentary evidence that as early as 1635 a portion of the Ottawa lived on Manitoulin id. Father Vimont, in the Jesuit Relation for 1640, 34, 1858, says that "south of the Amikwa [Beaver Nation] there is an island [Manitoulin] in that fresh water sea [lake Huron], about 30 leagues in length, inhabited by the Outaouan [Ottawa], who ar a people come from the nation of the Standing Hair [Cheueux Releuez]." This information

he received from Nicolet, who visited the Ottawa there in 1635. On the Du Creux map of 1660, on a large island approximating the location of Manitoulin id., the "natio surrectorum capillorum," i.e. the Cheveux Releves, or Ottawa, is placed. They were allies and firm friends of the French and the Hurons, and conducted an active trade between the western tribes and the French. After the destruction of the Hurons, in 1648-49, the Iroquois turned their arms against the Ottawa, who fled with a remnant of the Hurons to the islands at the entrance of Green bay, where the Potawatomi, who had preceded the Ottawa and settled on these islands, received the fugitives with open arms and granted them a home. However, their residence here was but temporary, as they moved westward a few years afterward, a part going to Keweenaw bay, where they were found in 1660 by Father Menard, while another part fled with a band of Hurons to the Mississippi, and settled on an island near the entrance of lake Pepin. Driven away by the Sioux, whom they had unwisely attacked, they moved N. to Black r., Wis., at the head of which the Hurons built a fort, while the Ottawa pushed eastward and settled on the shore of Chaquamegon bay. They were soon followed by the missionaries, who established among them the mission of St. Esprit. Harassed by the Sioux, and a promise of protection by the French having been obtained, they returned in 1670-71 to Manitoulin id., in lake Huron. According to the records, Father Allouez, in 1668-69, succeeded in converting the Kiskakon band at Chaquamegon, but the Sinago and Keinouche remained deaf to his appeals. On their return to Manitoulin the French fathers established among them the mission of St. Simon. There is a tradition that Lac Court-Oreilles was formerly called Ottawa lake because a band of the Ottawa dwelt on its shores, until they were forced to move by the attacks of the Sioux (Brunson in Wis. Hist. Coll., IV). Their stay on Manitoulin id. was brief; by 1680 most of them had joined the Hurons at Mackinaw, about the station established by Marquette in 1671.

The two tribes lived together until about 1700, when the Hurons removed to the vicinity of Detroit, while a portion of the Ottawa about this time seems to have obtained a foothold on the w. shore of lake Huron between Saginaw bay and Detroit, where the Potawatomi were probably in close union with them. Four divisions of the tribe were represented by a deputy at the treaty signed at Montreal in 1700. The band which had moved to the S. E. portion of the lower Michigan peninsula returned to Mackinaw about 1706. Soon afterward the chief seat of a portion of the tribe was fixed at Waganakisi (L'Arbre Croche), near the lower end of lake Michigan. From this point they spread in every direction, the majority settling along the E. shore of the lake, as far S. as St. Joseph r., while a few found their way into S. Wisconsin and N. E. Illinois. In the N. they shared Manitoulin id. and the N. shore of lake Huron with the Chippewa, and in the S. E. their villages alternated with those of their old allies the Hurons, now called Wyandot, along the shore of lake Erie from Detroit to the vicinity of Beaver cr. in Pennsylvania. They took an active part in all the Indian wars of that region up to the close of the War of 1812. The celebrated chief Pontiac was a member of this tribe, and Pontiac's war of 1763, waged chiefly around Detroit, is a prominent event in their history. A small portion of the tribe which refused to submit to the authority of the United States removed to Canada, and together with some Chippewa and Potawatomi, is now settled on Walpole id. in lake St. Clair. The other Ottawa in Canadian territory are on Manitoulin and Cockburn ids. and the adjacent shore of lake Huron.

All the Ottawa lands along the W. shore of lake Michigan were ceded by various treaties, ending with the Chicago treaty of Sept. 26, 1833, wherein they agreed to remove to lands granted them on Missouri r. in the N. E. corner of Kansas. Other bands, known as the Ottawa of Blanchard fork of Great Auglaize r., and of Roche de Bœuf on Maumee r., resided in Ohio, but these removed W. of the Mississippi about 1832 and are now living in Oklahoma. The great body, however, remained in the lower peninsula of Michigan, where they are still found scattered in a number of small villages and settlements.

In his Histoire du Canada (I, 190, 1836), Fr. Sagard mentions a people whom he calls "'la nation du bois." He met two canoe loads of these Indians in a village of the Nipissing, describing them as belonging to a very distant inland tribe, dwelling he thought toward the "sea of the south," which was probably lake Ontario. He says that they were dependents of the Ottawa (Cheueux Releuez) and formed with them, as it were, a single tribe.

The men were entirely naked, at which the Hurons, he says, were apparently greatly shocked, although scarcely less indecent themselves. Their faces were gaily painted in many colours in grease, some with one side in green and the other in red; others seemed to have the face covered with a natural lace, perfectly well-made, and others in still different styles. He says the Hurons had not the pretty work nor the invention of the many small toys and trinkets which this "Gens de Bois" had. This tribe has not yet been definitely identified, but it may have been one of the three tribes mentioned by Sagard in his *Dictionnaire de la Langve Hvronne*, under the rubric "nations," as dependants of the Ottawa (Andatahoüat), namely, the Chisérhonon, Squierhonon, and Hoindarhonon.

Charlevoix says the Ottawa were one of the rudest nations of Canada, cruel and barbarous to an unusual degree and sometimes guilty of cannibalism. Bacqueville de la Potherie (Hist. Am. Sept., 1753) says they were formerly very rude, but, by intercourse with the Hurons, they have become more intelligent, imitating their valour, making themselves formidable to all the tribes with whom they were at enmity and respected by those with whom they were in alliance. It was said of them in 1859: "This people is still advancing in agricultural pursuits; they may be said to have entirely abandoned the chase; all of them live in good, comfortable, log cabins; have fields inclosed with rail fences, and own domestic animals." The Ottawa were expert canoe-men; as a means of defence they sometimes built forts, probably similar to those of the Hurons.

In the latter part of the 17th century the tribe consisted of 4, possibly 5, divisions. It is repeatedly stated that there were 4 bands, and no greater number is ever mentioned, yet 5 names are given, as follows: Kishkakon, Sinago, Keinouche, Nassauaketon, and Sable. La Mothe Cadillac says there were 4 bands: Kiskakon, Sinago, Sable, and Nassauaketon (Verwyst, Miss. Labors, 210, 1886). Outaoutiboy, chief of the Ottawa, speaking at the conference with Gov. de Callières, Sept. 3, 1700, said: "I speak in the name of the four Outaouais nations, to wit: The Outaouaes of the Sable, the Outaouaes Sinago, the Kiskakons and the people of the Fork" (Nassawaketon). In addition to these chief divisions there were minor local bands, as Blanchard Fork, Kajienatroene, Maskasinik, Negaouichiriniouek, Niscak, Ommunise, Otontagan, Talon, and Thunder Bay. Chauvignerie in 1736 distinguished the Ottawa of Grand River, lake Nipissing, Michilimackinac, Detroit, and Saginaw. According to Morgan the names of the Ottawa gentes are unknown, but Chauvignerie in 1736 mentioned the bear, otter, grey squirrel, and black squirrel as the totems of different bands of the tribe. According to Charlevoix the Ottawa signed with a hare the provisional treaty concluded at Montreal in 1700. At the great conference on the Maumee in 1793 they signed with the otter totem. In Tanner's Narrative is given a list of 18 totems among the Ottawa and Chippewa, but there is nothing to indicate which are Ottawa and which Chippewa.

The Ottawa entered into numerous treaties with the United States, as follows: Ft. McIntosh, Jan. 21, 1785; Ft. Harmar, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1789; Greenville, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1795; Ft. Industry, July 4, 1805; Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17, 1807; Brownstown, Mich., Nov. 25, 1808.; Greenville, Ohio, July 22, 1814; Spring Wells, Mich., Sept. 8, 1815; St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24, 1816; on the Miami, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1817; St. Mary's, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1818; L'Arbre Croche and Michilimackinac, Mich., July 6, 1820; Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1821; Prairie du Chien, Wis., Aug. 19, 1825; Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 25, 1828, Prairie du Chien, Wis., July 29, 1829; Miami Bay, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1831; Maumee, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1833; Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26, 1833; Washington, D.C., Mar. 28, 1836; Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 5 and 17, 1846; Detroit, Mich., July 31, 1855, and Washington, D.C., June 24, 1862.

The population of the different Ottawa groups is not known with certainty. In 1906 the Chippewa and Ottawa on Manitoulin and Cockburn ids., Canada, were 1,497, of whom about half were Ottawa; there were 197 Ottawa under the Seneca School, Okla., and in Michigan 5,587 scattered Chippewa and Ottawa in 1900, of whom about two-thirds are Ottawa. The total is therefore about 4,700.

The following are or were Ottawa villages: Aegakotcheising, Anamiewatigong, Apontigoumy, Machonee, Manistee, Menawzhetaunaung, Meshkemau, Michilimackinac, Middle Village, Obidgewong (mixed),Oquanoxa, Roche de Bœuf, Saint Simon (mission), Shabawywyagun, Tushquegan, Waganakisi, Walpole Island, Waugau, Wolf Rapids.

(J. M. J. N. B. H.)

Ahtawwah.—Kane, Wanderings in Nor. Amer., 23, 1859. **Algonquins Superieurs.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 78, 1858. **Andata honato.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Andatahouats.**—Sagard (1632), Hist. du Can., I, 192, 1866 (Huron name). **Andatohats.**—Coxe, Carolana, map, 1741. **Atawawas.**—Colden (1727), Five Nations, 29, 1747. **Atowas.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 143, 1855. **Attawas.**—Askin (1812) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 460, 1885. **Attawawas.**—Parkman, Pioneers, 347, 1883. **Autawa.**—Abnaki Speller (1830) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 247, 1859. **Autouacks.**—Clark, Onondaga, I, 204, 1849. **Cheueux ou poils leué.**—Sagard, Hist. du Can., I, 192, 1866. **Cheueux releues.**—Champlain (1616), Œuvres, IV, 58, 1870. **Courterrielles.**—Lapham, Inds. Wis., II, 1870. **Dewagamas.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Dewaganas.**—Colden (1727), Five Nations, 42, 1747 ('mumblers': Iroquois name). **Ku'taki.**—Gatschet, Fox MS., B. A. E. (Fox name). **Oadauwaus.**—Parkman, Pioneers, 347, 1883. **Octogymists.**—Fort James conf. (1683) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIV, 773, 1883. **Odahwah.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 178, 1863. **Odahwaug.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 31, 1885. **Odawas.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 145, 1855. **Ondataouatouat.**—Charlevoix, New France, II, 270, note. 1866. **Ondatauauat.**—Bressani quoted in note to Charlevoix, ibid. **Ondatawawat.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 17, 1858 (Huron name), probably derived from the Algonkin). **Ondatouatandy.**—Jes. Rel. 1648, 62, 1858 (probably identical, though Lalemant supposed them to be a division of the Winnebago). **Ondoutaoüaheronnon.**—Jes. Rel. 1644, 99, 1858. **Ond8ta8aka.**—Jes. Rel. 1642, 10, 1858. **Onontakaës.**—Doc. of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 596, 1855 (confounded with the Onondaga). **Ontaanak.**—Jes. Rel. 1648, 62, 1858. **Ontaonatz.**—Hennepin (1683), La., Shea ed., 276, 1880. **Ontdwawies.**—Clarkson (1766) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 269, 1854. **Onttaouactz.**—Hennepin (1683), La., Shea, ed., 52, 1880. **Otahas.**—Smith (1785), quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 554, 1853. **Otaoas.**—Denonville (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 336, 1855. **Ota8ais.**—Conf. of 1751, ibid., X, 232, 1858. **Otaoüaks.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 6, 1858. **Otaous.**—Denonville (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 336, 1855. **Otauas.**—Doc. of 1668 in French, Hist. Coll. La., II, 138, 1875. **Ota'wa.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Chippewa name). **O-ta'-wa.**—Hewitt, Onondaga MS., B. A. E., 1888 (Onondaga name). **Otawas.**—Denonville (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 466, 1853. **Otawaus.**—Albany conf. (1726), ibid., V, 791, 1855. **Otawawas.**—Ibid., 795. **Otoways.**—Pike, Exped., pt. 1, app., 63, 1810. **Ottah-wah.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 193, 1885. **Ot-tah-way.**—Ibid., 282. **Ottaouais.**—Doc. of 1759 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 982, 1858. **Ottaouets.**—Perkins and Peck, Annals of the West, 33, 1850. **Ottauwah.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 174, 1829. **Ottawacks.**—Albany conf. (1726) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 791, 1855. **Ottawacs.**—Courcelles (1671), ibid., IX, 85, 1855, **Ottawaes.**—Johnson (1763), ibid., VII, 525, 1856. **Ottawagas.**—Goldthwait (1766) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 122, 1809. **Ottawaies.**—Croghan (1760), ibid., 4th s., IX, 249, 1871. **Ottawak.**—Long, Exped. St. Peter's R., II, 151, 1824. **Ottawas.**—Writer of 1684 quoted by Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 171, 1872. **Ottawawa.**—Doc. of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 122, 1854. **Ottawawaas.**—Livingston (1687), ibid., III, 443, 1853. **Ottawawe.**—Dongan (1687), ibid., 476. **Ottawawooes.**—Doc. of 1688, ibid., 565. **Ottawaws.**—Croghan (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 250, 1871. **Ottaway.**—Schuyler (1698) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 406, 1854. **Ottawwaws.**—Tanner, Narr., 36, 1830. **Ottawwawwag.**—Ibid., 315 (Ottawa name). **Ottawwawwug.**—Parkman, Pioneers, 347, 1883. **Ottewas.**—Lang and Taylor, Rep. ,23, 1843. **Ottoawa.**—Livingston (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 443, 1853. **Ottova.**—Markham (1691), ibid., 808. **Ottowaes.**—Johnson (1764), ibid., VII, 674, 1856. **Ottowais.**—Dongan (*ca.* 1686), ibid., III, 395, 1853. **Ottowas.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 554, 1853 **Ottowata.**—Treaty of 1829 in U. S. Ind. Treat., 164, 1873. **Ottowaus.**—Edwards (1788) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., IX, 92, 1804. **Ottowauways.**—Doc. of 1747 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 391, 1855. **Ottowawa.**—Lamberville (1686), ibid., III, 490, 1853. **Ottowawe.**—Valiant (1688), ibid., 522. **Ottowaws.**—Carver, Trav., 19, 1778. **Ottawayer.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 406, 1816. **Ottoways.**—Lords of Trade (1721) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 622, 1855. **Ottowose.**—Valiant (1688), ibid., III, 522, 1853. **Ottwasse.**—Dongan (1686), ibid., IX, 318, 1855. **Ouatawais.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Ouatouax.**—La Barre (1683) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 202, 1855. **Outaois.**—Vaudreuil (1703), ibid., 743. **Outaoise.**—Doc. of 1748, ibid., X, 151, 1858. **Outaonacs.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 407, 1885. **Outaoüacs.**—Jes. Rel. 1671, 25, 1858. **Outa8acs.**—Doc. of 1693 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 562, 1855. **8ta8acs.**—Doc. of 1695, ibid., 604. **Outaoüaes.**—Frontenac (1673), ibid., 95. **8ta8aës.**—Montreal conf. (1700), ibid., 719. **Outa8aës.**—Ibid., 720. **Outaouagas.**—La Galissonière (1748), ibid., X, 182. 1858. **Outaouaies.**—Denonville (1687), ibid., IX, 365, 1855. **Outaouais.**—Talon? (1670) quoted by Neill, Minn., 120, 1858. **Outa8ais.**—Doc. of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 598, 1855. **8ta8ais.**—Doc. of 1695, ibid., 601. **Outaouaks.**—Jes. Rel. 1656, 38, 1858. **Outaouan.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Outaouaos.**—Frontenac (1681) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 146, 1855. **Outaouas.**—Writer of 1660 in Margry, Déc., I, 55, 1875. **Outa8as.**—Doc. of 1746 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 51, 1858. **8ta8as.**—Denonville (1688), ibid., IX, 384, 1855. **Outaouats.**—Doc. of 1757, ibid., X, 630, 1858. **Outaouaus.**—Doc. of 1691, ibid., IX, 521, 1855. **Outaouax.**—La Barre (1683), ibid., 201. **Outaouays.**—Writer of 1690 in Margry, Déc., I, 59, 1875. **Outaoues.**—Frontenac (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 176, 1855. **Outaoüois.**—Courcelles (1670), ibid., 788. **Outa8ois.**—Doc. of 1695, ibid., 611. **Outaoutes.**—Lamberville (1684), ibid., 259. **Outa8uas.**—Beauharnois (1744), ibid., 1112. **Outaovacs.**—Crepy, Map, *ca.* 1755, **Outaovas.**—Hennepin (1683) in Harris, Voy., II, 917, 1705. **Outaowaies.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 212, 1816. **Outarwas.**—Lords of Trade (1721) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 621, 1855. **Outauaes.**—Frontenac (1682), ibid., IX, 180, 1855. **Outauas.**—Denonville (1686), ibid., 295. **Outauies.**—Parkman, Pioneers, 347, 1883. **Outauois.**—Frontenac (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 182, 1885. **Outavis.**—Writer of 1761 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 428, 1871. **Outavois.**—Tonti (1694) in Margry, Déc., IV, 4, 1880. **Outawacs.**—Courcelles (1671) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 79, 1855. **Outawais.**—Jefferys, Fr. Dom., pt. 1, 47, 1761. **Outawas.**—Talon (1670) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 65, 1855. **Outawase.**—Doc. of 1671, ibid., IX, 84, 1855. **Outawawas.**—Writer of 1756 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VII, 117, 1801. **Outaway.**—

Charlevoix, Voy. to N. Am., II, 47, 1766. **Outawies.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 100, 1816. **Outawois.**—Doc. of 1746 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 34, 1858. **Outduaois.**—Bouisson (1699) quoted by Shea, Early Voy., 45, 1861. **Outeonas.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 554, 1853. **Outimacs.**—Imlay, West. Ter , 292, 1797. **Outontagans.**—Lahontan (1703) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 606, note, 1855. **Outouacks.**—Coxe, Carolana, 46, 1741. **Outouacs.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 489, note, 1853. **Outouais.**—Parkman, Pioneers, 347, 1883. **Outouaouas.**—St. Cosme (*ca.* 1700) in Shea, Early Voy., 47, 1861. **Outouvas.**—Perkins and Peck, Annals of the West, 33, 1850. **Outowacs.**—Jefferys, Fr. Dom., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Outtamacks.**—Croghan (1765) in Monthly Am. Jour. Geol., 272, 1831. **Outtaois.**—Vaudreuil (1703) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 743, 1855. **Outtaouacts.**—Hennepin, Cont. of New Discov., 129, 1698. **Outtaouatz.**—Ibid., 85. **Outta8es.**—De Callières (1700) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 708, 1855. **Outtaouis.**—Vaudreuil (1707), ibid., 810. **Outtauois.**—Vaudreuil (1704), ibid., 760. **Outtawaats.**—Parkman, Pioneers, 347, 1883. **Outtawas.**—Denonville (1686) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 300, 1855. **Outtoaets.**—Parkman, Pioneers, 347, 1883. **Outtouatz.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 87, 1698. **Sontaouans.**—Doc. of 1691 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 518, 1855 (confounded with the Seneca). **Tawaa.**—Campbell (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 357, 1871. **Tawas.**—Bouquet (1760), ibid., 322. **Tawaws.**—Trader of 1778 quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 560, 1853. **Taways.**—Croghan (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 275, 1871 (Delaware form). **Touloucs.**—Lamberville (1686) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 489, 1853 (misprint). **Towako.**—Walam Olum (1833) in Brinton, Lenape Leg., 206, 1885 (old Delaware name). **Towakon.**—Ibid., 198. **Traders.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 145, 1855. **Uda'wak.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name). **Ukua'yata.**—Gatschet, Wyandot MS., B. A. E., 1877 (Huron name). **Utaobaes.**—Barcia, Ensayo, 297, 1723. **Utawas.**—La Tour, Map, 1779. **Utawawas.**—Colden (1727), Five Nations, 22, 1747. **Utovautes.**—Barcia, Ensayo, 236, 1723. **Uttawa.**—Colden (1764) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 667, 1856. **Waganhaers.**—Doc. of 1699, ibid., IV, 565, 1854. **Waganhaes.**—Livingston (1700), ibid., 691. **Waganha's.**—Hunter (1710), ibid., V, 168, 1855 ('stammerers': Iroquois name). **Waganis.**—Markham (1691), ibid., III, 808, 1853. **Wagannes.**—Bleeker (1701) ibid., IV, 891, 1854. **Wagenhanes.**—Wessels (1693), ibid., IV, 61, 1854. **Wagunha.**—Colden (1727), Five Nations, 108, 1747. **Wahannas.**—Romer (1700) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 799, 1854. **Watawawininiwok.**—Baraga, Eng.-Otch. Dict., 300, 1878 (trans.: 'men of the bulrushes'; so called because many rushes grew in Ottawa r.). **Wdɔwɔ.**—Abnaki Spelling Book (1830) quoted in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 247, 1859 (Abnaki name). **W'tawas.**—Heckewelder in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., X, 128, 1823.

Otzenne ('intermediate people'). A Sekani tribe living between the Saschutkenne and the Tselone on the W. side of the Rocky mts., Brit. Col.

Otzen-ne.—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., 29, 1893.

Ouasouarini (probably for *Awasĭsiwĭnĭ-nĭwŭg*, 'people of the Bullhead clan.'—W. J.). A Chippewa tribe living in 1640 on Georgian bay, Ontario, N. of the Hurons (Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858). They are probably identical with the Ouassi, found in the vicinity of Nipigon r. in 1736; also with the Ouasaouanik, spoken of in 1658 as a well-known tribe living near the Sault Ste. Marie. The Ouassi were found by J. Long in 1791, mixed with other Chippewa, on the N. shore of lake Superior, almost exactly in the locality assigned them by Dobbs in 1744. Chauvignerie estimated their number in 1736 at about 300 souls, and stated that the catfish (bullhead) was their totem, which was also the totem of the Awausee (q. v.), one of the Chippewa bands at Sault Ste. Marie.

Aouasanik.—Jes. Rel. 1648, 62, 1858. **Awasatci[u].**—Wm. Jones inf'n, 1905 (correct Chippewa form). **Ouacé.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1054, 1855. **Ouali.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853 (misprint). **Ouasaouanik.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 22, 1858. **Ouasouarim.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1888. **Ouassi.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 32, 1744. **Wasawanik.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Wasses.**—Long, Voy. and Trav., 45, 1791.

Ouenrio. A Huron village, situated, according to the Jesuit Relation for 1635, about 1 league from Ossossané. Father Jones (Jes. Rel., XXXIV, 255, 1898) places it in Tiny tp., about 3 m. N. E. of Lafontaine, Ontario. Its people had previously been a part of those of Toanche and Ihonatiria. In 1635 three feasts were held here to satisfy a dream, the description of the accompanying ceremonies giving a fair idea of such performances (Jes. Rel., X, 201, 1897). In 1637 an epidemic caused great distress to the inhabitants of Ouenrio, carrying off many and creating a desire to have the Jesuit missionaries dwell among them. In his Relation for 1635 Le Jeune says their cabins were better than the hovels of the Montagnais and were constructed like bowers, or garden arbours, of which, instead of branches and grass, some were covered with cedar bark, others with broad strips of ash, elm, fir, or spruce bark; and although those of cedar were regarded as best, they were very inflammable, wherefore so many similar villages had been burned. (J. N. B. H.)

Oueschekgagamiouilimy (possibly for *Ushashă'tagamiwĭnĭnĭwŭg*, 'people of the ridge'). The Caribou gens of the Chippewa of Rainy r., Minn. St. Pierre in 1753 (Margry, Déc., VI, 649, 1886) spoke of them as near Rainy lake, Ontario. (W. J.)

Ouikaliny (misprint of *Onikaliny*). A tribe N. of lake Superior in 1697, who sometimes

traded with the French, but generally with the English on Hudson bay. They may have been the Maskegon.

Gens de l'Outarde.—La Chesnaye (1697) in Margry, Déc., VI, 7, 1886. **Ouikaliny.**—Ibid., 7.

Ouinebigonhelini (probably for *Winĭbigowĭnĭnĭwŭg*, 'people of the unpleasant water.'—W. J.). A tribe or band, doubtless of the Maskegon, living on Hudson bay at the mouth of Nelson r. in the middle of the 18th century.

Ouenebegonhelinis.—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 24, 1744. **Ouinebigonhelini.**—Ibid., 23.

Oukesestigouek (Cree: *ukĭsĭstĭgwek*, 'swift-water people.'—Gerard). A Montagnais tribe or band, known to the French as early as 1643. They lived about the headwaters of Manikuagan r., N. of the Papinachois, with whom they appear to have been in close relation. They are spoken of as a quiet and peaceable people, willingly receiving instructions from the missionaries. (J. M.)

Ochessigiriniooek.—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 526, 1878. **Ochessigiriniouek.**—Albanel (*ca.* 1670) quoted by Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 22, 1863. **Ochestgooetch.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 526, 1878. **Ochestgouetch.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 20, 1863. **Ochestigouecks.**—Crepy, Map, *ca.* 1755. **Ouchessigiriniouek.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 13, 1858. **Ouchestigoüek.**—Jes. Rel. 1665, 5, 1858. **Ouchestigouetch.**—Jes. Rel. 1664, 13, 1858. **Ouchestigouets.**—Bellin, Map, 1755. **Oukesestigouek.**—Jes. Rel. 1643, 38, 1858.

Oukiskimanitouk (probably for *Okiskimanisiwog*, 'whetstone-bird people', i. e. 'kingfisher people'). A clan of the Chippewa of lake Superior. Chauvignerie in 1736 noted the Oskemanettigons, an Algonquian tribe of 40 warriors on Winnipeg r., having the fisher as (kingfisher?) its totem. This may be identical.

Oskemanettigons.—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1054, 1855. **Oskemanitigous.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Oukiskimanitouk.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 22, 1858. **Ushkimani'tigōg.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906.

Oukotoemi. A Montagnais band, part of whom gathered at Three Rivers, Quebec, in 1641 (Jes. Rel. 1641, 29, 1858). Doubtless a part of the Attikamegue.

Oumamiwek (Montagnais: *umámiwek*, 'down-stream people.'—Gerard). A tribe or band of Montagnais, closely related to, if not identical with, the Bersiamite. It is possible that the two were members of one tribe, each having its distinct organization. Shea (Charlevoix, New France, II, 243, 1866), following the Jesuit Relations, says the Bersiamite were next to Tadoussac and the Oumamiwek inland in the N. E. The Relation of 1670 places them below the Papinachois on the St. Lawrence. It is, however, certain that the Papinachois were chiefly inland, probably about the headwaters of Bersimis r. From a conversation with an Oumamiwek chief recorded by Father Henri Nouvel (Jes. Rel. 1664) it is learned that his people and other tribes of the lower St. Lawrence were in the habit at that early day of visiting the Hudson Bay region. The people of this tribe were readily brought under the influence of the missionaries.

Oumamiois.—Jes. Rel. 1670, 13, 1858. **8mami8ek.**—Jes. Rel. 1650, 41, 1858. **8mami8ekhi.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 57, 1858. **Oumamiwek.**—Bailloquet (1661) in Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 20, 1863. **Oumaniouets.**—Homann Heirs map, 1756 (located about head of Saguenay r., and possibly a distinct tribe). **Oumanois.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 21, 1863 (perhaps quoting a writer of 1664). **Ouramanichek.**—Jes. Rel. 1644, 53, 1858 (identical?).

Oumatachi. An Algonquian band living between Mistassini and Abitibi lakes, Quebec, in the 18th century.

Oumatachi.—Jefferys, French Dom., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Oumatachiiriouetz.**—La Tour, Map, 1779 (should be Oumatachiriniouetz).

Ounontisaston ('at the foot of the mountain.'—Hewitt). An important Huron village visited by De la Roche Dallion in 1626 (Shea, Cath. Miss., 170, 1855) and mentioned by Sagard (Can., III, 805, 1866) in 1636. Its situation is uncertain, but it was probably not far from Niagara r., and the name may refer to its situation at the foot of the Niagara escarpment. (W. M. B.)

Outaouakamigouk (probably for *Utäwäkämĭguk*, 'people of the open country or land.'—Gerard). A tribe or band on the N. E. coast of lake Huron in 1648; probably a part of the Ottawa.

Ouraouakmikoug.—Jes. Rel. 1658, 22, 1858. **Outaouakamigouk.**—Jes. Rel. 1648, 62, 1858.

Outchichagami (Montagnais: *Utchĭkägämi*, 'people near the water.'—Gerard). The name of a small tribe living N. of Albany r., in Patricia dist., Ont. They speak a Chippewa dialect fairly well understood by the Chippewa of the N. shore of lake Superior. (W. J.)

Otcitcā'kōnsąg.—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Outchichagami.**—Jefferys, French Dom. Am., I, map, 1761. **Outchichagamiouetz.**—La Tour, Map, 1779.

Outchougai. A band that lived in 1640 on the E. side of Georgian bay, Ontario, and

Probably s. of French r. They were connected with the Amikwa. In 1736 they were living at Oka, Quebec, and were described by Chauvignerie as a clan of the Nipissing, with the heron as their totem.

Achagué.—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1053, 1855. **Achaque.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 554, 1853. **Archouguets.**—Jes. Rel. 1643, 61, 1858. **Atchougek.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 22, 1858. **Atchoughe.**—Jes. Rel. 1648, 62, 1858. **Atchouguets.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Outchougai.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Outchouguets.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858.

Outimagami (Nipissing: 'deep-water people'). An unidentified Algonquian tribe or band formerly living N. of lake Nipissing, toward Hudson bay (Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858). The name appears to be identical with that of lake Timagami and they probably resided on it.

(A. F. C.)

Outurbi *uturĭbi*, 'turibi [*Coregonus artedii*, a congener of the white-fish] people.'—Gerard). A former Algonquian tribe or band in Ontario, living N. of lake Nipissing and wandering to the region of Hudson bay.

Otaulubis.—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist. Am., II, 49, 1753. **Outouloubys.**—Du Lhut (1684) in Margry. Déc., VI, 51, 1886. **Outurbi.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858,

Owiyekumi (*Ow'-ī-yē-kumī*). The principal town of the Quatsino on Forward inlet, Quatsino sd., N. W. coast of Vancouver id.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. II, 65, 1888.

Pachenaht. A Nootka tribe on San Juan harbour, Vancouver id. Their village is Pachena, at the mouth of San Juan r. Pop. 71 in 1897, 56 in 1911.

Pacheena.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 158, 1901. **Pacheenaht.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 308, 1868. **Pacheenett.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Pachenah.**—Whymper, Alaska, 79, 1869. **Pachenaht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. pt. II, 16, 1911. **Patcheena.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **Patcinā'ath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890.

Padli. A Padlimiut Eskimo settlement at the head of the fiord of the same name where the Akudnirmiut and Padlimiut gather in summer to catch salmon.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Padlimiut. A tribe of Central Eskimo occupying the E. coast of Baffin island from Exeter bay to cape Hooper and numbering 43 in 1883. Their villages are Ekaloaping, Idjuniving, Itijarelling, Karmakdjuin, Kekertakdjuin, Kingnelling, Padli, and Siorartijung.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 441, 1888.

Painting. The tribes N. of Mexico, as well as those of every part of the continent except, perhaps, the higher arctic regions, delighted in the use of colour. It was very generally employed for embellishing the person and in applying decorative and symbolic designs to habitations, sculptures, masks, shields, articles of bark, skin, pottery, etc., in executing pictographs upon natural surfaces of many kinds, as on cliffs and the walls of caverns, and in preparing the symbolic embellishments of altars and sacred chambers. Colour was applied to the person for decorative purposes as an essential feature of the toilet: for impressing beholders with admiration or fear; for purposes of obscurity and deception; in applying tribal, personal, or other denotive devices; in the application of symbolic designs, especially on ceremonial occasions; and as a means of protection from insects and the sun (see *Adornment*). The native love of colour and skill in its use were manifested especially in decorative work. This is illustrated by the wonderful masks and totem poles of the N. W. Coast tribes (Boas), and in the artistic polychrome pottery of the Pueblos (Fewkes). Little advance had been made in representative or pictorial art, yet some of the productions are noteworthy, as illustrated in the Hopi *katcina* work (Fewkes) and in the Kiowa ceremonial paintings on skins described by Mooney, although some of the latter show unmistakeable evidence of the influence of the whites.

The pigments were derived from many sources, but were mainly of mineral origin (see *Dyes and Pigments*), especially the oxides of iron and carbonate of copper. The aborigines were skilled in preparing the mineral colours, which were usually ground in small mortars or rubbed down on a flat stone, and in extracting stains and dyes from vegetal substances. The colours were applied with a dry point or surface. as with a piece of chalk, charcoal, or clay; or, when mixed with water or oil, with the fingers or hand, or a stick, brush, or pad, and also sprayed on with the mouth, as in Pueblo mask painting. Brushes were rude, consisting often of fibrous substances, such as bits of wood, bark, yucca, or reeds, chewed, beaten, or rubbed at one end until sufficiently pliable to deliver the colour; and great skill was shown by many of the tribes in the use of these crude tools. Hair was not in general use, although excellent brushes are now made by the more advanced tribes. The brushes used by the tribes of the

N. W. coast were often provided with beautifully carved handles. Very interesting painting implements are seen in some sections. Paddle-shaped or spatulate bits of wood are used, applied edgewise for thin lines and flatwise for covering spaces; and striping tools having two or three points and neatly carved of bone and ivory are in use by the Eskimo (Turner). The Plains tribes employed a flat piece of spongy bone from the knee joint of a buffalo or an ox; it has a sharp edge of rounded outline which serves for drawing lines, while the flat side serves for spreading the colour over large areas. These tools, being porous, have the advantage of holding a quantity of liquid colour. Shells were frequently used for paint cups, while for this purpose the Pueblos made miniature jars and bowls of pottery, sometimes in clusters. Colours in the form of powder, sand, clay, and meal were used, and are still used, by several tribes in preparing dry-paintings for ceremonial purposes which are executed on the floors of ceremonial chambers or altars (Matthews, Stevenson, Fewkes).

Consult Boas (1) in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 1888, (2) in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, Anthrop. I, 1898; Dorsey in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894; Fewkes in 17th, 21st, and 22d Reps. B. A. E.; Hoffman in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 1891; Holmes in Smithson. Rep. 1903, 1904; Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 1898; Niblack in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1888, 1890; Stevenson (1) in 5th Rep. B. A. E., 1887, (2) in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894; Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 1894.

(W. H. H.)

Pani Blanc. A former band of the Cree living N. E. of lake Winnipeg.

Panis Blanc.—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, map, 36, 1744.

Panquechin. A band of Sanetch in the S. E. portion of Vancouver id.; pop. 64 in 1911.

Panquechin.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 66, 1902. **Paukwechin.**—Ibid., 308, 1879.

Papiak (*Pâpīāk'*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. B. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Papinachois (*Opâpinagwa*, 'they cause you to laugh.'—Hewitt). A Montagnais tribe or division living in the 17th century about the headwaters of the Manikuagan and Outarde rs., N. of the Bersiamite. They visited Tadoussac and received religious instruction from the missionaries, and by 1664 the latter had penetrated their country, finding them tractable and inoffensive. Charlevoix believed that this and other tribes of the same section had become extinct in his day. As late as 1721 they joined in a letter to the governor of Massachusetts. Chauvignerie mentions a people of the same name living N. of lake Superior in 1736, numbering 20 warriors and having the hare as their totem, but these were a distinct people. (J. M.)

Oupapinachiouek.—Jes. Rel. 1643, 38, 1858. **8papinachi8ekhi.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 5, 1858. **Oupapinachi8kü.**—Ducreux in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 170, note, 1858. **Papenachois.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1854. **Papinachaux.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Papinaches.**—Doc. of 1748 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 170, 1858. **Papinachiois.**—Jes. Rel. 1666, 3, 1858. **Papinachi8ekhi.**—Jes. Rel. 1642, 39, 1858. **Papinachois.**—Bailloquet (1661) quoted by Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 20, 1863. **Papinakioises.**—Jes. Rel. 1666, 3, 1858. **Papinakois.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1054, 1855. **Papinanchois.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, I, 207, 1753. **Papipanachois.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 207, 1703. **Papiragad'ek.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 12, 1858. **Papivaches.**—Barcia, Ensayo, 184, 1723. **Paponeches.**—Ibid., 183. **Popinoshees.**—Schoolcraft, Upper Miss., 93, 1834.

Pashashibu (Montagnais: *Pâshashibu*, 'swollen river.'—Gerard). A Montagnais village near the mouth of the Pashashibu r., N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence.—Stearns, Labrador, 271, 1884.

Paska. A Ntlakyapamuk village on or near Thompson r., Brit. Col.; pop. 17 in 1897, the last time the name appears.

Pasha.—Can. Ind. Aff., 363, 1897. **Paska.**—Ibid., 230, 1886.

Paskwawininiwug ('prairie people'). The Plains Cree, one of the two great subdivisions of the Cree, subdivided into Sipiwininiwug and Mamikininiwug.

Ammisk-watcheé'-thinyoowuc.—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, I, 168, 1824. **Beaver Hill Crees.**—Ibid. **Cree of the Prairie.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin.; 286, 1871. **Grandes pagnes.**—Petitot, in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 649, 1883. **Mus-ko-tá-we-ne-wuk.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 286, 1871. **Paskwawiyiniwok.**—Lacombe, Dict. de la Langue des Cris, x, 1874. **People of the Prairie.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 286, 1871. **Plain Crees.**—Robinson, Great Fur Land, 186, 1879. **Prairie-Crees.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 649, 1883. **Prairie Indians.**—Hind, Red River Exped., 151, 1860.

Pasquayah. An Assiniboin village situated where Carrot r. enters the Saskatchewan, in N. Manitoba, Canada. The elder Henry says that at the time of his visit, in 1775, it consisted of 30 tipis. The younger Henry (Coues, New Light, II, 470, 1897) found it in 1808, previous to the smallpox epidemic

a place of general rendezvous for different tribes.

Pasquayah.—Henry, Trav., 256, 1809. **Poscoiac.**—Coues, New Light, II, 469, note, 1897. **Poskoyac.**—Jefferys, Fr. Dom. Am., pt. 1, map, 1744.

Passamaquoddy (*Peskĕděmakâdi*, 'plenty of pollock.'—Gatschet). A small tribe belonging to the Abnaki confederacy, but speaking nearly the same dialect as the Malecite. They formerly occupied all the region about Passamaquoddy bay and on St. Croix r. and Schoodic lake, on the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. Their principal village was Gunasquamekook, on the site of St. Andrews, N. B. They were restricted by the pressure of the white settlements, and in 1866 were settled chiefly at Sebaik, near Perry, on the s. side of the bay, and on Lewis id. They had other villages at Calais, on Schoodic lake in Washington co., Me., and on St. Croix r. in New Brunswick. They were estimated at about 150 in 1726, 130 in 1804, 379 in 1825, and from 400 to 500 in 1859. The Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes send to the Maine legislature a representative who is permitted to speak only on matters connected with the affairs of the Indian reservations (Prince in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXVI, 481, 1897). See *Abnaki*.

(J. M.)

Machias Tribe.—Winthrop (1633) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., III, 292, 1856. **Machies tribe.**—Gyles (1726) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 357, 1853 (applied to a part of the Passamaquoddy living on Machias r.) **Pasamaquoda.**—Pownall (1759), ibid., V, 368, 1857. **Passamacadie.**—Willis (*ca.* 1830), ibid., I, 27, 1865. **Passamaquoda.**—Pownall (1759), ibid., V, 371, 1857. **Passamaquodda.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 33, 1824. **Passamaquoddy.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 92, 1824. **Passamaquodie.**—Williamson in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VII, 203, 1876. **Passamequado.**—Dudley (1704) quoted by Drake, Ind. Wars, 220, 1825. **Pas-sam-ma-quoddies.**—U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., app., 2, 1824. **Passammaquoddies.**—Macauley, N.Y., XII, 162, 1829. **Passemaquoddy.**—Church (1716) quoted by Drake, Ind. Wars, 200, 1825. **Passimaquodies.**—Trumbull, Conn., II, 64, 1818. **Pennoukady.**—Vaudreuil (1721) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 904, 1855. **Peskadam8kkan.**—Aubery (1720), in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 895, 1855. **Peskadamukotik.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name). **Peskadaneeoukkanti.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Peskamaquonty.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 54, 1866. **Pesmaquady.**—Gyles (1726) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 357, 1853. **Pesmocady.**—Cadillac (1692), ibid., VI, 279, 1859. **Pesmokanti.**—Abnaki letter (1721) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 262, 1819. **Pĕs-ta-moka'-tiûk.**—Chamberlain, Malesit MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Malecite name). **Pestumagatiek.**—Prince in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXVI, 479, 1897 (own name). **Quaddies.**—James quoted by Tanner, Narr., 327, 1830. **Quaddy Indians.**—U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 144, 1827. **Quoddies.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., X, 1848. **Quoddy Indians.**—U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 99, 1828. **St. Croix Indians.**—Hoyt, Antiq. Res., 220, 1824. **Scootuks.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 534, 1878. **Unchagogs.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., XII, 1848. **Unchechauge.**—Andros (1675) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIV, 709, 1883. **Uncheckaukė.**—Doc. of 1677, ibid., 733. **Unquechauge.**—Andros (1675), ibid., 695. **Unshagogs.**—Keane in Stanford Compend., 541, 1878. **Vncheckaug.**—Doc. of 1667 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIV, 602, 1883. **Vnquechauke.**—Doc. of 1668, ibid., 605.

Patameragouche. Given by Alcedo (Dic. Geog., IV, 117, 1788) as an Indian [Micmac] village on the E. coast of Nova Scotia, near Canso str. Not identified.

Patshenin. A tribe or band formerly living with the Saponi and Tutelo under Iroquois protection on Grand r., Ontario. They probably came from the S. with those tribes, and Hale thinks they may have been the Occaneechi.

Botshenins.—Hale in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., Mar. 2, 1883. **Patshenins.**—Ibid.

Pawating. (*Bawĭ'tĭng*, a cognate form of *Bawĭ'tĭgunk*, 'at the rapids.'—W. J.) An ancient Chippewa village at Sault Ste Marie, on the s. bank of St. Mary r., Chippewa co., Mich. According to Dr. Wm. Jones the old village site is the most sacred spot known to the old-time Chippewa. A Chippewa who has been to the rapids has made a holy pilgrimage, because there his ancestors were created, there the manitos blessed the people, and from there was the dispersion round about lake Superior. The people, from the situation of their village were called Saulteurs by the early French writers, and, as the French became acquainted with more remote bands of Chippewa, the term came to designate the whole tribe. The Jesuit mission of Sainte Marie-du-Sault was established at Pawating in 1669. (J. M.)

Bahwetego-weninnewug.—Tanner, Narr., 63, 1830. **Bahwetig.**—Ibid., 64. **Baouichtigouin.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Bawateeg.**—Schoolcraft in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 398, 1885. **Bawating.**—Ibid. **Bawitigowininiwag.**—Kelton, Ft. Mackinac, 145, 1884. **Bāwi'tigunk.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Bāwit'ing.**—Ibid. **Bawiting.**—Baraga, Eng.-Otch. Dict. 206, 1878. **Bow-e-ting.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 38, 1885. **Bungee.**—McLean, Twenty-five Years' Service, I, 195, 1842. **Cascade people.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 37, 1851. **D'Achiliny.**—Neill in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 413, 1885. **Fall Indians.**—Tanner, Narr., 63, 1830. **Gens du Sault.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Habitans du Sault.**—Jes. Rel. 1642, 97, 1858. **Opendachiliny.**—La Chesnaye (1697) in Margry, Déc., VI, 6, 1886. **Pagouitik.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 22, 1858. **Pahouitingdachirini.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 161, note, 1855. **Pahouiting8ach Irini.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 79, 1858.

Pah-witing-dach-irini.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 362, 1852. **Pahwittingdach-irini.**—Shea, Discov. Miss. Val., xlvii, 1852. **Panoirigoueiouhak.**—Charlevoix (1744), Jour., I, 285, 1761 (misprint). **Paouitagoung.**—Jes. Rel. 1648, 62, 1858. **Paoüitigoüeieuhak.**—Jes. Rel. 1642, 97, 1858. **Paouitikoungraentaouak.**—Gallinee (1669) in Margry, Déc., I, 163, 1875. **Patroniting Dach-Irini.**—Heriot, Trav., 206, 1807. **Paüoirigoüeieuhak.**—Charlevoix (1744), New Fr., II, 137, 1866. **Pauoitigoueieuhak.**—Jes. Rel. 1642, 97, 1858. **Pauotigoueieuhak.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 397, 1885. **Pawateeg.**—Schoolcraft in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 398, 1885. **Pawating.**—Ibid. **Pāwēteko Wēnēnēwāk.**—Long, Exped. St. Peter's R., II, 154, 1824. **Pawichtigouek.**—Trumbull (1870) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 398, 1885. **Pawistucienemuks.**—Domenech, Deserts, I, 443, 1860 (misprint). **Pawitagou-ek.**—Trumbull (1870) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 398, 1885. **Sainte Marie de Sault.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 361, 1855 (the mission). **Sault Sainte Marie.**—Henry, Trav., 60, 1809. **Saut Indians.**—Kelton, Ft. Mackinac, 145, 1884.

Peashtebai. A Montagnais village on Piashti bay, N. shore of gulf of St. Lawrence, Que.—Stearns, Labrador, 271, 1884.

Peisela (*Pē'îsEla*). A Bellacoola town at the entrance to the valley opening on the N. side of the mouth of Bellacoola r., Brit. Col. It was one of the Nuhalk villages (Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 48, 1898).

Peisiekan (*Pe-i-sí-e-kan*, 'striped'). A band of Cree occupying 40 or 50 tipis and roving and hunting near Tinder mts.,* in 1856.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 237, 1862.

Pekaist (*PE'qaist*, 'white stone'). A village of the Spence Bridge band of the Ntlakyapamuk, on the s. side of Thompson r., 32 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.; pop. 5 in 1897 (the last time the name appears), including Pemainus.

Pakeist.—Can. Ind. Aff., 230, 1886. **PE'qaist.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900. **'P'kâi'st.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Pukaist'.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1891, sec. II, 44, 1892.

Pekan. A name of the fisher (*Mustela pennanti*). The word is used by Charlevoix (Nouv. France, III, 134, 1744) and came into English through Canadian French, where it occurs also as *pécan*. It seems to be of Algonquian origin, though not western, for the animal is called in Chippewa *otchig*, in Cree *otchek*. It is referred by some to an Abnaki *pékané*, mentioned by Rasles, which Trumbull (Natick Dict., Bull. 25, B.A.E., 260, 1903) thinks means this animal. (A. F. C.)

*Probably Touchwood hills, N. w. of Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Pelheli (*Pe'lqeli*). Said by the Kwantlen to have been a division of their people who settled on the Pacific opposite Alert Bay, Brit. Col. Probably, as Hill-Tout suggests (Ethnol. Surv. Can., 55, 1902), they were identical with the Bellacoola.

Pelkatchek ('wherewith one catches fat'). A village of the Ntshaautin on Cheslatta lake, N. Brit. Col.

Pel'catzék.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 109, 1892. **Pe-l'ka-tcék.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 25, 1893.

Pemainus (*PEmai'nus*: according to Teit, 'the flat underneath or near the brow or steep,' because a low flat extends along the river here for some distance; according to Hill-Tout, 'grassy hills'). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakayapamuk, on the s. side of Thompson r., 28 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. Pop. 5 in 1897, including Pekaist.

PEmai'nus.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900. **Pīmaî'nūs.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Piminos.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 196, 1885.

Pemberton Meadows. The local name for a body of Lower Lillooet living N. of Lillooet lake, Brit. Col.; pop. 259 in 1911.

Pembina. A Canadian name for the acid fruit of *Viburnum opulus*, the high-bush cranberry, a plant growing in low ground, along streams, from New Brunswick far westward, and s. to Pennsylvania. The word is a corruption of Cree *nipiminân*, 'watered-berry,' i.e., the fruit of a plant growing in, or laved by, water; not 'water-berry,' as has been stated, since that would be *nipimin*; and, besides, the fruit is not watery. The name of the fruit is derived from the habitat of the plant that bears it. (W. R. G.)

Pemmican. A food preparation (also spelled *pemican*) used in the wilds of the northern parts of North America, and made by cutting the meat of the reindeer into thin slices, drying the latter in the sun or over the smoke of a slow fire, pounding them fine between stones, and incorporating the material with one-third part of melted fat. To this mixture, dried fruit, such as choke or June berries, is sometimes added. The whole is then compressed into skin bags, in which, if kept dry, it may be preserved for four or five years. Sweet pemmican is a superior kind of pemmican in which the fat used is obtained from marrow by boiling broken bones in water. Fish pemmican is a pemmican made

by the Indians of the remote regions of the N. W. by pounding dried fish and mixing the product with sturgeon oil. The Eskimo of Alaska make a pemmican by mixing chewed deer meat with deer suet and seal-oil. "This food," observes Lieut. Ray, "is not agreeable to the taste, probably owing to the fact that the masticators are inveterate tobacco-chewers." . The word is from Cree *pĭmĭkân*, 'manufactured grease,' from *pĭmĭkeu*, 'he (or she) makes (or manufactures) grease,' that is, by boiling crude fat, *pĭmŭ*, in water and skimming off the supernatant oil. The verb is now used by the Cree in the sense of 'he makes pemmican.' The word is cognate with Abnaki *pĕmĭkân*. (W. R. G.)

Penelakut. A Cowichan tribe on Kuper and Galiano ids., off the s. E. portion of Vancouver id. The Lilmalche and Tsussie are perhaps parts of the same. Pop. of the Penelakut proper, 181 in 1902, 138 in 1911.

Pa-nel-a-kut.—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Penâlahuts.**—Ibid., lix, 1877. **Pēnā'leqât.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Penalikutson.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 165, 1861. **Penduhuts.**—Brit. Col., map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Penelakut.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 164, 1901.

Penticton. An Okinagan village at the outlet of Okanagan lake, Brit. Col.; pop. 160 in 1911. See Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 14, 1911.

Pepatlenok (*P'ē'paLēnôx*, 'the flyers'). A gens of the Tenaktak (q. v.).—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Pepawitlenok (*Pē'pawiLēnôx*, 'the flyers'). A gens of the Klaskino, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897.

Pepegewizzains (Chippewa: *pipikiwisens*, 'pigeon-hawk.'—Gerard). A gens or society of the Chippewa and also of the Ottawa.—Tanner, Narr., 314, 1830.

Periodicals. The first periodical printed in any of the North American Indian languages was the *Cherokee Phœnix*, a weekly newspaper in English and Cherokee, edited by Elias Boudinot a native Indian, and published in Georgia at New Echota, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, from Feb. 21, 1828, to Oct. 1835.

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The earliest periodical for the Chippewa Indians was entitled *Petaubun, Peep of Day*, published monthly at Sarnia, Ont., by the Rev. Thomas Hurlburt, beginning in Jan., 1861. It was in English and Chippewa, and was continued through 1862 or later. The *Pipe of Peace*, a Chippewa newspaper, edited by the Rev. E. F. Wilson in English and Chippewa, was published monthly at the Shingwauk Home, in Sault Ste. Marie from Oct. 1878, till Sept. 1879. A fortnightly paper called *The Indian* was published at Hagersville, Ont., from Dec. 30, 1885, till Dec. 29, 1886, the editor being the chief Kahkewaquonaby (Dr. Peter E. Jones). Although it was printed mainly in English, some Chippewa articles were included. There were, moreover, two periodicals in English edited by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, one entitled *Our Forest Children*, published monthly at the Shingwauk Home from Feb. 1887, to Sept. 1890, and the other entitled *The Canadian Indian*, published monthly at Owen Sound, Ont., from Oct. 1890, to Sept. 1891. Beginning with Mar. 1896, the publication of "a monthly journal [chiefly in Chippewa language] devoted to the interests of the Franciscan missions among the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians," under the title *Anishinabe Enamiad*, was commenced at Harbor Springs, Mich., by Father Zephyrin Engelhardt, and is still conducted by the Franciscan fathers at that place.

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Four periodicals printed by the Indian missions near the Pacific coast are worthy of mention. One of these, *The Youth's Companion* of which the Rev. J. B. Boulet was editor, a juvenile monthly magazine, published for the benefit of the Puget Sound Catholic mission, was set in type, printed, and in part was written by the pupils of the industrial boarding schools on the Tulalip res. in Snohomish co., Wash., from May, 1881, to May, 1886. Another, the *Kamloops Wawa*, is a little magazine in the Chinook jargon, written in stenographic characters reproduced by a mimeograph, published irregularly by Father J. M. R. Le Jeune at Kamloops, British Columbia, from May, 1891, to Dec. 1904. Another is *The Paper that Narrates*, a monthly printed for two years at Stuart Lake, Brit. Col., in the Déné syllabic characters invented by Father A. G. Morice, the first number of which appeared in Oct. 1891. The fourth is *Haġaġa*, printed in Nass and English at Aiyansh Mission, Nass r., Brit. Col., from June, 1893, until at least as late as Feb. 1895.

Petutek (*Petu'tEk*, or *Ptî'tEk*, 'little spring [of water]'). A village of the Nicola band of the Ntlakyapamuk, 41 m. above Spence Bridge, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900.

Piashti. See *Peashtebai*.

Picquemyam. An Algonquian tribe living on lower St. Lawrence r., Canada, in 1534.—Cartier (1536), Bref Récit, 40, 1866.

Pic River. A Chippewa settlement at the mouth of Pic r., on the N. shore of lake Superior, Ontario, occupied in 1884 by 245 and, in 1911, by 220 Indians.

Pictou. A Micmac village or band at the northern end of Nova Scotia in 1760.—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 116, 1809.

Piegan (*Pikuni*, referring to people having badly dressed robes). One of the 3 tribes of the Siksika (q. v.) or Blackfoot confederacy. Its divisions, as given by Grinnell are: Ahahpitape, Ahkaiyikokakiniks, Kiyis, Sikutsipumaiks, Sikopoksimaiks, Tsiniksistsoyiks, Kutaiimiks, Ipoksimaiks, Sikokitsimiks, Nitawyiks, Apikaiyiks, Miahwahpitsiks, Nitakoskitsipupiks, Nitikskiks, Inuksisks, Miawkinaiyiks, Esksinaitupiks, Inuksikahkopwaiks, Kahmitaiks, Kutaisotsiman, Nitotsiksisstaniks, Motwainaiks, Mokumiks, and Motahtosiks. Hayden (Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862) gives also Susksoyiks.

In 1858 the Piegan in the United States were estimated to number 3,700. Hayden 3 years later estimated the population at 2,520. In 1906 there were 2,072 under the Blackfeet agency in Montana, and 493* under the Piegan agency in Alberta.

Muddy River Indians.—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, 97, 1824. **Paegan.**—Umfreville (1790) in Me. Hist., Soc. Coll., VI, 270, 1859. **Pa-e-guns.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, 414, 1847. **Pagans.**—U. S., Ind. Aff. Rep., 593, 1837. **Paygans.**—Kane, Wanderings in N. A., 366, 1859. **Peagan.**—Henry, MS. vocab., Bell copy B. A. E., 1812. **Peagin.**—Robinson, Great Fur Land, 195, 1879. **Peaginou.**—Ibid., 188. **Pe-ah-cun-nay.**—Crow MS. vocab., B. A. E. (Crow name). **Pecaneaux.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 179, 1855. **Pedgans.**—U.S., Ind. Aff. Rep., 292, 1846. **Peegans**—Proc. Brit. A. A. S., Sept. 1885, 2 (pronunciation). **Pegan.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 326, 1847. **Peganes.**—Domenech, Deserts, I, 443, 1860. **Pe-gan-o.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 34, 1885 (Chippewa name). **Peganœ'-koon.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 97, 1824 (form used by themselves). **Peganoo-eythinyoowuc.**—Ibid. **Peigans.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 531, 1878. **Pe-kan-ne.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 240, 1871. **Pekanne-koon.**—Alex. Henry, MS., 1808. **Picaneaux.**—Mackenzie, Voy., lxvii, 1802. **Picaneux.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 256, 1862. **Pickan.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, 21, 1848. **Piedgans.**—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. 1850, 144, 1851. **Plëgan.**—Maximilian, Trav., 508, 1843. **Piekané.**—Proc. Brit. A. A. S., Sept. 1885, 2. **Piekann.**—Maximilian, Trav., 227, 1843. **Pigans.**—Duflot de Mofras, Explor., II, 342, 1844. **Pikani.**—Wilkes, U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 471, 1845. **Pikun'-i.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 256, 1862. **Pilgans.**—Wilkes, U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 471, 1845 (misprint). **Teagans.**—U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 473, 1838 (misprint).

Piekouagami (a form seemingly cognate with the Cree *Piyakwagami* and with *Pakwagami*, the Algonkin name of the Montagnais, the elements of which are *pâkkwa* 'shallow (water),' 'flat,' and *-gami* 'lake,' 'expanse of water,' the two elements together signifying 'flat lake.' The so-called vocalic change transforms *pâkkwa* into *piyakkwa*, which with *-gami* forms *Piyakkwagami*, or, as sometimes written, *Piakwagami*, originally the name given to lake St. John, Canada, by the Kakouchaki, or Porcupine tribe. From the Jesuit Relation for 1672 (44, 1858) it is learned that the country around lake St. John was beautiful, and the soil was good and land abounded in otter, elk, beaver, and especially in porcupines. For this reason the people who dwelt on the shores of this lake received the name Kâkouchac (*Kâkkasewok*, 'porcupines,' not from *kâkwa*, 'porcupine,' but rather from a term which is the source of both, namely, *kâkk*, 'rude, rough, or harsh to the touch'; whence, *Kâkkasewok*, 'they have skin harsh to the touch').

According to the Jesuit Relation for 1641 (57, 1858), the Kakouchaki, or Porcupine people, were one of a number of inland tribes which, having heard the gospel in their own countries, were expected to remove to the residence of St. Joseph at Sillery, although the fear of the Iroquois, the common enemy of all these tribes, was a great obstacle to the contemplated removal and consolidation of small tribes. The Porcupines were reputed good, docile, and quite easily won to the Christian faith.

From the Jesuit Relation for 1672 (44, 1858), it appears that at that early time (1641–72) lake St. John was a trading centre for all the tribes dwelling between Hudson bay and St. Lawrence r.; that more than 20 tribes had been seen at this place; that the Porcupines were greatly reduced in numbers by their recent wars with the Iroquois and by smallpox; but that since the general peace of 1666 the population had increased by small additions from other tribes arriving there from various places.

The Jesuit Relation for 1647 (65, 1858), in describing the lake, says: "It is surrounded by a flat country ending in high mountains distant from 3, 4, or 5 leagues from its banks; it is fed by about 15 rivers, which serve as

* There were 448 in 1911.

highways to the small tribes which are inland to come to fish therein and to maintain the trade and friendship which exist among them. . . . . We rowed for some time on this lake, and finally we arrived at the place where the Indians of the 'nation of the Porcupine' were." This would indicate that the dwelling-place of the Kakouchaki, or Porcupine people, was some distance from the outlet of the lake.

(J. N. B. H.)

Nation du Porc-Epic.—Jes. Rel. 1641, 57, 1858. **Peikuagamiu.**—Arnaud (1880) quoted by Rouillard, Noms Géog., 82, 1906. **Peok8agamy.**—Crespieul (1700) quoted, ibid. **Peyakwagami.**—Laflèche quoted, ibid. (Cree name). **Piagouagami.**—Jes. Rel. 1652, 16, 1858. **Piakouakamy.**—Normandin (1732) quoted, ibid. **Piakuakamits.**—Lemoine (1901) quoted, ibid. **Pichouagamis.**—Toussaint, Map of Am., 1839. **Pickovagam.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., IV, 205, 1788. **Piekouagamiens.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. I, 18, 1761. **Piekouagamis.**—La Tour, Map, 1779. **Piekovagamiens.**—Esnauts and Rapilly, Map, 1777. **Pikogami.**—Homann Heirs' Map, 1784. **Pockaguma.**—Schoolcraft (1838) in H. R. Doc. 107, 25th Cong., 3d sess., 9, 1839.

Pieskaret. The Algonkin name, often written Piskater, of a noted Algonkin (Adirondack) chief, who lived on the N. bank of the river St. Lawrence, below Montreal, in the first half of the 17th century. According to Schoolcraft (W. Scenes and Remin., 87, 1853) the dialectic form in his own tribe was Bisconace ('Little Blaze'). Although he became noted by reason of his daring, comparatively few incidents of his life have been recorded. Charlevoix (New France, II, 181, 1866) says he was "one of the bravest men ever seen in Canada, and almost incredible stories are told of his prowess." His most noted exploit occurred during an excursion into the Iroquois country with but four followers, well armed with guns, when they encountered on Richelieu r., in five boats, a band of 50 Iroquois, most of whom they killed or captured. On another occasion Pieskaret ventured alone within the Iroquois domain, and coming to one of their villages, by secreting himself during the day, succeeded in killing and scalping the members of a household each night for three successive nights. He was ultimately brought under the influence of Catholic missionaries and in 1641 was baptized under the name Simon, after which he was commonly known among the whites as Simon Pieskaret. After his acceptance of Christianity so much confidence was placed in his prudence and ability that he was commissioned to maintain peace between the French and the Indians, as well as between the Hurons and Algonkin; he was authorized to punish delinquents, "and especially those who committed any fault against religion. It is wonderful how he discharged his office." (Jes. Rel. 1647, XXXI, 287, 1898.) He was present and made a speech at the conference between the French governor and the Iroquois and other tribes at Three Rivers, Quebec, in 1645. Two years later, while a large body of Iroquois were going on a pretended visit to the governor, some of their scouts met Pieskaret near Nicolet r., and treacherously killed him while off his guard.

(C. T.)

Pikiulak. A winter and spring settlement of the Aivilirmiut Eskimo on Depot id., N. E. of Chesterfield inlet, Hudson bay.

Pikiulaq.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Pilalt. A Cowichan tribe on lower Chilliwak r. and part of Fraser r., Brit. Col. According to Hill-Tout they numbered 25 in 1902. Their villages were Chutil, Kwalewia, Skelautuk, Skwala, and Schachuhil. Boas adds Cheam, but if he is right that town must contain several tribes.

Pallalts.—Mayne, Brit. Col., 295, 1862. **Pelā'tlq.**—Boas in Rep. 64th Meeting B. A. A. S., 454, 1894. **Pilalt.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 120B, 1884. **Pila'tlq.**—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 48, 1902.

Pile dwellings. Primitive dwellers along the shallow margins of the sea, on the banks of bayous, tide-water rivers, and lands in general subject to inundation found it necessary to raise the floors of their dwellings above the reach of tide and flood. This was done by erecting mounds of earth or shells, or by planting poles or piles in the yielding earth to which floor timbers could be attached at suitable levels. * * * * * *

Niblack refers to houses raised on high logs or stilts. He states that, "according to Vancouver, amongst the Kwakiutl of Johnstone strait, there were dwellings 'raised and supported near 30 ft. from the ground by perpendicular spars of very large size' with 'access formed by a long tree in an inclined position from the platform to the ground, with notches cut in it by way of steps about a foot and a half asunder.' " According to Boas the Bellacoola also erected pile dwellings. See *Architecture, Habitations.*

Consult Niblack in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1888, 1890, Vancouver, Voy., 1801.

(W. H. H.)

Pilingmiut. A tribe of Eskimo in w. Baffin island, on the N. E. coast of Fox basin. Their village is Piling, whence their name.

Peelig.—Parry, Sec. Voy., 355, 449, 1824 (the village). **Piling.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 444, 1888 (the village). **Pilingmiut.**—Ibid. (the tribe).

Pilteuk (*Pil-tē'-uk*, 'white earth'). A Shuswap village at Clinton, on a w. affluent of Bonaparte r., a N. tributary of Thompson r., interior of British Columbia; pop. 50 in 1906.

Clinton.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 162, 1901 (white man's name). **Pil-tē'-uk.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891.

Pingitkalik. A winter settlement of Iglulirmiut Eskimo in N. Melville penin., Franklin.—Lyons, Priv. Jour., 403, 1824.

Pintce ('confluence of Pin river'). A village of the Nikozliautin on Stuart lake, Brit. Col., at the mouth of Pintce r.; pop. 38 in 1911.

Pinchy.—Harmon, Jour., 205, 1820. **Pintce.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1892.

Piskakauakis (*Apistikâkâkis*, magpie, lit. 'small raven.'—Hewitt). A Cree band living in the vicinity of Tinder mtn.,* in 1856. They occupied 30 earth lodges and log cabins, and cultivated small patches of corn and potatoes; during the winter they hunted buffalo and traded the hides to the Hudson's Bay Co.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 237, 1862.

Piskaret. See *Pieskaret.*

Piskitang. An unidentified Algonquian tribe or band formerly living near the Nipissing in Canada.

Piskatang—Jes. Rel., Thwaites ed., XLV, 105, 1899. **Piskitang**—Jes. Rel. 1653, 32, 1858.

Pissuh (cognate with Chippewa *pǐjǐᵘ*, 'lynx.'—W. J.). A gens of the Abnaki.

Pezo.—J. D. Prince, inf'n, 1905 (modern St. Francis Abnaki form). **Pijiᵘ.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906 (Chippewa form). **Pis-suh'.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 174, 1877.

Pitchibourenik. A tribe or supposed tribe formerly residing near the E. side of James bay, Quebec; probably a band of the Cree.

Pitchiboucouni.—La Tour Map, 1784. **Pitchibouecouni.**—La Tour Map, 1779. **Pitchib8renik.**—Jes. Rel. 1660, 11, 1858. **Pitchiboutounibuek.**—Jes. Rel. for 1672, 54, 1858.

Pitiktaujang. A summer village of the Aivilirmiut Eskimo on Repulse bay, N. extremity of Hudson bay.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 446, 1888.

*Probably, Touchwood hills, Sask.

Pohomoosh. A Micmac village or band in 1760, probably in Nova Scotia.—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 116, 1809.

Poiam. A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., w. Brit. Col.

Pōīa'm.—Hill-Tout in Rep. B. A. A. S., 474, 1900. **P'ōyám.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Pokaiosum (*Pō'kaiō'sum*, 'slide'). A Squawmish village on the left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. B. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Ponokix (*Po-no-kix'*, 'elk'). Given by Morgan (Anc. Soc., 171, 1877) as a division of the Kainah tribe of the Siksika. Cf. *Siksinokaks*, 'Black Elks'.

Pontiac. An Ottawa chief, born about 1720, probably on Maumee r., Ohio, about the mouth of the Auglaize. Though his paternity is not positively established, it is most likely that his father was an Ottawa chief and his mother a Chippewa woman. J. Wimer (Events in Ind. Hist., 155, 1842) says that as early as 1746 he commanded the Indians—mostly Ottawa—who defended Detroit against the attack of the northern tribes. It is supposed he led the Ottawa and Chippewa warriors at Braddock's defeat. He first appears prominently in history at his meeting with Maj. Robert Rogers, in 1760, at the place where Cleveland, Ohio, now stands. This officer had been despatched to take possession of Detroit on behalf of the British. Pontiac objected to the further invasion of the territory, but, learning that the French had been defeated in Canada, consented to the surrender of Detroit to the British, and was the means of preventing an attack on the latter by a body of Indians at the mouth of the strait. That which gives him most prominence in history and forms the chief episode of his life is the plan he devised for a general uprising of the Indians and the destruction of the forts and settlements of the British. He was for a time disposed to be on terms of friendship with the British and consented to acknowledge King George, but only as an "uncle," not as a superior. Failing to receive the recognition he considered his due as a great sovereign, and being deceived by the rumour that the French were preparing for the reconquest of their American possessions, he resolved to put his scheme into operation. Having brought to his aid most of the tribes N. W. of the Ohio, his

plan was to make a sudden attack on all the British posts on the lakes at once —at St. Joseph, Ouiatenon, Michilimackinac, and Detroit—as well as on the Miami and Sandusky, and also attack the forts at Niagara, Presqu'isle, Le Bœuf, Venango, and Pitt (Du Quesne). The taking of Detroit was to be his special task. The end of May 1763 was the appointed time when each tribe was to attack the nearest fort and, after killing the garrison, to fall on the adjacent settlements. It was not long before the posts at Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miami (Ft. Wayne), Ouiatenon, Michilimackinac, Presqu'isle, Le Bœuf, and Venango were taken and the garrison in most cases massacred; but the main points, Detroit and Ft. Pitt, were successfully defended and the Indians forced to raise the siege. This was a severe blow to Pontiac, but his hopes were finally crushed by the receipt of a letter from M. Neyon, commander of Ft. Chartres, advising him to desist from further warfare, as peace had been concluded between France and Great Britain. However, unwilling to abandon entirely his hope of driving back the British, he made an attempt to incite the tribes along the Mississippi to join in another effort. Being unsuccessful in this attempt, he finally made peace at Detroit, Aug. 17, 1765. In 1769 he attended a drinking carousal at Cahokia, Ill., where he was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian. Pontiac, if not fully the equal of Tecumseh, stands closely second to him in strength of mind and breadth of comprehension.

Consult Parkman, Conspiracy of Pontiac; Randall, Pontiac's Conspiracy, in Ohio Archæol. and Hist. Quar., Oct. 1903; Hough, Diary of the Siege of Detroit in the War with Pontiac, 1860. (C. T.)

Popkum. A Cowichan tribe in a town of the same name on Popkum res., lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.; pop. 11 in 1911.

Pā'pk'um.—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894. **Popcum.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 160, 1901. **Popkum.**—Ibid., 309, 1879.

Population. The question of the number of the native population of America, and particularly of the United States and British America, at the coming of the white man, has been the subject of much speculation. Extremists on the one hand have imagined a population of millions, while on the other hand the untenable claim has been made, and persistently repeated, that there has been no decrease, but that on the contrary, in spite of removals, wars, epidemics, and dissipation, and the patent fact that the aboriginal population of whole regions has completely disappeared, the Indian has thriven under misfortune and is more numerous to-day than at any former period. The first error is due in part to the tendency to magnify the glory of a vanished past, and in part to the mistaken idea that the numerous ancient remains scattered over the country were built or occupied at practically the same period. The contrary error—that the Indian has increased—is due to several causes, chief of which is the mistake of starting the calculation at too recent a period, usually at the establishment of treaty relations. The fact is that, between the discovery of America and the beginning of the federal government, the aboriginal population had been subjected to nearly three centuries of destructive influences, which had already wiped out many tribes entirely and reduced many others to mere remnants. Another factor of apparent increase is found in the mixed-blood element, which is officially counted as Indian, although frequently representing only $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ or even $\frac{1}{64}$ of Indian blood, while in the late Indian Ter. (Oklahoma) it is well known that the tribal rolls contain thousands of names repudiated by the former tribal courts. The Indian of the discovery period was a full-blood; the Indian of to-day is very often a mongrel, with not enough of aboriginal blood to be distinguishable in the features, yet, excepting in a few tribes, no official distinction is made.

The chief causes of decrease, in order of importance, may be classed as small-pox and other epidemics; tuberculosis; sexual diseases; whisky and attendant dissipation; removals, starvation and subjection to unaccustomed conditions; low vitality due to mental depression under misfortune; wars. In the category of destroyers all but wars and tuberculosis may be considered to have come from the white man, and the increasing destructiveness of tuberculosis itself is due largely to conditions consequent upon his advent. Smallpox has repeatedly swept over wide areas, sometimes destroying perhaps one-half the native population within its path. One historic smallpox epidemic originating on the upper Missouri in 1781–82 swept northward to Great Slave lake, eastward to lake Superior, and westward to the Pacific. Another, in 1801–02, ravaged from the Rio Grande to Dakota, and another, in 1837–38, reduced the strength of the northern Plains tribes by nearly one-half. A fever

visitation about the year 1830 was officially estimated to have killed 70,000 Indians in California, while at about the same time a malarial fever epidemic in Oregon and on the Columbia—said to have been due to the ploughing up of the ground at the trading posts—ravaged the tribes of the region and practically exterminated those of Chinookan stock. The destruction by disease and dissipation has been greatest along the Pacific coast, where also the original population was most numerous. In California the enormous decrease from about a quarter of a million to less than 20,000 is due chiefly to the cruelties and wholesale massacres perpetrated by the miners and early settlers. The almost complete extermination of the Aleut is attributable to the same causes during the early Russian period. Confinement in mission establishments has also been fatal to the Indian, in spite of increased comfort in living conditions. Wars in most cases have not greatly diminished the number of Indians. The tribes were in chronic warfare among themselves, so that the balance was nearly even until, as in the notable case of the Iroquois, the acquisition of firearms gave one body an immense superiority over its neighbours. Among the wars most destructive to the Indians may be noted those in Virginia and southern New England, the raids upon the Florida missions by the Carolina settlers and their savage allies, the wars of the Natchez and Foxes with the French, the Creek war, and the war waged by the Iroquois for a period of thirty years upon all the surrounding tribes.

A careful study of population conditions for the whole territory N. of Mexico, taking each geographic section separately, indicates a total population, at the time of the coming of the white man, of nearly 1,150,000 Indians, which is believed to be within 10 per cent of the actual number. Of this total 846,000 were within the limits of the United States proper, 220,000 in British America, 72,000 in Alaska, and 10,000 in Greenland. The original total is now reduced to about 403,000 a decrease of about 65 per cent. The report of the Dept. of Indian Affairs for 1911 states that the total native population of Canada is 108,261—including 4,600 Eskimos.

(J. M.)

Port Essington. A modern town, occupied by Tsimshian and whites, at the mouth of Skeena r., Brit. Col. It is important as a port and as a centre of the canning industry. Pop. in 1911, with Kitsumgallum, 160.

Port Simpson. A modern town, formerly called Fort Simpson, on the N. W. coast of British Columbia between Metlakatla and the mouth of Nass r., built up around a Hudson's Bay Co.'s stockade. In 1911 it contained 717 Tsimshian Indians.

Potawatomi (J. B. Bottineau, speaking Chippewa and Cree fluently, gives *Potawatamiñk* or *Potawaganiñk*, i.e. 'People of the place of the fire,' as the primary form of the name. This derivation is strongly confirmed by the Huron name *Asistaguerońon* (Champlain, 1616), for *Otsistă'ge'roñnoñ*,' likewise signifying 'People of the place of fire,' which was applied by them to their enemies who dwelt in 1616 on the w. shores of lake Huron. The Jesuit Relation for 1671 (42, 1858) has the following passage: "Four nations make their abode here, namely, those who bear the name Puans (i.e., the Winnebago), who have always lived here as in their own country, and who have been reduced to nothing from being a very flourishing and populous people, having been exterminated by the Illinois, their enemies; the Potawatomi, the Sauk, and the Nation of the Fork (la Fourche) also live here, but as strangers (or foreigners), driven by the fear of Iroquois [The Neuters and Ottawa] from their own lands which are between the lake of the Hurons and that of the Illinois." The Jesuit Relations employ the expression "Nation of Fire," until in the one for 1670 (p. 94) occurs the first use of "Makskouteng," who are represented as living then on Fox r. in what is now Wisconsin. Hence it seems clear that the term "nation of fire" was originally applied to the Potawatomi and their close neighbours, the Sauk and the "Nation of the Fork," dwelling on the w. shore of lake Huron. And since a part at least of the Potawatomi tribe bears the name *Maskotens*, officially known as the "Prairie Band," and the tribe as a whole was a part of those who were called "People of the Fire," a natural confusion arose as to the application of these two names, and so the term "Fire Nation" at last became permanently affixed to a people whose proper name was "People of the Small Prairie," latterly known as the Mascoutens.—Hewitt). An Algonquian tribe, first encountered on the islands of Green bay, Wis., and at its head. According to the traditions of all three tribes, the Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa were originally one people, and seem to have reached the region about the upper end of

lake Huron together. Here they separated, but the three have sometimes formed a loose confederacy, or have acted in concert, and in 1846 those removed beyond the Mississippi, asserting their former connection, asked to be again united. Warren conjectured that it had been less than three centuries since the Chippewa became disconnected as a distinct tribe from the Ottawa and Potawatomi. In the Jesuit Relation for 1640 the Potawatomi are spoken of as living in the vicinity of the Winnebago. Verwyst (Missionary Labours, 211, 1886) says that in 1641 they were at Sault Ste. Marie, fleeing before the Sioux. The Jesuit Relation of 1642, speaking of the meeting of Raymbault and Jogues with the tribes at Sault Ste. Marie, says that "a certain nation farther away, which they called Pouteatami, had abandoned its country and taken refuge with the inhabitants of the Sault in order to escape from some other hostile nation which was continually harassing them." At the "feast of the dead" attended by Raymbault and Jogues in 1641, somewhere E. or N. E. of lake Huron, the Chippewa and Potawatomi appear to have been present. In 1667, Allouez met 300 of their warriors at Chaquamegon bay. A portion of them were dwelling in 1670 on the islands in the mouth of Green bay, chiefly about the Jesuit mission of St. François-Xavier. They were then moving southward, and by the close of the 17th century had established themselves on Milwaukee r., at Chicago, and on St. Joseph r., mostly in territory that had previously been held by the Miami. After the conquest of the Illinois, about 1765, they took possession of the part of Illinois lying N. E. of the country seized by the Sauk, Foxes, and Kickapoo, at the same time spreading eastward over southern Michigan and gradually approaching the Wabash. At the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, they notified the Miami that they intended to move down upon the Wabash, which they soon afterward did, in spite of the protests of the Miami, who claimed that whole region. By the beginning of the 19th century they were in possession of the country around the head of lake Michigan, from Milwaukee r. in Wisconsin to Grand r. in Michigan, extending s. w. over a large part of N. Illinois, E. across Michigan to lake Erie, and s. in Indiana to the Wabash and as far down as Pine cr. Within this territory they had about 50 villages. The principal divisions were those of St. Joseph r. and Huron r., Mich., Wabash r., and the Prairie band of Potawatomi in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Potawatomi sided actively with the French down to the peace of 1763; they were prominent in the rising under Pontiac, and, on the breaking out of the Revolution in 1775, took arms against the United States and continued hostilities until the treaty of Greenville in 1795. They again took up arms in the British interest in 1812, and made final treaties of peace in 1815. As the settlements rapidly pressed upon them, they sold their land by piecemeal, chiefly between the years 1836 and 1841, and removed beyond the Mississippi. A large part of those residing in Indiana refused to leave their homes until driven out by military force. A part of them escaped into Canada and are now settled on Walpole id. in lake St. Clair. Those who went w. were settled partly in w. Iowa and partly in Kansas, the former, with whom were many individuals of other tribes, being known as Prairie Potawatomi, while the others were known as Potawatomi of the Woods. In 1846 they were all united on a reservation in s. Kansas. A part of them was known as the Keotuc band. In 1861 a large part of the tribe took lands in severalty and became known as Citizen Potawatomi, but in 1868 they again removed to a tract in Indian Ter. (Oklahoma), where they now are. The others are still in Kansas, while a considerable body, part of the Prairie band, is yet in Wisconsin, and another band, the Potawatomi of Huron, is in lower Michigan.

The Indians of this tribe are described in the early notices as "the most docile and affectionate toward the French of all the savages of the west." They were also more kindly disposed toward Christianity, besides being more humane and civilized than the other tribes. Tailhan says: "Their natural politeness and readiness to oblige was extended to strangers, which was very rare among these peoples. Up to this time (1764) they have resisted the rum and brandy with which the Anglo-Saxons have poisoned the other tribes." Sir William Johnson, however, complained in 1772 of robberies and murders committed by them through the intrigues and jealousy of the French traders. Their women were more reserved than was usual among Indians, and showed some tendency toward refinement in manners. The Potawatomi of Milwaukee r., who were considerably intermixed with Sauk and Winnebago, were described about 1825

as being lazy fellows, as a rule preferring to fish and hunt all summer long rather than to cultivate corn, and noted players of the moccasin game and lacrosse, heavy gamblers and given to debauchery. Polygamy was common among the Potawatomi when they were visited by the early missionaries.

According to Schoolcraft, it is believed by the Potawatomi that there are two spirits who govern the world: one is called Kitchemonedo, or the Great Spirit; the other Matchemonedo, or the Evil Spirit; the first is good and beneficent, the other wicked. But all this is the result of Christian teaching. In former times the Potawatomi worshipped the sun to some extent—at least they sometimes offered sacrifice in honour of the sun in order that the sick might recover or that some desire might be obtained. They were accustomed, as were several other tribes of the N. W., to hold what has been called the "feast of dreams," during which their special or individual manito was selected. Dog meat was the flesh chiefly used at this feast. Burial was probably chiefly by inhumation, though there is some evidence that scaffold exposure was practised by the western part of the tribe. Sir Daniel Wilson alludes to certain graves surmounted by small mounds, which the surveyors informed him were Potawatomi burial places. Other graves of the same character found in Iowa are also known to have been burial places of people of the same tribe. Cremation was sometimes resorted to, but this appears to have been limited exclusively to those belonging to the Rabbit gens. About the year 1825 many of them took up the doctrine of the Kickapoo prophet Kanakuk. The Potawatomi have a tendency to elide vowels and syllables, due to the rapidity with which the dialect is spoken as compared with that of the Ottawa and the Chippewa (W. Jones, inf'n, 1906).

Chauvignerie (1736) mentions among the Potawatomi totems the golden carp, frog, tortoise, crab, and crane. According to Morgan (Anc. Soc., 167, 1877) they have 15 gentes, as follows: (1) Moah, 'Wolf'; (2) Mko, 'Bear'; (3) Muk, 'Beaver'; (4) Misshawa 'Elk'; (5) Maak, 'Loon'; (6) Knou, 'Eagle'; (7) Nma, 'Sturgeon'; (8) Nmapena, 'Carp'; (9) Mgezewa, 'Bald Eagle'; (10) Chekwa, 'Thunder'; (11) Wabozo, 'Rabbit'; (12) Kakagshe, 'Crow'; (13) Wakeshi, 'Fox'; (14) Penna, 'Turkey'; (15) Mketashshekakah, 'Black Hawk.'

The tribe probably never greatly exceeded 3,000 souls, and most estimates place them far below that number. The principal estimates give them about 1,500 in 1765, 1,750 in 1766, 2,250 in 1778, 2,000 in 1783, 1,200 in 1795, 2,500 in 1812, 3,400 in 1820, and 1,800 in 1843. The last estimate does not include those who had recently fled to Canada. In 1908 those in the United States were reported to number 2,522, distributed as follows: Citizen Potawatomi in Oklahoma, 1,768; Prairie band in Kansas, 676; and Potawatomi of Huron in Calhoun co., Mich., 78. A few besides these are scattered through their ancient territory and at various other points. Those in British territory are all in the province of Ontario and number about 220, of whom 173 are living with Chippewa and Ottawa on Walpole id. in L. St. Clair, and the remainder (no longer officially reported) are divided between Caradoc and river Ausable, where they reside by permission of the Chippewa and Munsee. (J.M. J.N.B.H.)

Adawadenys.—Canajoharie conf. (1759) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 384, 1856 (probably an Iroquois corruption). **Asistagueronon.**—Champlain (1616), Œuvres, V, pt. 1, 275, 1870. **Asistageuroüon.**—Ibid. (1616), IV, 58, 1870. **Assestagueronons.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 206, 1854. **Assistaeronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1670-71, as quoted by Schoolcraft, ibid., 244. **Assistagueronon.**—Sagard (1636), Hist. Can., I, 194, 1864. Champlain (1632), Œuvres, V, map, 1870. **Assistaqueronons.**—Champlain (*ca.* 1630), as quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 244, 1854. **Athistaëronnon.**—Jes. Rel. 1646, 77, 1858. **Atowateany.**—Post (1758) quoted by Proud, Penn., II, app., 113, 1798. **Atsistaehronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 72, 1858. **Atsistahéroron.**—Champlain, Œuvres, IV, 58, note, 1870. **Atsistarhonon**—Sagard (1632), Hist. Can., Huron Dict., 1866 (Huron name). **Attistae.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 244, 1854 (misquoted from Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858). **Attistaehronon.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858. **Attistaeronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1640 quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 244, 1854. **Fire Nation.**—Schoolcraft, ibid., 206. **Gens de Feu.**—Champlain (1616), Œuvres, IV, 58, 1870; Sagard, Grande Voyage, I, 53, 1865. **Gens feu.**—Sagard, Hist. Can., I, 194, 1836 (misprint). **Kúnu-hayánu.**—Gatschet, Caddo MS., B. A. E., 1884 ('watermelon people,' from *kúnu*, 'watermelon': Caddo name). **Nation du Feu.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 72, 1858. **Nation of Fire.**—Jefferys, French Doms., pt. I, 48, 1761. **Ndaton8atendi.**—Potier, Racines Huron, MS., 1751 (Huron name). **Ondatouatandy.**—Jes. Rel. 1648, 62, 1858. **Oupouteouatamik.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 21, 1858. **Patawatimes.**—Greenville treaty (1795) quoted by Harris, Tour. 249, 1805. **Patawattamies.**—Turkey Creek treaty (1836) in U. S. Ind. Treaties, 648, 1837. **Patawattomies.**—Hunter, Captivity, 14, 1823. **Pattawatamies.**—Hamtranck (1790) in Am. St. Papers, U.S. Ind. Aff., I, 87, 1832. **Pattawatima.**—Ft. Harmar treaty (1789), ibid., 6. **Pattawatimees.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 238,

1861. **Pattawatimy.**—De Butts (1795) in Am. St. Papers, U.S. Ind. Aff., I, 565, 1832. **Pattawatomie.**—Washington treaty (1868) in U. S. Ind. Treat., 691, 1873. **Pattawattamees.**—Wilkinson (1791) quoted by Rupp, W. Penn., app., 236, 1846. **Pattawattomies.**—Hunter, Narr., 192, 1823. **Pattawattomis.**—Heckewelder quoted by Parton, New Views, app., 3, 1798. **Pattiwatima.**—Knox (1789) in Am. St. Papers, U.S. Ind. Aff., I, 8, 1832. **Pa-tu-átami.**—Gatschet, Kaw MS. vocab., B. A. E., 27, 1878 (Kansa form). **Pautawatimis.**—Doc. of 1712 quoted by Gale, Upper Miss., 61, 1867. **Pautawattamies.**—Conf. of 1766 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 854, 1856. **Pauteauamis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Pedadumies.**—Schoolcraft, ibid., V, 196, 1855. **Peki'neni.**—Gatschet, Fox MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882 (Fox name; plural *Pekineni'hak*, 'grouse people,' from *peki*, 'grouse'). **Peoutewatamie.**—Ft. Harmar treaty (1789) in U. S. Ind. Treat., 27, 1837. **Po-da-wand-um-ee.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 139, 1852. **Po-da-waud-um-eeg.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 32, 1885. **Poes.**—Long, Voy. and Trav., 144, 1791. **Ponkeontamis.**—Morse, N. Am., 256, 1776 (misprint). **Ponteatamies.**—Gage (1764) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 656, 1856. **Ponteòtamies.**—Bouquet (1764) quoted by Jefferson, Notes, 143, 1825. **Pontewatamis.**—Lattré, map, 1784. **Pontowattimies.**—Carver, Trav., 19, 1778. **Poodawahduhme.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 180, 1861. **Potavalamia.**—Tonti, Rel. de la Le., 100, 1720. **Potawahduhmee.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 178, 1861. **Potawatama.**—Perkins and Peck, Annals of the West, 295, 1850. **Potawatamies.**—U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 144, 1827. **Potawatamis.**—Johnson (1765) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 711, 1856. **Potawatimie.**—Spring Wells treaty (1815) in U. S. Ind. Treat., 173, 1837. **Pŏ-tă-wa-tŏ'-mē.**—Long, Exped. St. Peter's R., I, 91, 1824 (own name). **Potawatomis.**—Ibid., 81. **Potawattamies.**—Wilkinson (1791) quoted by Rupp, W. Penn., app., 236, 1846. **Potawattimie.**—Tippecanoe treaty (1836) in U. S. Ind. Treat., 709, 1873. **Potawattomies.**—Tanner, Narr., 245, 1830. **Potawatumies.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 124, 1885 **Pŏ-tă-waw-tō'-mē.**—Dunn, True Indian Stories, 299, 1908 (given as Keating's pronunciation). **Pō-tă-wŏt-mē.**—Ibid. (given as a Potawatomi pronunciation). **Potawtumies.**—Lindesay (1749) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 538, 1855. **Poteotamis.**—Montcalm (1757), ibid., X, 553, 1858. **Potéoüatami.**—Jes. Rel. for 1671, 25, 1858. **Poteouatamis.**—Vater, Mith., pt. 3, sec. 3, 351, 1816. **Potewatamies.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, civ, 1846. **Potewatamik.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Chippewa name). **Potiwattimeeg.**—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830 (Ottawa name). **Potiwattomies.**—Ibid. **Pō-tŏsh'.**—Dunn, True Indian Stories, 299, 1908 (Miami nickname). **Potowatameh.**—Du Ponceau in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., IX, XV, 1822. **Potowatamies.**—Croghan (1765) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 784, 1856. **Potowatomies.**—Trader (1778) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 561, 1853. **Potowotamies.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 121, 1836. **Pottawatameh.**—Barton, New Views, xxxiii, 1797. **Pottawatamie.**—Treaty of 1821 in U. S. Ind. Treat., 152, 1873. **Pottawataneys.**—Hopkins (1766) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 993, 1856. **Pottawatimies.**—Treaty (1806) in U. S. Ind. Treat., 371, 1873. **Pottawatomies.**—De Smet, Letters, 26, 1843. **Pottawattamies.**—Brown, W. Gaz., 348, 1817. **Potta-wat-um-ies.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 81, 1885. **Pottawaudumies.**—Ibid., 218. **Pottawotamies.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 397, 1855. **Pottawottomies.**—Brownstown treaty (1809) in U. S. Ind. Treat., 194, 1873. **Pottewatemies.**—Hildreth, Pioneer Hist., 75, 1848. **Pottiwatamies.**—Harris, Tour, 195, 1805. **Pottowatamies.**—Rupp, W. Penn., 345, 1846. **Pottowatomy.**—Smith (1799) quoted by Drake, Trag. Wild., 221, 1841. **Pottowattomies.**—Flint, Ind.Wars, 89, 1833. **Pottowautòmie.**—Council Bluffs treaty (1846) in U. S. Ind. Treat., 182, 1873. **Pottowotomees.**—Treaty (1836), ibid., 150, 1873. **Poueatamis.**—Boisherbert (1747) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 84, 1858. **Pouës.**—Cadillac (1695) in Margry, Déc., V, 120, 1883 (abbreviated form used by French). **Pouhatamies.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 128, 1816. **Poulteattemis.**—Prise de Possession (1671) in Margry, Déc., I, 97, 1875. **Poulx.**—Montreal conf. (1756) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 447, 1858. **Poulx teattemis.**—Prise de Possession (1671) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 803, 1855. **Pous.**—Dunn, True Ind. Stories, 299, 1908 ('lice': French name, of accidental meaning; see *Poux*, *Pouz*). **Poutauatemis.**—Vaudreuil (1712) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 863, 1855. **Poutawatamies.**—Johnson (1772), ibid., VIII, 292, 1857. **Poutawottamies.**—Imlay, W. Ter., 372, 1793. **Poutéamis.**—Lamberville (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 798, 1855. **Poüteaoüatami.**—Allouez (1677) quoted by Shea, Discov. Miss. Val., 71, 1852. **Pouteatami.**—Jes. Rel. 1642, 97, 1858. **Pouteatimies.**—Lamberville (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 192, 1855. **Pouteauatamis.**—Doc. of 1748, ibid., X, 150, 1858. **Pouteotamis.**—Harris, Voy. and Trav., II, 919, 1705. **Pouteoüatami.**—Jes. Rel. for 1667, 18, 1858. **Pouteouatamiouec.**—Jes. Rel. for 1667, 18, 1858. **Pouteouatamis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1058, 1855. **Poute8atamis.**—Doc. of 1695, ibid:, 619. **Pouteouatimi.**—Doc. of 1748, ibid., X, 171, 1858. **Pouteouetamites.**—Gallinèe (1661) in Margry, Déc., I, 144, 1875. **Pouteouitamis.**—La Galissonière (1748) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 182, 1858. **Pouteouotamis.**—Coxe, Carolana, 19, 1741. **Poutewatamies.**—Doc. of 1746 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 34, 1858. **Poutoualamis.**—Tonti, Rel. de la Le., 100, 1720. **Poutoüamis.**—Writer of 1756 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 401, 1858. **Poutouatamis.**—Du Chesneau (1681) IX, 161, 1855. **Poutouatamittes.**—Gallinèe (1669) in Margry, Déc., I, 142, 1875. **Poutouotamis.**—Coxe, Carolana, map, 1741. **Poutouwatamis.**—Le Sueur (1700) quoted by Neill, Minn., 156, 1858. **Poutowatomies.**—Pike, Trav., 18, note, 1811. **Poutuatamis.**—Le Sueur (1700) quoted by Shea, Early Voy., 94, 1861. **Poutwatamis.**—Duquesne (1754) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 263, 1858. **Pouutouatami.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858. **Poux.**—Frontenac (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 182, 1855. **Pouz.**—Doc. of 1748, ibid., X, 142, 1858. **Powtawatamis.**—Trader of 1766 quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1856. **Powtewatamis.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, 144, 1761. **Powtewattimies.**—Council of 1786 in Am. St. Papers, U.S. Ind. Aff., I, 8, 1832. **Powtowottomies.**—Carver, Trav., 349, 1778. **Puotwatemi.**—York (1700) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 749, 1854. **Putavatimes.**—Croghan (1759) quoted by Rupp, W. Penn., app., 138, 1846. **Putawatame.**—Ft. Wayne treaty (1810) in U. S. Ind. Treat., 374, 1873. **Putawatimes.**—Croghan (1759) quoted by Proud, Penn., II, 296, 1798. **Putawatimies.**—Treaty of 1806 in U. S. Ind. Treat., 373, 1873. **Putawatimis.**—Ibid. **Putawatomie.**—Brown, W. Gaz., 45, 1817. **Putawawtawmaws.**—Dalton (1783) in Mass. Hist. Soc.

Coll., 1st s., x, 123, 1809. **Pú-te-wa-ta.**—Riggs, Dak. Gram. and Dict., 184, 1852 (Sioux form). **Pú-te-wa-ta-daŋ.**—Ibid. (Santee form). **Putewatimes.**—Croghan (1759) quoted by Rupp, W. Penn., app., 132, 1846. **Putowatomey's.**—Croghan (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 289, 1871. **Puttawattimies.**—Grouseland treaty (1803) in U. S. Ind. Treat., 370, 1873. **Puttcotungs.**—Beatty, Jour., 63, 1798 (misprint). **Puttewatamies.**—Croghan (1765) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 781, 1856. **Puttowatamies.**—Bouquet (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 295, 1871. **Puttwatimees.**—Croghan (1760), ibid., 262. **Tchĕ-shtalálgi.**—Gatschet, Koassati MS., B. A. E., 1885 ('watermelon people,' from Creek *tchĕ'stali*, 'watermelons': Koassati name adopted from the Creeks). **Undatomátendi.**—Gatschet, Wyandot MS., B. A. E., 1881 (Wyandot name). **Wah-hō'-na-hah.**—Dunn, True Ind. Stories, 299, 1908 (Miami name). **Wáhi-úéaqá.**—Dorsey in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., VI, pt. 2, 664, 1890 (Omaha name). **Wáhiúyaha.**—Dorsey, Kansas, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882 (Kansa name). **Wa̋-h'ő-na̋-ha̋.**—Long, Exped. St. Peter's R., I, 92, 1824 ('fire-makers': Miami name). **Wapoos.**—La Salle (1680) quoted by Parkman, La Salle, 180, 1883 (identical?). **Woraqa.**—Dorsey, Tciwere MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1879 (Iowa, Oto, and Missouri name). **Wo-rá-qĕ.**—St. Cyr, inf'n, 1886 (Winnebago name).

Potlas (*Pō'tlas*). A gens of the Nuhalk people, a Bellacoola subdivision of the coast of British Columbia.—Boas in 7th Rep. N.W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Potlatch. The great winter ceremonials among the tribes of the N. Pacific coast from Oregon to Alaska. The word has passed into popular speech along the N. W. coast from the Chinook jargon, into which it was adopted from the Nootka word *patshatl*, 'giving,' or 'a gift.'

Although varying considerably in different parts of the coast, these potlatches were mainly marked, as the name implies, by the giving away of quantities of goods, commonly blankets. The giver sometimes went so far as to strip himself of nearly every possession except his house, but he obtained an abundant reward, in his own estimation, in the respect with which his fellow-townsmen afterward regarded him, and when others "potlatched" he, in turn, received a share of their property with interest, so that potentially he was richer than before, During the festival in which the gifts were made, houses and carved poles were raised, chiefs' children were initiated into the secret societies, their ears, noses, and lips were pierced for ornaments, and sales of copper plates, which figured prominently in the social and economic life of the people of this region, took place. Among the Haida, children were then tattooed. All was accompanied with dancing, singing, and feasting. Consult Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. for 1895. See *Fasting, Feasts, Hospitality*. (J. R. S.)

Puhksinahmahyiks ('flat bows'). A band of the Siksika, or Blackfeet.

Flat Bows.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 208, 1892. **Puh-ksi-nah'-mah-yiks.**—Ibid.

Puisascamin. An unidentified tribe or band formerly in the neighbourhood of Hudson bay or the Upper lakes, trading with the French. —La Barre (1683) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 798, 1855.

Pujetung. A spring settlement of Kingua Okomiut Eskimo on an island in Cumberland sd., near the entrance to Nettilling fiord, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Puntlatsh. A Salish tribe on Baynes sd. and Puntledge r., E. coast of Vancouver id. In 1893 they numbered 45; in 1896, the last time their name appears in the Canadian Reports on Indian Affairs, the "Punt-ledge, Sail-up-Sun, and Comox" numbered 69, since which time they have apparently been classed with the Comox. The Puntlatsh dialect embraces the Puntlatsh, Saamen, and Hwahwatl.

(J. R. S.)

P'E'ntlatc.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Puntlatsh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 119B, 1884. **Punt-ledge.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1893, 302, 1894.

Qailertetang (*Khai-ler-te'-tang*). Amazons of Central Eskimo mythology. They have no men among them, but masked figures of them mate the couples in a Saturnalian festival.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 605, 640, 1888.

Qanikilak (*Q'ānikīlaq*). An ancestor of a Nakomgilisala gens, after whom the gens itself was sometimes called.—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Quahaug. A name in use in the Maritime provs. for the round or hard clam (*Venus mercenaria*); spelt also *quahog*. This word is probably a reduction of *poquaûhock* in the Narraganset, the same as *poquahoc* in the Massachuset dialect of Algonquian, the Indian name for this shell-fish. The last half of the word has survived in English, while in Nantucket the first part has come down as *poaquaw*. The word appears also as *cohog*, and even in the truncated form *hog*. As a

place name it appears in Quogue, a village in Suffolk co., N. Y.

(A. F. C.)

Quamichan. A Salish tribe in Cowichan valley, S. E. Vancouver id., speaking the Cowichan dialect; pop. 300 in 1901, 245 in 1911.

Kwaw-ma-chin.—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Quamichan.**—Ibid., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Xuámitsan.**—Boas MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Quane. Given by Kane (Wand. in N. A., app., 1859) as the name of a tribe at cape Scott, N. W. end of Vancouver id., but Boas explains it as merely the native name for the cape. The people included under the designation, said to number 260, must have been part of the Nakomgilisala. (J. R. S.)

Quatsino (*Guáts'ēnôx*, 'people of the north country'). A Kwakiutl tribe living at the entrance of the sound of the same name at the N. end of Vancouver id., Brit. Col. Their gentes are Hamanao and Quatsino (or Guatsenok). Their principal winter village in 1885 was Owiyekumi, and another called Tenate was occupied in summer. Pop. 20 in 1911.

(J. R. S.)

Gua'ts'ēnoq.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 53, 1890. **Gua'ts'ēnôx.** Boas in Rep. Nat: Mus. 1895, 329, 1897. **Kwat-se-no.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 279, 1894. **Kwats'ēnoq.**—Boas in Petermnans Mitt., XXXIII, 131, 1887. **Kwatsino.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Kwat-zi-no.**—Ibid. **Kwawt-se-no.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 189, 1884. **Quatsenos.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 113, 1879. **Quatsino.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Quat-si-nu.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859.

Quawqualalp. A Cowichan town on lower Fraser r., opposite Yale, Brit. Col.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Queeah. Given in John Wark's list (Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 489, 1885) as the name of a Haida town of 20 houses with 308 inhabitants in 1836–41. It was perhaps Ninstints (q. v.), which was on an island, Queeah being merely *Guai-a*, 'it is an island,'

(J. R. S.)

Quelshose. Given officially (Can. Ind. Aff., 78, 1878) as a Salish band or village of Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.; perhaps identical with Clahoose.

Quickhatch (also *quickehatch*, *quiquihatch*, *queequhatch*). A name, first mentioned by Ellis in 1748, applied by the English residents of the Hudson Bay country to the wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. The word is from Cree *kwĭkkwâhaketsh* = Prairie Cree *kĭkkwâhakes* = (minus the derogative suffix *-s* or *-sh*) Chippewa *qwĭng-wâage*, the 'scathless' or 'invulnerable' beast; from the root *kwĭkkw*, *kĭkkw*, 'to be just grazed', but not hit, by a blow or shot aimed at; 'hard to hit' would be a concise interpretation. (W. R. G.)

Quinaouatoua. A former Iroquois village in Ontario, W. of lake Ontario, between Hamilton and Grand river.

Quinaouatoua.—Bellin, Map, 1755. **Quinaoutoua.**—La Tour, Map, 1784. **Tinaoutoua.**—Homann Heirs Map, 1756.

Quinnat. An economically important species of salmon (*Salmo quinnat*) of the Pacific coast of North America: the common salmon of the Columbia, known also as tyee salmon, Chinook salmon, etc. From *t'kwinnat*, the name of this fish in Salishan dialects current in the Columbia R. region. According to Boas, the Upper Chinook form is *igùnat*.

(A. F. C.)

Quisaht (prob. 'people on the other side'). A name given to the Nootka settlements "beyond the Yuclulaht" (Ucluelet).—Sproat, Savage Life, 303, 1868.

Qunahair ('pleasant place'). An inhabited Niska village of 5 old-fashioned houses with totem-poles in front; situated on a gravel flat at the edge of the woods, on the s. bank of Nass r., Brit. Col., just below the cañon. In 1906 the inhabitants were about to leave it and to settle several miles above, at the lower end of the cañon. (G. T. E.)

Quoddy. A variety of large herring found in Passamaquoddy bay, Me. From the place and ethnic name Passamaquoddy, *Peskĕdĕmakádi*, according to Gatschet (Nat. Geog. Mag., VIII, 23, 1897), which signifies 'abundance of pollock' in the Passamaquoddy dialect. The truncated form *Quoddy* appears also in place nomenclature. There are also "quoddy boats" in this region. (A. F. C.)

Rabbit Assiniboin. A small band of Assiniboin living in 1829 in Saskatchewan, W. of the Red River band.—Henry, Jour., II, 522, 1897.

Race names. The names given to the white man by the various Indian tribes exhibit a wide range of etymological signification, since the newcomers received appellations referring to their personal appearance, arrival in ships, arms, dress, and other accoutrements, activities, merchandise and articles brought with them, as iron, and fancied correspondence to figures of aboriginal myth and legend. A few

tribes borrowed words to designate the white man, probably before they actually saw him. Some others extended the term at first employed for Englishmen or Frenchmen to include all white men with whom they afterward had to do. In the following examples the native names have been simplified so far as possible.

Algonquian names.—Among the various languages of the Algonquian stock a number of different terms for white man are to be found. The Arapaho has *niatha*, *nanagakanet*, *nihanatayeche*, etc. The last signifies 'yellow hide,' the second 'white-skinned.' Of *niatha* Mooney (14th Rep. B. A. E., 1020, 1896) says: "The word signifies literally expert, skilful, or wise, and is also the Arapaho name for the spider." Kroeber (Trad. of Arapaho, 8, 1902) says the name is given to the character in Arapaho traditions corresponding to the Algonquian Nanabozho, Napi, etc., and the Siouan Ishtinike, while at the same time it is now "the ordinary word for white men in Arapaho just as in Cheyenne the name of the mythical character *Vihho* has been applied to the whites." (See also Wake, Nihancan, the White Man, Am. Antiq., xxvi, 224-31, 1904.) In Siksika a white man is called *napiekwan*, in which the *-ekwan* is a kind of ethnic suffix of the person. As a general term for 'white man' we have the Chippewa *wayabĭshkiwäd*, 'one who is white' (generally referring to Englishmen only); Miami, *wâbkĕlokéta*, 'white skin' (a white man); equally common with these terms for whites in general is *misha'kĭganäsĭwŭg*, 'they of the hairy chest' (Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906). The former Chippewa term corresponds with the Cree *wapiskisiw* and related words in cognate dialects. The Delaware *woapsit*, 'white person,' signifies literally 'he is white.' Delaware also has for 'European' *schwonnach*, 'person from the salt (sea).' The Chippewa term for 'Englishman,' *shaganash*, has been extended to mean 'white man,' just as has also the Micmac word for 'Frenchman', *wenooch*, Penobscot *awenoch*, Abnaki *awanoch*, cognate with such other Algonquian terms for 'white man' as the Narraganset *awaunagus*, Scaticook *wanux*, Pequot-Mohegan *wonnux*, Passamaquoddy *wenoch*, etc., primarily derived from *awan*, 'who,' 'somebody,' the European being looked upon as 'somebody coming.'

Athapascan names.—According to Morice (Anthropos, i, 236, 1906), the Western Déné call the whites *neto*, and the French *su-neto*, i.e., 'the true white men.' The Navaho term for whites is *Belagana*, a corruption of the Spanish word *Americano*.

Eskimo names.—The representative Eskimo term for 'white man' is *kablunak*, according to Rink (Am. Anthr., xi, 181-87, 1898), a corruption by Europeans of *keydlunak*, 'wolf,' preserved in this sense only in the Eskimo language of the far west, the name having been given with reference to the myth of "the girl and the dogs." Another etymology derives the word from the root *qauk*, 'daylight,' 'white day,' so that it ultimately signifies 'having very light skin.' Petitot favours a derivation which indicates the European fashion of "wearing a cap or hat covering their foreheads down to the eyebrows (*kablut*)." In the secret language of the central Eskimo medicine-men (Boas in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xv, 35, 1901) the word for 'European' is *kidlatet*, evidently a derivative of *kidlak*, the secret term for 'iron.' When the crew of the *Plover* reached point Barrow (Richardson, Polar Reg., 300, 1861), they were termed by the Eskimo *shakenatanagmeun*, 'people from under the sun,' and *emakhlin*, 'sea men,' but commonly *nelluangmeun*, 'unknown people.' The Greenland Eskimo called the Danes *ukissut*, 'winterers.'

Iroquoian names.—The Cherokee, according to Mooney, call the white man *yûñwunega*, from *yûñwi* 'person,' and *unega* 'white.' Cuoq (Lex. Iroq., 112, 1882) gives for 'white man,' *kihnaraken*, 'my skin is white,' from *keraken* 'I am white,' and *ohna* 'skin.' Another Iroquoian term is *asseroni*, 'he makes axes,' the name applied by the Iroquois to the first Dutch colonists, and in Canada, in the form *onseronni*, to the French. Other Iroquoian names now or formerly in use are: Wyandot or Caughnawaga *tulhaesaga*, said to mean 'morning-light people,' and *ashalecoa*, or *assaricol*, said to mean 'big knife'; Huron *agnonha*, 'Frenchman.'

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Kitunahan names.—The Kutenai call a white man *suyapi*, a term identical with *sueapo*, given by Parker (Jour., 381, 1840) as the Nez Percé word for 'American.' Another Kutenai term is *nutlukene*, 'stranger.' A third expression, *kamnuqtlo aktsmakinik*, 'white man,' is probably a translation of the English term.

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Siouan names.—Long (Exped. Rocky Mts'. ii., lxxx, 1823) gives the name for 'white man, in Oto as *mazonkka*, 'iron-makers,' and the

Omaha name as *wahta*, 'makers.' A vocabulary of about 1819 has Omaha *wahe*, Hidatsa *washi*, i. e. *masi*. More modern vocabularies and dictionaries give the following Siouan words for 'white man': Dakota, *washechu;* Mandan, *wuashi;* Assiniboin, *wahsheechooñ* These and related words signify 'rich people,' or perhaps 'generous people.' The Hidatsa term (Matthews, Hidatsa Ind., 183, 1877) for 'white' (American) is *maetsihateki*, or *maetsiictia*, i. e. 'long or big knife.'

Skittagetan names.—The Skidegate dialect of Haida has for 'white man' *kelgadaa*, 'man white,' and *yets-haidagai*, 'iron people,' the latter being the usual term.

Wakashan names.—The Nootka word for 'white man' or 'European,' *mamatlne*, signifies really 'house adrift on water,' in reference to the ships of the newcomers. The word in the Clayoquot dialect is *mamatle*.

The examples cited show the variety existing in the names for 'white man' among the linguistic stocks N. of Mexico and the interesting ways in which such appellations have been made up from peculiarities of a physical, mental, or social character.

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Americans.—The American, or inhabitant of the English colonies in what is now the United States, received from the Indians during and after the wars which preceded and followed the Revolution, names which distinguished him from the Frenchman and the Englishman. Probably from the swords of the soldiery several tribes designated Americans as 'big knives,' or 'long knives.' This is the signification of the Chippewa and Nipissing *chĭmo'koman*, from *kechimo'koman*, 'great knife,' Cree *kitchimokkuman*, Delaware *m'chonsikan*, 'big knife' (i.e., Virginian), and cognate terms in some of the Algonquian dialects. In Menominee is found *mokuman* (*mo'koman*, 'knife'); in Wyandot (1819), *saraumigh* in Shawnee, *shĕmanĕs*^{e}, 'big knife'; in Oto (1823), *mahehunjeh;* in Omaha (1823), *mahhetunguh;* in Dakota (1823), *menahashah;* in Hidatsa (1823), *manceechteet*. These, like the Yankton *minahanska* and Teton *milahanska*, signify 'long or big knife.' In 1871 Roehrig gave the Dakota word for 'American' as *isangtanka*, 'big knife.' The Siksika term *omak kistoapikwan* signifies 'big-knife person'; *ommakistowan* has about the same meaning. The prominence of Boston in the early history of the United States led to its name being used for 'American' on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coast. The Micmac to-day call the United States *Bostoon*, and an American *Bostoonkawaach;* the Nipissing *Bastone*, the Canadian Abnaki *Bastoni*, and the Mohawk Iroquois *Wastonrnon*, signify not merely the inhabitants of Boston, but the New Englanders or the people of the United States in general. The share of the men in Boston in the development of the Oregon country is recalled by the term *Boston*, which in the Chinook jargon designates 'American.' From the jargon this word passed into a number of the languages of the Pacific coast region: Klamath, *Boshtin;* Kutenai, *Bosten;* Déné (Carrier) *Boston*. The eastern Déné name is *Bestcorh-o'-tinne*, 'people of the big knives.' The Navaho have adopted *Pelikano*, or *Melikano*, from the Spanish 'Americano.' The Hopi name is *Mellycawno* (Bourke, Moquis of Arizona, 317, 1884), but among themselves they use the term *Pahana*, 'eastern water people.' The Zuñi call American *Melikanakwe* (Cushing, in Millstone, x, 100, June, 1885). The Cherokee called Americans *Aniwatsini*, 'Virginians,' from *Watsini* 'Virginia' (Mooney).

English.—One of the earliest terms for 'Englishman' is the Natick *wautacone*, 'coat man,' 'he who wears clothing.' Others, the Pequot, *waunnux*, 'somebody coming,' the term used also for 'Frenchman' in several eastern Algonquian dialects; and the Narraganset *chauquaquock*, 'knife men.' In the latter language Roger Williams cites *Englishmannuck*, and the form *Englishmansog*, both plurals, as also in use. The modern Canadian Abnaki has *Iglizmon*. A Shawnee vocabulary of 1819 (Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., I, 290, 1820) has *Englishmanake*. To another group belong the Micmac *Aglaseaoo*, the Abnaki *Anglis*, the Nipissing *Aganesha*, the Prairie Cree *Akayâsiw*, the Chippewa *Shāganāsh* (which possibly is connected with 'spearman' or the 'contempible spearman'—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906), the Ottawa *Saganash*, the Cree *Akaias*, etc., all of which are thought to be corruptions of the French 'Anglais' or 'les Anglais.' The older forms of these words, as the Missisauga (1801) *zaganassa*, the Montagnais (1800) *Agaleshou*, the Micmac (1800) *Angalsheeau*, Naskapi *Naggaleshou*, and the Nipissing *Angalesha*, seem to justify this belief, although it is possible some of these words may have been corrupted from 'English' instead of from 'Anglais.' The Abnaki corruption of 'Englishman' was *Iglismon* (Maurault, Abenakis, VII, 1866), Delaware *Ingelishman*. Long (Ex-

ped. Rocky Mts., 1823) gives for 'British' in Oto *ragarrashing*, and in Omaha *sukanash*, both loan words from the Algonquian. In the language of the Siksika 'Englishman' is *nitapiapikwan*, 'real white man.' The Canadian Mohawk of lake of Two Mountains, Quebec, call an 'Englishman' *tiorhensaka*, 'inhabitant of the east.' Long, early in the century, gave for 'British' in Hidatsa *bosheit-tochresha*, which he interprets as meaning 'the men who bring black cloth.' In the Chinook jargon the word for 'English' is *Kintshautsh*, and for 'Englishman' *Kintshautshman*, from 'King George,' the reigning monarch at the period in which the jargon arose. From the jargon these terms have passed into a number of the languages of the Pacific coast region: Klamath, *Sking dshudsh* or *King Dshutch*; Kutenai, *Skindjatsh*, 'Canadian,' 'Englishman.' The western Déné, according to Morice (Anthropos, I, 236-7, 1906) call the English *sagœnaz*, an Algonquian loan-word; the eastern Déné term them *tsé-o'tinne*, 'inhabitants of the rocks.' In Creek (of the Muskhogean stock) Gatschet cites for Englishmen *mikĭlísi*, 'subjects of the great king,' with which goes Choctaw and Chicasaw *minkĭlísi*.

Scotch.—According to Cuoq (Lex. Iroq., 166, 1882), the Mohawk of lake of Two Mountains, Quebec, called the first Scotchmen (settlers) with whom they came into contact *kentahere*, in reference to their headdress, 'Tam O'Shanter,' which reminded them of a cow-dropping (*ota*). Wilson (Ojebway Lang., 343, 1874) gives *Scotchmun* as the term in Canadian Chippewa. Another Chippewa name is *Opitotowew*, 'he who speaks differently.' Rand gives in Micmac *Skŏjemĕn*.

French.—The Algonquian languages in particular furnish several special words for 'Frenchman,' individuals of that nationality having come into very close contact with many of the tribes of this stock, as settlers, coureurs des bois, and hunters and trappers, often having Indian wives and becoming members of aboriginal communities. The Micmac term was *wenjooch* (in composition *wenjoo*), applied to white men, sometimes even to the English, but originally and specifically to the Frenchman and signifying 'somebody coming.' That this was its original signification the related eastern Algonquian words for 'white man' indicate, as the Penobscot *awenoch*, the Pequot *wanux*, the Passamaquoddy *wenoch*, etc. Another Algonquian term for Frenchman is the Cree *wemistikojiw*, Chippewa *wemĭtĭgoshĭ*, 'people of the wooden canoes,' probably akin to the Fox *wämĕ'tĕgowĭsĭt*[a], 'one who is identified with something wooden,' probably referring to something about clothing or implements. The Fox name for a Frenchman is *wämĕ'tĕgoshĭ*[a] (Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906); Menominee, *wameqtikosiu;* Missisauga, *wamitigushi*, etc. Lahontan translated the the old Algonkin *mittigouchiouek*, 'builders of vessels,' which Trumbull (Trans. Am. Philol. Asso., 154, 1871) considered incorrect, though he saw in it a reference to the 'wooden boats' of the French, *mitigo* meaning 'wooden.' An aged Missisauga woman related (Chamberlain, Lang. of Mississagas, 60, 1892) that the word referred to the boxes carried by the early French traders, but this may have been merely a folk etymology suggested by *mitigwash*, 'trunk,' 'valise.' The Siksika word for 'Frenchman' is *nitsappekwan*. A Shawnee vocabulary of 1819 gives *Tota*, and Cotton's old Massachuset vocabulary has the plural form *Punachmonog*, evidently taken from the Fnglish 'Frenchman.' The Abnaki corruption of 'Frenchman' was *Pelajemon* (Maurault, Abenakis, viii, 1866). An Hidatsa name is *masik'ti*, 'true white.' The Hasinai of Texas, according to Bolton, called the French *Canos;* in allusion to this fact the Spaniards named an Arkokisa partisan of the French, *Canos*.

The Mohawk of Lake of Two Mountains, Quebec, call a Frenchman *onseronni*, which Cuoq (Lex. Iroq., 69, 1882) interprets as 'maker of hatchets,' from *konnis* 'I make,' and *osera* 'hatchet.' This is the same name as *aseronni*, the appellation conferred on the first Dutch colonists of New York by the Iroquois, and apparently a more or less general term for 'white man.'

The term in Chinook jargon for Frenchman is *Pasaiuks*, which Hale (Chinook Jarg., 49, 1890) derives from 'Français' with the Chinook plural suffix *uks*. It has been used to signify also 'foreigners,' and has passed into several Indian languages of the Pacific coast region, e. g., the Klamath *Pashayuks*. The Kutenai call a Frenchman *notlukene*, 'foreigner,''stranger.' According to Grossman (Smithson. Rep. 1871, 412, 1873) the Pima called a Frenchman *parlesick* (plural *paparlesick*), from *parle* (Spanish, *padre*), 'priest.' The Athapascan Takulli call a Frenchman *neto* or *nado*.

German.—Some of the Indian tongues have special words for 'German.' The Chippewa term is *Anima*, a modification of the French Allemand, introduced by traders or mission-

aries. Baraga (Otchipwe Dict., pt. 2, 36, 1880), says: "The Indians also call a German 'Detchman,' a corruption of 'Dutchman,' as the Germans are improperly called in some parts of this country." From the French comes also the Micmac *Alma*. The Sauk and Fox have *Tŭchi'a*, from 'Dutch.' In Klamath the term for 'German' is *Detchmal*, while in the Modoc dialect of the Lutuamian stock the name applied to the German settler is *muni tchuleks gitko*, 'thickset fellow' (Gatschet, Klamath Inds., II, 1890). Mooney (Myths of Cherokee, 141, 1902) mentions a noted Cherokee chief about 1830 who was named *Tahchee*, or 'Dutch.' He gives the plural Cherokee name as *Anitûtsi* (Cherokee MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1887). A Blackfoot word for 'German' is *kistappekwan*. The Creek name for a German, according to Adair (Am. Inds., 66, 1775), was *yah yah algeh*, 'those whose talk was ja ja.' The Chickasaw name was *kish kish tarakshe* (ibid., 7.).

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Negro.—Among certain Indian tribes the name of the negro signifies simply 'black flesh.' This is the meaning of the Chippewa *ma'kadäwĭyas*, the Cree *kaskite wiyas*, etc. The Delaware *nescalenk* signifies 'black face.' Some others designate him as 'black man,' which is the sense of the Nipissing *makatewinini*, the Yuchi *kúispi*, etc. 'Black Indian' is the meaning of the Kutenai *kamkokokotl aktsemakinek*, the latter term signifying 'Indian' as distinguished from 'man,' *titkat*, and *kitonaqa*, 'Kutenai.' The Delaware *nesgessit lenape* has a similar signification. Sometimes the word for 'black' alone is used, as the Kutenai *kamkokokoll*, etc. With several tribes 'black white man,' or, in some cases, 'black foreigners,' is the real meaning of the term for negro, as the Mohave *waiko kwanil* and the Comanche *duqtaivo*, from *duq*, black, and *taivo*, 'white man' or 'foreigner'; also the Siksika *siksapikwan*, *napikwan* signifying 'white man'; and the Kiowa *koñkyäoñ-k'ia*, 'man with black on, or incorporated into, him.' The Narraganset of Roger Williams' time "called a blackamoor *suckauttacone*, a coal-black man, for *sucki* is black and *wautacone* one that wears clothes"; according to Trumbull (Natick Dict., 226) *sucki* means 'dark-coloured,' not 'black,' and *Wautacone* was one of the names by which an Englishman was designated; hence, 'black Englishman' might be a fair rendering of the word. Analogous is the Menominee word for negro, *apésen wameqtikosiu*, 'black Frenchman.' According to Gatschet the Kiowa Apache word for negro, *lizhena*, means 'buffalo-black-haired.' In Klamath *waiha*, applied to the negro, signifies 'servant,' and the Timucua *atemimachu* means 'his black slave.' The Klamath have besides adopted from the whites the term *nigga*, from which is derived *niggalam shaamoksh*, the term for monkey, meaning literally 'negro's kinsman.'

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Ramah. An Eskimo mission established on the coast of Labrador by the Moravians in 1871.—Thompson, Moravian Miss., 230, 1890.

Rawhide. The great strength and toughness of rawhide rendered it useful to the Indian in an almost equal degree with sinew and among all tribes it was prized for these qualities. The skins of various large land and aquatic animals were made into rawhide, varying, according to the animal, in thinness, colour, strength, etc. In preparing rawhide the skin was fleshed, dehaired, and stretched till it dried, when it was ready for use. Whole buffalo or cow-skins were used as covers for the bull-boats of the Sioux and other tribes of the upper Missouri, and deerskins and seal and sea-lion skins, joined by sewing, covered the canoes, kaiaks, and umiaks of the tribes of the far N. Pieces of rawhide were folded or sewn to form the parflèche trunks and knife, feather, and arrow cases, pouches, and pemmican bags of the Plains tribes, who used also circular pieces of thick hide for pemmican or fruit mortars. Buckets, dippers, cups, drumheads, rattles, shields, cradles, etc., were made of rawhide by many tribes, and helmet masks were made of the same material by the Pueblos.

The property which green rawhide has of greatly shrinking in drying was made use of in many ways—notably for casing handles and heads of stone clubs, for mending broken articles, and for making drumheads and lacing them. Sometimes rings of rawhide from the tails of animals were shrunk on club handles or pipestems, like bands of iron. Soles of moccasins were made of this material in the W., and the Plains tribes often utilized old parflèche cases for this purpose. Cut in strips of differing sizes, rawhide was used for harness, thongs, whiplashes, wattling, for making cages, fencing, etc. Narrow strips, called babiche by the French, were employed for fishing and harpoon lines, nets, lacing for snowshoes, rackets,

ball sticks, and gaming wheels. Bags (sometimes called by their Algonquian name *muskemoots*) of fine workmanship were knit of babiche. Braided babiche was the material of reatas, halters, cinches, and carrying-straps. (W. H.)

Rchauutass-hade. Quoted by Krause (Tlinkit Indianer, 304, 1885) as the name of a branch of the Haida of Queen Charlotte ids. Brit. Col. It is not identifiable with any known group.

Red River Assiniboin. An Assiniboin band, estimated in 1829 at 24 tipis (Coues, Henry-Thompson Jour., II, 522, 1897), living w. of the Otaopabine (Watopapinah), in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Reservations.* A natural result of land cessions by the Indians to the British Government and, later, to the Dominion was the establishment of reservations for the natives. This was necessary not only in order to provide them with homes and with land for cultivation, but to avoid disputes in regard to boundaries and to bring them more easily under control of the Government by confining them to given limits. This policy, was followed under both French and English control. It may be attributed primarily to the increase of the white population and the consequent necessity of confining the aboriginal population to narrower limits. This involved a very important, even radical, change in the habits and customs of the Indians, and was the initiatory step toward a reliance upon agricultural pursuits for subsistence. Reservations were formed chiefly as the result of cessions of land; thus a tribe, in ceding land that it held by original occupancy, reserved from the cession a specified and definite part thereof, and such part was held under the original right of occupancy, but with the consent of the Government, as it was generally expressly stated in the treaty defining the bounds that the part so reserved was "allotted to" or "reserved for" the given Indians, thus recognizing title in the Government.

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NOTE —The Colonial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick made adequate provision for reserves for the aborigines, but it was left for private benefaction to secure for the Indians of Prince Edward Island the reserves in that Province on which most of the Indians reside. In the province of Quebec at the time of the Conquest, the Indians had been settled on their reserves, which were, in some few cases, held by seigneurial title; others were set apart by private gift and the larger number by direct grants from the King. In the province of Upper Canada there was a liberal policy as regards reserves. The earliest reserve in what is now the province of Ontario was the purchase made by Governor Haldimand from the Mississaugas for the occupancy of the Six Nations. When the various concessions of land which secured to the province the Indian rights to the territory were made they provided for ample reserves for the Indians. The whole of Manitoulin island was set apart in 1836 upon the recommendation of Sir John Colborne and the treaty known as the Robinson-Superior Treaty, made in 1850, secured to the Indians the lands on which they had been accustomed to hunt and reside. Under the Treaties which are numbered from 1 to 10, the reserves were usually allotted in an area of one square mile to every family of five. Some of the reserves in the western treaties, particularly in Treaty 7, were on a more liberal basis than this. The reserves in British Columbia were set apart under arrangement with the Provincial Government by an officer specially appointed. They were more numerous in this province than in any other in the Dominion in all about 1200. They consist for the most part, of small plots of land, fishing stations, etc.

The Indian Act provides special legislation for the administration of Indian reserve lands. They cannot be sold without the special consent of the Indians and the concurrence of the Government. The timber and other natural resources are also protected and white persons are not allowed to occupy nor use any reserve lands. (D.C. Scott. MS, 1912.) See *Treaties* and *Appendix I*.

Restigouche. An important Micmac village on the N. bank of Restigouche r., near its mouth, in Bonaventure co., Quebec. The French mission of Sainte Anne was established there in the 17th century. In 1884 the village contained 464 souls; in 1911, 513.

Cross Point.—Bradley, Atlas, 1885. **Mission Point.**—Can. Ind. Aff. for 1884, xxv, 1885. **Mistigouche.**—Beauharnois (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 15, 1858. **Octagouche.**—Coffen (1754), ibid., VI, 835, 1855. **Ouristigouche.**—De Levis (1760), ibid., x, 1100, 1858. **Papechigunach.**—Vetromile, Abnakis,

*This article has been much abbreviated and, as published, refers to Canada only. Some corrections have been made and additional information has been included. A list of the principal Indian reserves in Canada is given in Appendix I.

59, 1866 (='place for spring amusements'). **Restigouche.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1880, 32, 1881. **Ristigouche.**—Le Clercq (ca. 1685) quoted by Shea, Discov. Miss. Val., 86, 1852. **Ristigutch.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 59, 1866. **Sainte-Anne de Réstigouche.**—Roy, Noms Géographiques, Québec, 336, 1906.

Rhaap. Given as the name of a subdivision of the Ntlakyapamuk residing on or near the middle course of Fraser r., Brit. Col., in 1880. The initial letter in the name is probably a misprint.

Rice Lake. A settlement of the Mississauga in the county of Northumberland, Ontario, usually called "Rice Lake Indians" on account of their proximity to that body of water. In 1911 they numbered 97. In the first half of the 19th century they were noted for their skill in "medicine."

Indians of Rice Lake.—Chamberlain in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, I, 151, 1888. **Rice Lake band.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1906, 17, 1907.

Richibucto. A Micmac village at the mouth of Richibucto r., in Kent co., N.B.

Elagibucto.—Vetromile, Abnakis, 58, 1866. **Richibouctou.**—Bollan (1748) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 136, 1800. **Richibuctos.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 533, 1878. **Rigibucto.**—Vetromile, Abnakis, 58, 1866. **Rishebouctou.**—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 116, 1809. **Rishebucta.**—Ibid., 115.

River Desert. A band of Algonkin occupying the Maniwaki res., comprising about 44,537 acres, on Desert r., at its confluence with Gatineau r., Quebec. The members of this band, numbering 421 in 1911, gain their livelihood by lumbering, river-driving, hunting, and fire-ranging, and engage to a limited extent in agriculture. The women make moccasins, mittens, baskets, etc., while the men manufacture snowshoes and axe-handles.

River Rouge. An Algonkin settlement in Ottawa (or Argenteuil) co., Quebec, containing 31 Indians in 1884.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1884, 184, 1885.

Rocky Point. A former Micmac village in Prince Edward Island.

Romaine (*Orâmänǐshipu*, 'vermilion river,' from Montagnais *orâmän* 'vermilion,' *shipu* 'river.'—Gerard). A Montagnais village and trading station, Saguenay co., Quebec, at the mouth of Romaine r. In 1911 the inhabitants numbered 239.

Grand Romaine.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1884, pt. 1, 185, 1885. **Olomanosheebo.***—Stearns, Labrador, 264, 1884. **Romaine.**—Ibid.

*Olomanoshibo river is 125 miles east of Romaine.

Ronatewisichroone. The Iroquois name of a tribe, probably Algonquian, formerly living about the upper Great lakes. They sent a friendly message to the Seneca in 1715.—Livingston (1715) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., v, 445, 1855.

Roundhead (*Stiahta*). A Wyandot (Huron) chief who espoused the British cause in the War of 1812, being connected chiefly with Col. Procter's command. Nothing is known of his early history, and though spoken of as a fine-looking man and a celebrated Indian chief, his history as recorded refers only to the time of the war mentioned. He was with Maj. Muir, of Procter's command, on the Miami near Ft. Miami, Ohio, Sept. 27–28, 1812, and urged in vain the English commander to hold his position and fight the American forces. In Oct. following he accompanied Maj. Muir to River Raisin, where Procter was gathering his forces, and later in the same year he met his death. Gen. Procter, in a letter dated Oct. 23, 1813, states that "the Indian cause and ours experienced a serious loss in the death of Round Head." A village in the s. w. corner of Hardin co., Ohio, his early home, bore his name, which survives in that of the present town of Roundhead built on its site. Roundhead had a brother known as John Battise, a man "of great size and personal strength," who was killed at Ft. Meigs while fighting for the British. (C. T.)

Saamen. A Salish tribe on Kwalekum r., E. coast of Vancouver id. They speak the Puntlatsh dialect. Probably identical with the Qualicum cited below, who numbered 15 in 1911.

Kwa-le-cum.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1880, 316, 1881. **Kwan-le-cum.**—Ibid., 308, 1879. **Qualicum.**—Ibid., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Quawlicum.**—Ibid., 120, 1880. **Quhlicum.**—Ibid., map, 1891. **Sāamen.**—Boas, M.S., B.A.E., 1887.

Saanich. See *Sanetch*.

Sabassa. A collective term applied to the Indians of Laredo and Principe channels, Brit. Col. By Kane it was made to include the Kitkatla, Kitkahta, and Neeslous of the Tsimshian, and the Kitimat and Kitlope of the Kwakiutl.

Sabassa.—Dunn, Hist. Oreg., 273, 1844. **Sabassas Indians.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Sebassa.**—Dunn, op. cit.

Sadjugahl-lanas (*Sᵉadjū'gal lā'nas*). A family of the Eagle clan of the Haida. They claim to be descended from a woman named

Hehlu-keingans, along with the Kona-kegawai, Djiguaahl-lanas, Stawashaidagai, and Kaiahl-lanas. Until recently they did not stand very high in the social scale, but owing to his personal popularity their chief in 1901 had become town chief of Masset. This family is said to have had 4 unnamed subdivisions.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905.

Sahājūgwan alth Lennas.—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II,125, 1895. **Sg'adzē'guatl lā'nas.**—Boas, Twelfth Report N. W. Tribes of Canada, 23, 1898.

Sagaiguninini ('lake people,' from *sagaïgŭn* 'lake,' *ĭnĭnĭ* 'man'). A tribe which lived s. w. of Ottawa r., Ontario, about 1640.

Sagachiganirini8ek.—Jes. Rel. for 1646, 34, 1858. **Sagahiganirini.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 34, 1858. **Sāgaīganinini.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906 (correct form). **Sakahiganiriouek.**—Jes. Rel. for 1648, 62, 1858.

Sagakomi. The name of a certain smoking mixture, or substitute for tobacco, applied also to the bearberry bush (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) or other shrubs the leaves and bark of which are used for the same purpose. The word, which has come into English through Canadian French, is not, as some have supposed (Richardson, Boat Voyage, II, 303, 1851), a corruption of the *sac-à-commis* of the voyageurs and coureurs de bois of the N.W., but is of Algonquian origin. It is derived from *sagâkomin* which, in Chippewa and closely related dialects, signifies 'smoking-leaf berry.' The form *sagakomi* occurs in Lahontan (Voy., II, 53, 1703) and other writers of the early years of the 18th century. (A. F. C.)

Sagamite. A porridge of boiled corn, a favourite dish of the early settlers, derived from the Indians. The word occurs early in Canadian French, being found in Sagard-Théodat (1632), and survives still in Louisiana, whither it was carried from New France. As Cuoq (Lex. Algonq., 15, 1886) points out, the term never meant 'soup' or 'porridge' in the language from which it was taken. The word *kisagamite* signifies in Nipissing, Chippewa, and closely related Algonquian dialects, 'the broth (*agami*) is hot' (*kisâgamitew* 'it is a hot liquid'—Baraga). In English the word occurs also as *sagamity* as in Lewis and Clark (Trav III, 2, 1817). (A. F. C.)

Sagamore. A corruption of *sang'man*, the Abnaki name for the chief or ruler of a tribe, the dignity of which was elective, the choice usually falling on an individual who was at the head of a prominent clan. Other spellings are *sagomoh* (Rosier, 1603), *sogomo*, *sagomo*, *sagamo*, and *sagamour*. (2) A term applied by early writers to the lesser sachems among the Massachuset Indians. Josselyn uses the word *sagamorship* (of which he apparently was the author) as a synonym for sachemship. See *Chiefs*, *Government*. (W. R. G.)

Sagangusili (*Sa^{g}gā'ñusîlî*). A family belonging to the Raven clan of the Haida. They lived at one time in Naden harbour, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., and are said to have been related to the Skidaokao.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

Sahāgungūsilī.—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., 125, 1895. **Sg'āga'ngsilai.**—Boas, Twelfth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898.

Sagaunash ('Englishman'). A mixed-blood Potawatomi chief, better known as Billy Caldwell, born in Canada about 1780. His father according to report, was an Irish officer in the British service, and his mother a Potawatomi. Sagaunash was educated in Roman Catholic schools, learned to write English and French with facility, and was master of several Indian dialects. From 1807 to the battle of the Thames in Oct. 1813, he was in the British interest and was intimately associated with Tecumseh, whose secretary he is said to have been. After the battle referred to he transferred his allegiance to the United States, establishing his residence at Chicago in 1820. In 1826 he held the office of justice of the peace, and during the Winnebago excitement of 1827 was, with Shabonee, of great service to the Americans. His wife was a daughter of Neescotnemeg. Sagaunash died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1841, aged about 60 years. (C. T.)

Sagavok. A Netchilirmiut Eskimo village, s. of Felix harbour, Boothia penin., Franklin.

Sagavoq.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888. **Shag-a-voke.**—Ross, Second Voy., 324, 1835.

Sagdlirmiut. An exceedingly primitive Eskimo tribe, having had little intercourse with neighbouring people, formerly inhabiting Southampton id. and the islands of Fox basin, N. Hudson bay, (Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 444, 451, 1888). In 1900 they were estimated to number about 300, but, owing to the establishment of a whaling station on their island soon afterward and the introduction of outside natives with modern guns and superior appliances, by which the food supply of the islanders was quickly

destroyed, the Sagdlirmiut became extinct by the spring of 1903 (Boas in Am. Anthr., VI, 746, 1904).

Sead-ler-me-oo.—Parry, Second Voy., 250, 464, 1824.

Sagewenenewak (contr. and abbrev. of Chippewa *Sâginawĭnĭnĭwăk* 'people of the river-mouth.'—Gérard. Another form, *Saginaw*). A Chippewa division living at the mouth of Red r., Manitoba.

Sâge[2] Wenenewak[1].—Long, Exped. St. Peters R., II, 153, 1824. **Sāgitawāwininiwag.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906 (correct name).

Sagnitaouigama. An Algonkin tribe or band living in 1640, s.w. of Ottawa r. in Ontario (Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1868). They were possibly the same as the Sinago.

Sagua-lanas (*Sa'gua lā'nas* 'people of the town up the inlet'). A family of the Eagle clan of the Haida. The inlet referred to in their name is probably Virago sd. or Naden harbour. They are said to have branched off from the Tohlka-gitunai, but were afterward so closely associated with the Stustas as to be usually regarded among the Stustas families. Their town was Kung, at the entrance of Naden harbour. A subdivision was called Dotuskustl.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905.

Sa'gua lā'nas.—Swanton, op. cit. **Sak'lā'nas.**—Boas, Twelfth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 22, 1898. **Shāgwau Lennas.**—Harrison in Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 124, 1895.

Saguenay (French corruption of *Sâginawa* 'river-mouth,' variously spelled *sagina, saguinau*, and *saguina*.—Gerard. Another form, *Saginaw*). A group of Naskapi bands that lived on Saguenay r., Quebec.

Saguenay.—Dutch map (1616) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 1856. **Saquenets.**—French writer in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 212, 1859.

Sagui-gitunai (*Saguī' gîtᴀnā'-i*, 'GitAns living up the inlet'). A family of the Eagle clan of the Haida. They originally formed one family with the Djahuigitinai, but separated from them on account of some internal differences and settled in Masset inlet; hence their name. They occupied half of the town of Kayang, just above Masset. A part of them was called Kialdagwuns.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905.

Saguī' gitᴀnā'-i.—Swanton, op. cit. **Saqguī' gyit'-inai'.**—Boas, Twelfth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Shāgwikitonē.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895.

Saguikun-lnagai (*Sguī'kun lnagā'-i*, 'up the inlet point-town people'). A branch of a Haida family called Kunalanas, belonging to the Raven clan.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

Sa-haidagai (*Sa 'xā'-idᴀga-i* 'people living on the high ground'). A subdivision of the Stawas-haidagai, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida, so called from the nature of the ground on which their houses stood.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Sahldungkun (*Sᵍā'ldᴀñ kun*). A former town of the Sagui-gitunai family of the Haida, on the w. side of Yagun r., at its mouth.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Saikez. A Takulli village, probably of the Tatshiautin, s. of Nechako r., Brit. Col., about lat. 53° 55′ N., long. 124° w.

Sai'kez.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., X, 109, 1892. **Sy-cus.**—Harmon, Jour., 202, 1820.

Sailupsun. A body of Salish of Cowichan agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 69 in 1896, including the Puntlatsh and Comox, but no longer separately enumerated.

Pail-uk-sun.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1894, 278, 1895. **Sailk-sun.**—Ibid., 1884, 188, 1885. **Sail-up-sun.**—Ibid., 1895, 360, 1896.

Saint André. A dependency of the Mission des Apôtres which was founded in 1640 and abandoned in the following year; situated in one of the 9 towns of the Tionontati, an Iroquoian tribe inhabiting the hill country s. and s. w. of Nottawasaga bay, in Grey, Bruce, and Huron counties, Ontario. The only known reference to this mission is given in the Jesuit Relation for 1640, 95, ed. 1858.

Sainte Anne. A Malecite mission in 1760 on an island in St. John r., near the present Fredericton, N. B.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 154, 1855.

Saint Antoine. A Huron village in 1640, and one of the dependencies of Mission de la Conception, established among the Bear tribe; situated probably in Simcoe co., Ontario (Jes. Rel. 1640, 78, 1858). Nothing is known of its history or of its exact position.

(J. N. B. H.)

Saint Augustine. A Naskapi and Montagnais station at the mouth of St. Augustine r., on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec. Pop. 183 in 1911.

Sainte Elisabeth. An Algonquian village among the Hurons in Ontario in the 17th century.

Saincte Elizabeth.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 90, 1858.

Saint Francis. A Catholic mission village, occupied principally by Abnaki, on St. Francis r., near Pierreville, Yamaska county, Quebec. After the removal of the Christian Indians hither from Chaudiere r. they received constant accessions from the Abnaki and Pennacook, especially the former, who had been driven out of New England by the advance of the English settlements. After the death of Père Rasles in 1724 the greater part of the Abnaki fled to St. Francis, which thus became an Abnaki village. The Arosaguntacook acquired the leading position, and their dialect is that now used in the village. At the beginning of the French and Indian war in 1754 a large number of the hostile Scaticook joined the settlement. As the St. Francis Indians had been driven from their homes, they retaliated upon the New England settlers at every opportunity and soon became noted as the bitterest enemies of the English colonies. In 1759 a force was organized and sent under Maj. Rogers against the village, which then contained about 700 inhabitants. St. Francis was surprised and burned, 200 of the Indians—men, women, and children—being killed, and the remainder scattered. These afterward returned, and the village was rebuilt, but the fall of the French power in America put an end to further hostility on the part of the Indians. A number of them joined the British forces in the Revolution, and again in the War of 1812. They numbered 360 in 1821, 387 in 1858, 335 in 1908, and 313 in 1911. They still spend a great part of their time in hunting, as well as in making and selling baskets, moccasins, and other Indian wares. See *Missions*. (J. M.)

Alsigôntegok.—J. D. Prince, inf'n, 1905 (present Abnaki name. **Arsikantekok.**—Ibid. (old Abnaki name). **Nessa8akamíghé.**—Rasles (1691), Abnaki Dict., 458, 1833 ('where fish is dried by smoke': Abnaki name). **Saint-Français.**—Kendall, Trav., II, 53, 1809. **S. Français de Sales.**—Le Sueur (1734) quoted by Kendall, ibid., 294. **St. Francis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1052, 1855. **St. Francis de Sales.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 142, 1855. **St. Francoi.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 281, 1855. **St. François.**—Albany conf. (1724), ibid., V, 713, 1855. **Saint François du Lac.**—Jes. Rel., LXXI, 311, 1901. **Skensowahneronon.**—Cuoq., Lex., 155, 1882 ('people at St. Francis,' from *skensowah*, a corruption of St. François, *ne* 'at,' *ronon* 'people': Caughnawaga name). **Za Plasua.**—Wzokhilain quoted by Pilling, Bibl. Algonq. Lang., 539, 1891 (Abnaki pronunciation of "St. Francis").

Saint Francis. A mission village founded in 1683 by some Algonkin and Montagnais converts from Sillery at the falls of Chaudiere r., s. of the St. Lawrence r., Quebec. They were soon joined by the remaining inhabitants of Sillery, which was then abandoned. In 1700 they removed to the new village.

St. françois de Sales.—Jes. Rel., LXIII, 123, 1901.

Saint Jacques. A former village of the Tionontati (q. v.) in Ontario, in 1640.

Sainct Iacques.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 95, 1858.

Saint Jacques-et-Saint Philippe. A village of the Tionontati (q. v.) in Ontario in 1640.

sainct Iacques et sainct Philippe.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 95, 858.

Saint Jean. The chief town of the Wolf clan or phratry of the Tionontati in 1649, in which the Jesuit fathers had maintained a mission for some years; situated probably in the hill country of Bruce co., Ontario, on the E. frontier of the Tionontati territory, fronting their enemies, the Iroquois. According to the Jesuit Relation for 1650 (p. 8, ed. 1858) this town contained 500 or 600 families, which, following the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 persons to a family (ibid., p. 3), would give a total population of 3,750 to 4,800, apparently a rather high estimate. In Nov. 1649 the Jesuit fathers then resident on Christian id., Georgian bay, Ontario, learned from two Huron converts who had just escaped from a band of 300 Iroquois warriors that the enemy was undecided whether to attack the Tionontati or the Jesuit fathers and their converts on the island. This information was conveyed to the Tionontati, who received the news with joy, for, exulting in their prowess, they regarded the hostile troop as already conquered. Having awaited the attack of the Iroquois for some days, the Tionontati, and especially the men of St. Jean, resolved, on Dec. 5, to go against the enemy lest they escape; but the Iroquois having learned from two captives the practically defenceless condition of St. Jean, hastened to attack it before the return of the warriors, whom they had failed to meet. On Dec. 7 they appeared before the town, set fire to the bark cabins, and slaughtered the defenceless inhabitants. According to the Jesuit Relation for 1650, Father Garnier refused to attempt to escape, but ran everywhere to give absolution to the Christians he met, and to seek in the burning cabins the children, the sick, and the neophytes, whom he baptized. While thus engaged he was shot twice, and later his skull was crushed by hatchet blows. In the Récit d'un Ami de l'Abbé de Gallinée (Margry, Dec.,

I, 366, 1875) it is said that, before being killed, Father Garnier shot 3 Iroquois with a gun. Two days later the Tionontati warriors returned to find their town in ashes, and the mutilated bodies of their people. This disaster caused them to abandon their country.

(J. N. B. H.)

Saint Jean-Baptiste. A mission in Ontario about 1640, visited by the Hurons and Totontaratonhronon.

S. Iean Baptiste.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 90, 1858.

Saint Joachim. A mission village among the Hurons in Ontario in 1640.

S. Ioachim.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 90, 1858.

Saint Regis. A settlement of Catholic Iroquois, situated on the s. bank of the St. Lawrence, at the boundary between the United States and Canada, with a reservation extending several miles along the river on both sides of the line. They call the place Akwesasne, 'where the partridge drums,' referring to sounds made by a cascade at that point. The village was established about 1755, during the French and Indian war, by a party of Catholic Iroquois from Caughnawaga, Quebec, and it became the seat of the Jesuit mission of Saint François-Regis. The village rapidly increased in population, and in 1806, received a considerable part of those who had been driven from Oswegatchie. When the boundary between the two countries was surveyed the village was found to be thereon, and, since then, a portion of the reservation has been under control of the United States, while the rest is under the Canadian government. The St. Regis Indians numbered 2,850 in 1909, having 1,501* in Quebec and 1,349 in New York. They have sometimes been known as "Praying Indians," and formed a part of the "Seven Nations of Canada."

(J. M.)

Aghquessaine.—Ft. Stanwix Treaty (1768) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VIII, 129, 1857. **Aghquissasne.**—Johnson (1763), ibid., VII, 582, 1856. **Ah-qua-sos'-ne.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 474, 1851. **Akusash-rónu.**—Gatschet, Caughnawaga MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Caughnawaga name for tribe). **Akwesasne.**—Cuoq, Lex. Iroquois, 2, 1883 (Caughnawaga name). **Aquasasne.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 339, 1855. **Oughquissasnies.**—Johnson (1775) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VIII, 660, 1857 (the band). **Qua-sos-ne.**—Morgan, League Iroq., map, 1851. **St. Bigin.**—Writer of 1756 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 405, 1858 (misprint). **Saint Francis Regis.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 340, 1855. **St. Regis.**—Pouchot map (1758), in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 694, 1855. **Wakui-saskeóno.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Seneca name of tribe).

*In 1911, there were 1,515 in St. Regis reserve, Que.

Saint Simon. An Ottawa mission about 1670 on Manitoulin id. in lake Huron.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 365, 1855.

Saint Simon-et-Saint Jude. A village of the Tionontati (q. v.) in 1640.

Sainct Simon et sainct Jude.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 95, 1858.

Saint Thomas. A village of the Tionontati in 1640.

Sainct Thomas.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 95, 1858.

Saint Xavier. A mission village of the Hurons in Ontario in 1640.

Sainct Xauier.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 81, 1858.

Saitkinamuks ha Shumahadletza (*Sä'it-kînamuxs ha Cumaxá'ɪE'tza*, 'people of (chief) CumaxaᵀE'tza'). The inhabitants of 2 or 3 small villages on Fraser r., Brit. Col., just above Spence Bridge.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 171, 1900.

Saiyiks (*Sai'-yiks*, 'liars'). A band of the Siksika, or Blackfeet.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 208, 1892.

Sakaedigialas (*Saqai'dAgialas*, 'he threw grease, dropping from a bird split open, around the house'). A Haida town formerly on, or near, Kuper id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was owned by the Kas-lanas, who were subsequently exterminated, it is said, by the people of Kaisun.

(J. R. S.)

Saqaĭdᴀ-gialas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905 **Saqai'dᴀgi'lgaña lnagā'-i.**—Ibid.

Sakahl. A band of Cowichan at Hope, on Fraser r., Brit. Col.: pop. 79 in 1911.

Fort Hope.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 78, 1878. **Hope.**—Ibid., 309, 1879. **Sakahl.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Tskaus.**—Wilson in Trans. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 278, 1866.

Sakawithiniwuk ('people of the woods'). The Wood Cree, one of the several divisions of the Cree. They are divided into the Sakittawawithiniwuk and the Athabaskawithiniwuk

Ayabāskawiyiniwag.—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906 (own name). **Cree of the Woods.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 286, 1871. **Na-he'-ah-wuk.**—Ibid. **Northern Crees.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, II, 213, 1824. **People of the Woods.**—Morgan, op. cit., 286. **Sackaweéthinyoowuc.**—Franklin, op. cit., 168. **Sakawiyiniwok.**—Lacombe, Dict. de la Langue des Cris, X, 1874. **Strongwood Cree.**—Maclean, Hudson Bay, II, 264, 1849. **Thick Wood Crees.**—Franklin, op. cit., 168, 1824. **Upper Cree.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 207, 1831. **Wood Crees.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, app., 262, 1863.

Sakiakdjung. A spring settlement of Kingua Okomiut Eskimo at the head of Cumberland sd., Baffin island.

Sakiaqdjung.—Boasin 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Saki-kegawai. (*Sa'ki qē'gawa-i*, 'those born up the inlet'). A prominent family of the Eagle clan of the Haida. They belonged to the Gunghet-haidagai, or Ninstints people, and were said to be a part of the Gunghet-kegawai. Their chief was town chief of Ninstints, which received its name among the whites from one of his names, Nungstins (*Nañ stins*, 'One who is two').—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Sakittawɔwithiniwuk ('people of the mouth of the river.'—W. J.). A subdivision of the Sakawithiniwuk, or Wood Cree.

Saksinahmahyiks (*Sak-si-nah'-mah-yiks*, 'short bows'). A subtribe of the Kainah.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892.

Sakta (*Sáqta*). A Bellacoola town on the N. side of the mouth of Bellacoola r., Brit. Col. It was one of the 8 Nuhalk villages.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Salal. A berry-bearing evergreen plant (*Gaultheria shallon*) of the Columbia River region, the fruit of which has been an important source of food for the Indians; written also *sallal*, the name of this fruit in the Chinook jargon, from Chinook *kl'kwu-shalla*. (A. F. C.)

Salendas (*S^{ɛ}alA'ndas*). A family of the Eagle clan of the Haida; one of those that migrated to Alaska. One branch settled among the Tongass and another at Sitka, while the Haida portion became subdivided into two house groups, the Hlimul-naas-hadai and the Nahawashadai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

S'alE'ndas.—Boas, Twelfth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 22, 1898.

Salishan Family. A linguistic family inhabiting the S. E. portion of Vancouver id. from Thurlow id. to Sooke bay, and all the S. mainland of British Columbia as far as Bute inlet and Quesnel lake, with the exception of that portion held by the Kutenai, although within the Kutenai area, at the Columbia lakes, is a small settlement of Salish. An isolated division of the family, the Bellacoola, had established itself farther N. on Dean inlet, Burke channel, and Bellacoola r. In the United States they inhabit the N. portions of Washington, N. Idaho, W. Montana, and a small strip of the N. W. coast of Oregon. The name Salish was originally applied to a large tribe in W. Montana popularly known as Flatheads, thence it was finally extended to cover all those speaking a similar language.

Although lexically distinct from one another, the Salish, Chimakuan, and Wakashan languages belong to the same structural type and have remote points of resemblance with Algonquian. Physically and culturally the coast and interior Salish belong to different groups, the former being affiliated to some extent with the other coast people to the N., and the interior Salish resembling interior stocks in their own neighbourhood.

If his own statements may be relied upon, Juan de Fuca (1592)* was probably the first white man to visit the country inhabited by people of this family. After his time several Spanish navigators passed along their coasts, but their position exposed them less frequently to visits from vessels than that of the Nootka and tribes farther N. Later, British and American vessels came to trade, the most notable expedition being that of Capt. Geo. Vancouver, R. N. (1792–94), whose name became attached to Vancouver id. The first detailed information regarding the Salishan tribes was obtained, however, from the account of the expedition of Lewis and Clark (1804–06), and knowledge of them was extended by the establishment of Astor's fort in 1811 at the mouth of the Columbia, although the fort itself was not within Salish territory. From that time until 1846, most of this region, known as the Oregon territory, was a subject of dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and it was not until after the Oregon treaty and until the California gold fever had somewhat subsided that settlers began to come into this region in numbers. On the Canadian side, employees of the Hudson's Bay Company were among the first to enter the country. The establishment of a post at Victoria in 1843, was one of the most momentous events to the Indians of the entire coast.

The coast Salish form the southern arm of the N.W.Coast culture,which fades away southward from Bute inlet and Comox (where it resembles that of the more highly developed Kwakiutl) to the semi-Californian Tillamook and the Nestucca of Oregon. Unlike the more

*The Spanish records practically demonstrate the absolute falsity of Juan de Fuca's statements. To accept them, one must believe that a Spanish Government expedition was equipped and carried out without the knowledge of, and without any expense to, the government that dispatched it: and that, when it would have been of great assistance in basing a title by discovery the Spanish government did not prefer the claim.

northern Haida, Tlingit, and Tsimshian, descent is usually reckoned through the father.

The Salish dwellings in the northern portion of this area are of the Nootka type, longer than those farther N., and containing several families each with its own fire. They are also built in the same way of heavy planks and beams. They resemble the other coast tribes in the important part fish and shellfish play in their diet, and in the extent to which canoes are employed. The interior Salish depended more on hunting, but so many large salmon streams flow through this country that even they were more given to a fish diet than were the interior tribes generally. The houses of the interior Salish of British Columbia differed considerably from those on the coast. To construct them, holes were dug and poles set up in conical form around their edges; the whole was covered with poles on which was laid grass, and sometimes cedar bark, and over all earth was thrown.

War, slavery, and the potlatch (q.v.) were regular institutions on the coast. One of the most characteristic customs, especially prevalent along the coasts of Washington and British Columbia, was artificial head-flattening, but it did not obtain, curiously enough, among the Indians now called Flatheads.

Population (1909): Coast Salish in United States, 3,600; coast Salish in Canada, 4,874. total, 8,474. Interior Salish in United States, 4,988; interior Salish in Canada, 5,390; total, 10,378. Total Salish in United States 8,366, total Salish in Canada, 10,264; grand total, 18,630.

The Salishan dialects may be grouped as follows:

I. DIALECTS OF THE INTERIOR: 1, *Lillooet* in W. British Columbia; 2, *Ntlakyapamuk* (Thompson Indians) in S. W. British Columbia; 3, *Shuswap* in S. central British Columbia; 4, *Okinagan* in S. E. British Columbia, extending into the United States, the subdivisions of which are the Okinagan proper, Colville, Nespelim or Sanpoil, Senijextee (Snaichekstik) of the Arrow lakes and Columbia r. below the lakes; 5, *Flathead* in E. Washington, Idaho, and Montana, subdivisions of which are the Spokan, Kalispel or Pend d'Oreilles, and Salish or Flathead; 6, *Skitswish* or *Cœur d'Alènes* in N. Idaho; 7, *Columbia groups* in the W. portion of the interior of Washington, including the Pisquow or Wenatchi, Sinkiuse, Methow, and other local divisions.

II. COAST DIALECTS: 8, *Bellacoola*, a group of tribes on Bentinck arm and Dean inlet, Brit. Col.; 9, *Comox group* on the N. portion of the gulf of Georgia, with two subdivisions—(a) the Comox proper, including the Comox and Eëksen, Homalko, Kaäke, Kakekt, Seechelt of Jervis inlet, Sliammon, and Tatpoös; and (b) the Puntlatsh, including the Hwahwatl, Puntlatsh, and Saämen; 10, *Cowichan group* in the neighbourhood of Nanaimo on Vancouver id., and in the delta of Fraser r. It embraces, on Vancouver id., the Clemclemalats, Comiakin, Hellelt, Kenipsim, Kilpanlus, Koksilah, Kulleets, Lilmalche, Malakut, Nanaimo, Penelakut, Quamichan, Siccameen, Snonowas, Somenos, Tateke, Yekolaos; and, in the Fraser valley, the Chehalis, Chilliwak, Coquitlam, Ewawoos, Katsey, Kelatl, Kwantlen, Matsqui, Musqueam, Nehaltmoken, Nicomen, Ohamil, Pilalt, Popkum, Samahquam, Scowlitz, Sewathen, Siyita, Skwawalooks, Snonkweametl, Squawtits, Sumas, and Tsakuam; 11, *Squawmish group*, including the Squawmish of Burrard inlet and Howe sd. and probably the Nooksak of N. Washington; 12, *Songish group*, on Juan de Fuca str., San Juan id., and portions of the coasts of Washington and British Columbia. It includes the Clallam (Wash.), Lummi (Wash.), Samish (Wash.), Sanetch (Brit. Col.), Semiamu (Brit. Col. and Wash.), Songish (Brit. Col.), Sooke (Brit. Col.); 13, *Nisqualli group*, embracing all tribes E. of Puget sd. and S. to mt. Rainier, and, on the west side, the region up to Olympia, except Hood canal. It includes two dialectic divisions, the Nisqualli and the Snohomish. Well-known divisions are the Nisqualli proper, Dwamish, Puyallup, Skagit, Snoqualmu or Snoquamish, and Squaxon. Following are the names of some of the numerous bands of the Nisqualli: Etakmehu, Kwehtlmamish (?), Nukwatsamish, Nusehtsatl, Potoashees, Sahewamish, Sakumehu, Samamish, Sawamish, Sekamish, Shomamish, Shotlemamish, Skihwamish, Skopamish, Smulkamish, Squacum, Stehtsasamish, Steilacoomamish, Suquamish, and Towahhah. Other bands which may belong here, but which cannot be identified, are Neutubvig, Nuchwugh, Opichiken, Sinslikhooish, Sintootoolish, and Sktehlmish; 14, *Twana group*, on Hood canal, Puget sd., including the Twana and Sailupsun; 15, *Chehalis group*, embracing six dialects, which show considerable variation. These are the Quinault and Quaitso of N.W. Washington; the Humptulips of the N. portion

of Grays harbour; the Lower Chehalis of Grays harbour and Shoalwater bay; the Satsop E. and N. E. of Grays harbour; the Upper Chehalis E. of Shoalwater bay; and the Cowlitz on the river of that name southward to Columbia r.; 16, *Tillamook* on the coast of Oregon, including the Tillamook or Nestucca, and the Siletz. Tillamook is the Chinook name for the tribe whose territory is called in Chinook, Newhalem. >**Salish.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 134, 306, 1836 (or Flat Heads only); Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., II, 31–50, 1846 (of Duponceau; said to be the Okanagan of Tolmie). ×**Salish.**—Keane in Stanford's Compend., Cent. and S. Am., app., 460, 474, 1878 (includes Flatheads, Kalispelms, Skitsuish, Colvilles, Quarlpi, Spokanes, Pisquouse, Soaitlpi). =**Salish.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 565, 618, 1882. >**Selish.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, 77, 1848 (vocab. of Nsietshaws); Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocab., 63, 78, 1884 (vocabularies of Lillooet and Kullēspelm). >**Jelish.**—Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853 (obvious misprint for Selish; follows Hale as to tribes). =**Selish.**—Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 169, 1877 (gives habitat and tribes of family); Gatschet in Beach, Ind. Miscel., 444, 1877. <**Selish.**—Dall, after Gibbs, in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 241, 1877 (includes Yakama, which is Shahaptian). >**Tsihaili-Selish.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 205, 535, 569, 1846 (includes Shushwaps, Selish or Flatheads, Skitsuish, Piskwaus, Skwale, Tsihailish, Kawelitsk, Nsietshawus); Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, c. 10, 1848 (after Hale); Berghaus (1851), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852; Buschmann, Supren der aztek. Sprache, 658–661, 1859; Latham, Elem. Comp. Philol., 399, 1862 (contains Shuswap or Atna Proper, Kuttelspelm or Pend d'Oreilles, Selish, Spokan, Okanagan, Skitsuish, Piskwaus, Nusdalum, Kawitchen, Cathlascou, Skwali, Chechili, Kwaintl, Kwenaiwtl, Nsietshawus, Billechula). >**Atnahs.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 134, 135, 306, 1836 (on Fraser r.); Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, V, 427, 1847 (on Fraser r.). >**Atna.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 71, 1856 (Tsihaili-Selish of Hale and Gallatin). ×**Nootka-Columbian.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 224, 1841 (includes, among others, Billechoola, Kawitchen, Noosdalum, Squallyamish of present family). ×**Insular.**—Scouler, ibid. (same as Nootka-Columbian family). ×**Shahaptan.**—Scouler, ibid., 225 (includes Okanagan of this family). ×**Southern.**—Scouler, ibid., 224 (same as Nootka-Columbian family). >**Billechoola.**—Latham in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 154, 1848 (assigns Friendly Village of Mackenzie here); Latham Opuscula, 250, 1860 (gives Tolmie's vocabulary.) >**Billechula.**—Latham, Nat, Hist. Man., 300, 1850 (mouth of Salmon r.); Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 72, 1856 (same); Latham, Opuscula, 339, 1860. >**Bellacoola.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 564, 607, 1882 (Bellacoola only; specimen vocabulary). >**Bilhoola.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocab., 62, 1884 (vocab. of Noothlākimish). >**Bilchula.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteilungen, 130, 1887 (mentions Sātsq. Nūte'l, Nuchalkmχ, Taleómχ). ×**Naass.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, c. 77, 1848 (cited as including Billechola). >**Tsihaili.**—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man., 310, 1850 (chiefly lower portion of Fraser r. and between that and the Columbia; includes Shuswap, Salish, Skitsuish, Piskwaus, Kawitchen, Skwali, Checheeli, Kowelits, Noosdalum, Nsietshawus). ×**Wakash.**—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man., 301, 1850 (cited as including Klallems). ×**Shushwaps.**—Keane in Stanford's Compend., Cent. and S. Am., app., 460, 474, 1878 (quoted as including Shewhapmuch and Okanagans). ×**Hydahs.**—Keane, ibid., 473 (includes Bellacoola of present family). ×**Nootkahs.**—Keane, ibid., 473 (includes Komux, Kowitchans, Klallums, Kwantlums, Teets of present family). ×**Nootka.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 564, 1882 (contains the following Salshan tribes: Cowichin, Soke, Comux, Noosdalum, Wickinninish, Songhie, Sanetch, Kwantlum, Teet, Nanaimo, Newchemass, Shimiahmoo, Nooksak, Samish, Skagit, Snohomish, Clallam, Toanhooch. <**Puget Sound Group.**—Keane in Stanford's Compend., Cent. and S. Am., app., 474, 1878 (comprises Nooksahs, Lummi, Samish, Skagits, Nisqually, Neewamish, Sahmamish, Snohomish, Skeewamish, Squanamish, Klallums, Classets, Chehalis, Cowlitz, Pistchin, Chinakum; all but the last being Salishan). >**Flatheads.**—Keane, ibid., 474, 1878 (same as Salish, above). >**Kawitshin.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocab., 39, 1884 (vocabs. of Songis and Kwantlin sept, and Kowmook or Tlathool). >**Qauitschin.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteilungen, 131, 1887. >**Niskwalli.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocab., 50, 121, 1884 (or Skwalliamish vocab. of Sinahomish).

Sallal. See *Salal.*

Samahquam. A body of Salish of New Westminster agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 66 in 1911.

Samackman.—Can. Ind. Aff., 138, 1879 (probably identical). **Samahquam.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 160, 1901. **Semaccom.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1884, 187, 1885.

Sandy Hill. A band, probably Missisauga, living E. of Georgian bay, Ont.—Hind, Lab. Penin. II, 170, 1863.

Sanetch. A Salish tribe speaking the Songish dialect and living on Saanich peninsula and the neighboring ids., S. E. Vancouver id. According to Wilson (Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 238, 1866) they numbered about 600 in 1858; in 1911 the population was 259. There are 6 bands: Mayne Island, Malahat, Pauquechin, Tsawout, Tsartlip, and Tsehump. The Saturna Island Indians also belong to the Sanetch.

Eus-ā-nich.—Kane, Wand. in N. A., 239, 1859. **Isanisks.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 475, 1855. **Nanitch.**—Wilkes, U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 483, 1845. **Saanich.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. pt. I., 206, 1911. **Saanitch.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 165, 1861. **Sāmtsh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 120B, 1884. **Sanetch.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **Sanich.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., map, 1891. **Sq́sā'nitc.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Sarsi (from the Siksika *sa arsi*, 'not good'). A tribe of the eastern group of the northern division of the Athapascan family. There is a myth or tradition found among the Tsattine according to which their secession from the tribe is said to have been the sequel of a blood

feud. According to this story, a dog belonging to a member of one division was killed by a young man of the other division, who was slain by the owner and avenged by his relatives. The animosity engendered between the two factions became so rooted and vindictive that the weaker party migrated. The explanation the Sarsi themselves give is one common in the Plains region. The people were crossing a lake when the hand of a boy became attached to a horn protruding from the ice. When the horn was struck the ice broke. Those who had not reached the neighbourhood remained in the N. as the Tsattine; those who had already passed went on to the s. and became the Sarsi, and those near by were engulfed in the lake and became mythical water-beings. At the beginning of the 19th century the Sarsi numbered 120 warriors, in 35 tents (Mackenzie, Voy., I, lxx, 1801). Their hunting grounds were on the upper Saskatchewan, toward the Rocky mts. Umfreville, in 1790 (Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 270, 1859), spoke of them as one of the leading tribes trading with the Hudson's Bay Co. Mackenzie found them on the North Saskatchewan r., few in number and appearing to have come from the N. W. He identified them with the Sekani. Richardson (Arct. Exped., II, 6, 1851) said they lived near the Rocky mts., between the sources of Athabaska and North Saskatchewan rs. Their customs have been greatly modified by their long residence among the Siksika, but their language remains fairly constant. Gallatin said that the Tsattine and Sarsi together numbered 150 hunters. Wilson, in 1888, found two bands, the Blood Sarsi and the real Sarsi. In 1897 two divisions were reported, one at Calgary, on Bow r., lat. 51°, and the other near Battleford. In 1911 there were 205 engaged in farming, stock-raising, and woodcutting on the reserve near Calgary, Alberta, mingling little with other Indians except on occasions of ceremony. Rev. E. F. Wilson, who visited them in 1888, describes them as inferior in mental capacity to the Siksika, not so fine and tall a race, and less communicative, having no liking for white people.

Their dress consists of the breech-clout, blanket, leggings, beaded moccasins, and a gray, white or coloured blanket thrown loosely over one or both shoulders. Both men and women paint the upper portion of their faces with ochre or vermilion. They wear brooches, and ear-rings of steel, and bracelets and necklaces of beads, bones, claws, teeth, and brass wire, and finger-rings of coiled brass wire. They live in conical tipis in summer, and in low log huts, plastered with mud, in winter. Their chief handicrafts are the preparation of skins, of which they make their clothing and saddles for their numerous ponies, and the making of bows of cherry wood and arrows of willow, which are winged with feathers and pointed with sharp, filed pieces of scrap iron, the shaft having four shallow grooves down its entire length. Some of the men have from two to four wives, whom they can divorce at pleasure, restoring the presents received with the wife, or their equivalent. Girls are often betrothed at 10 years of age and married at 14. After betrothal they must look no man in the face. A man must not meet his mother-in-law, and if he accidentally touch her he must give her a present. The Sarsi have little knowledge of medicinal roots and herbs; most of their physicians are women. As among many other Indian tribes, a doctor when called in heats a stone in the fire, touches it with his finger, and with the same finger presses various parts of the patient's body in order to divine the seat and character of the malady. He then sucks the affected place, pretending to draw out the disease and spit it from his mouth, the performance being accompanied with the beating of a drum and the shaking of a rattle. The Sarsi know how to cauterize efficaciously with burning touchwood, and they use the vapour bath, building a low bower of bent, green saplings covered with blankets, within which red-hot stones are placed in a hole in the ground, and over these the pa ient pours water that is handed him from outside. When thoroughly steamed he rushes out and plunges into cold water, sometimes with fatal result. The dead are wound in tent cloths and blankets and deposited on scaffolds in a burial-ground. A warrior's pony is shot, and blankets, clothing, utensils and food are left beside the corpse. The bodies of distinguished warriors or chiefs are placed in tipis (4th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 242-255, 1889). The language of the Sarsi is uncorrupted, notwithstanding association with the Siksika.

(J. O. D., P. E. G.)

Bongees.—Chappell, Hudson Bay, 166, 1817 (possibly a misprint). **Castors des Prairies.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891. **Circee.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, I, 170, 1824. **Ciriés.**—Gairdner (1835) in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 257, 1841.

Isashbahátsĕ.—Curtis, N. Am. Ind., 180, 1909 ('bad robes': Crow name). **Lurcees.**—Can. Ind. Rep. 1872, 63, 1873 (misprint). **Mauvais Monde, des Pieds-Noirs.**—Petitot, op. cit. **Sa arcez.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 652, 1883 ('not good': Siksika name). **Sa-arcix.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891. **Sarcees.**—Tanner, Narr., 293, 1830. **Sarcess.**—Ibid., 390. **Sarcis.**—Maximilian, Trav., 242, 1843. **Sarcix.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891. **Sarsees.**—Mackenzie, Voy., lxx, 1801. **Sarséwi.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 652, 1883 (Cree name). **Sarxi.**—Wilson in 4th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 11, 1888. **Sassee.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, I, 170, 1824. **Sassis.**—Maximilian, Trav., 242, 1843. **Searcies.**—U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 473, 1838. **Sircie.**—Robinson, Great Fur Land, 188, 1879. **Sorsi.**—Richardson, Jour., II, 6, 1851. **Soténnă.**—Wilson in 4th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 11, 1888 (own name). **Surcee.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 327, 1847. **Surci.**—Richardson, Jour., II, 6, 1851. **Surcie.**—De Smet, Miss. de l'Oreg., 252, 1848. **Sursis.**—Duflot de Mofras, Oregon, II, 342, 1844. **Sussee.**—Umfreville (1790) in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 270, 1859. **Sussekoon.**—Henry, Blackfoot MS. vocab., 1808 (Siksika name). **Sussez.**—Armstrong, Oregon, 114, 1857. **Sussi.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 66, 1856. **Swees.**—Chappell, Hudson Bay, 166, 1817. **Tcō'kō.**—Chamberlain in Rep. on N. W. Tribes, Can., Brit. A. A. S., 8, 1892 (Kutenai name). **Tsô-Ottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891 ('people among the beavers'). **Tsū'-qōs.**—Chamberlain in Rep. on N. W. Tribes, Can., Brit. A. A. S., 8, 1892 (Kutenai name). **Ussinnewudj Eninnewug.**—Tanner, Narr., 316, 1830 ('stone mountain men': Ottawa name).

Saschutkenne ('people of the black bear'). A tribe of the Sekani who hunt on the w. slope of the Rocky mts., about lat. 56° and northward, and, before 1892, traded at Ft. Connolly, Brit. Col. Dawson (Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 200B, 1889) stated that they had recently returned to the headwaters of Black r. after having abandoned the region for a number of years. In 1890 Morice gave their habitat as Thutage lake and northward, w. of the Rocky mts.

Al-ta'-tin of Bear Lake.—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 1887–8, 200B, 1889. **Bear Lake Indians.**—Ibid. **Sas-chu-tqéne.**—Morice, inf'n, 1890. **Sas-chût-'qenne.**—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., 1892–93, 29, 1895. **Sat-e-loo'-ne.**—Dawson, op. cit. (so called by the Titshotina).

Saskatchewan Assiniboin. An Assiniboin band of 50 lodges that dwelt in 1808 about Eagle hills and South Saskatchewan r., Saskatchewan.—Henry-Thompson Jour., II, 523, 1897.

Saskatoon. A name in use in w. and N. W. Canada for the service berry (*Amelanchier canadensis*): probably a corruption of *misâskwatomin* which is the name applied to the fruit in the Cree dialect of Algonquian, signifying 'fruit of *misâskwat* the tree of much wood,' from *mis* 'much,' and *âskwat* 'wood.' Saskatoon occurs as the name of a city in Saskatchewan.

(A. F. C.)

Sasthut ('black-bear bathing place'). A Tatshiautin village on Connolly lake, Brit. Col.

Sas-thût.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 27, 1893. **Sést'sethût.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1893.

Satchotugottine ('people of the lake of bears of the plains'). A part of the Kawchodinne living immediately N. of Great Bear lake, Mackenzie, N. W. T.

Sa-tchô-gottinè.—Petitot in Bul. Soc. de Géog. Paris, chart, 1875 ('people of bear lake'). **Sa-tchô t'u gottiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876.

Satsk (*Sātsq*). A Bellacoola town on Dean inlet, Brit. Col.; one of the five still inhabited. See *Kinisquit*.

Satskōmilh.—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884 (='people of Satsk'). **Sātsq.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1900.

Saturna Island Indians. The local name for a small body of Sanetch on Saturna id., off the s. E. coast of Vancouver id. Pop. 5 in 1892, the last time the name is officially noted.

Saukaulutuchs. Reported to be the name of a small band of Indians in the interior of Vancouver id. They traded with the Nootka and are said to have spoken the same language; from the latter circumstance the Nootka had a superstition that they were the spirits of their dead.

Säa-Käalituck.—Mayne, Brit. Col., 180, 1861. **Saukaulutuchs.**—Keane, in Stanford, Compend., 534, 1878 **Sau-kau-lutuck.**—Lord, Nat. in Brit. Col., I, 158. 1866.

Sauktich. A Squawmish village community inhabiting Hat id., Howe sd., Brit. Col.

Sau'qtitc.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Sault-au-Récollet (French: 'rapids of the Récollet,' because a Récollet missionary was drowned there early in the 17th century). A Catholic Iroquois mission village near the mouth of Ottawa r., in Two Mountains co., Quebec, established in 1696 by converts from 'La Montagne' (q.v.). In 1704 the rest of the Indians at La Montagne removed to the new mission. In 1720 the settlement was abandoned, and the inhabitants, numbering about 900, built a new village at Oka (q. v.).

(J. N. B. H.)

Annunciation.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 329, 1855 (mission name bestowed in 1704). **Lorette.**—Ibid., 329 (first mission name; see also *Lorette*). **Sault au Recolet.**—Vaudreuil (1711) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 860, 1855. **Sault au Recollet.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 328, 1855. **Saut au Récollet.**—Vaudreuil (1717) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 961, 1855.

Saumingmiut ('inhabitants of the left side'). A subtribe of the Okomiut Eskimo of Baffin island, inhabiting the extremity of Cumberland penin. Their villages are Kekertaujang and Ukiadliving. Pop. 17 in 1883. See Boas in Trans. Anthr. Soc. Wash., III, 96, 1885.

Shaumeer.—Kumlien in Bull. Nat. Mus., no. 15, 15, 1879. **Saumingmiut.**—Boas in Deutsche Geog. Blätt., VII, 34, 1885.

Sauniktumiut. An Eskimo tribe on the coast of Hudson bay, s. of the Kinipetu, in the region of Port Churchill; pop. 178 in 1902. —Boas in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XV, 6, 1901; 378, 1907.

Saunutung. A spring settlement of the Kinguamiut Eskimo at the entrance to Nettilling fiord, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Savinnars. Given as a tribe on Vancouver id., N. of Nootka sd. Unidentified, but undoubtedly either a Nootka tribe or the Nootka name of a Kwakiutl tribe.

Savinards.—Armstrong, Oregon, 136, 1857. **Savinnars.**—Jewitt, Narr., 36, 1849.

Sazeutina. A Nahane tribe inhabiting the region between Dease and Black rs., Brit. Col. In 1887 they numbered 94. Petitot considered them an outlying eastern offshoot of the Sekani.

Sa-zē-oo-ti-na.—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 1887–8, 200B, 1889. **Sicannees.**—Dall in Geol. Surv. Can., I, 33, 1870 (so called by traders). **Thè-kka'nè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891. **Thikanies.**—Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 311, 1872.

Scandinavian influence. The discovery of Greenland by the Norsemen in 985 A. D. and their occasional voyages southward apparently as far as Nova Scotia, together with their colonization of Greenland for most of the period between 1000 and 1500, form an episode in the pre-Columbian period the influence of which on the natives has been confined almost exclusively to the Eskimo of Greenland and the coast of Labrador. It is now the generally accepted belief* that the Markland of the Icelandic historians was Newfoundland, and Vineland a part of Nova Scotia. Storm states that he would identify the inhabitants of Vineland with the Indians—Beothuk or Micmac (Reeves, Finding of Wineland the Good, 176, 1895). The long contact of Scandinavian settlers with the Eskimo of Greenland, although having no marked effect on the habits and customs of the latter in the historic era, has had some influence in this direction. The contact began about 1000, and by 1450 the colonies had ceased to make reports to the home country and were forgotten by the civilized world. They were probably exterminated or absorbed by the natives. Rink (Tales and Trad. of Eskimo, 75, 1875) goes so far as to say: "The features of the natives in the southern part of Greenland indicate a mixed descent from Scandinavians and Eskimo, the former, however, not having left the slightest sign of any influence on the nationality or culture of the present natives." Mason (Am. Anthr. XI, 356, 1898) suggests that the well-known skill of the Eskimo in ivory-carving and etching has arisen since contact with the whites, and is due to the introduction of iron; but Boas (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XV, 367, 1901) considers that the resemblance of Eskimo art to the birch-bark art of the Indians indicates that such origin is impossible, though European influence may account for some of its exuberant development. With the mission of Egede in 1721 began the Christianizing of the Eskimo of the W. coast of Greenland and the institution of schools, charitable and judicial institutions, etc., which have resulted in what is called their civilization (see *Missions*). Intoxicating liquors have largely been kept from them, but the introduction of firearms has caused deterioration of their ancient skill in fishing and hunting. The adoption of writing, according to some, has impaired the ability of the Eskimo as kaiakers. The abolition of native laws and authority has led, Rink observes, to "a kind of self-abasement and disheartening." Another result of European contact is the tendency to make the houses smaller and the impairment of the power of the head of the family. From the earliest times "Europeans of the working classes have intermarried with native women, and formed their household after the Greenland model, with merely a few European improvements." The presence of a few Scandinavian words, for example, *kunia* 'wife,' in the jargon of the Pt. Barrow Eskimo and whites, is due to Danish rather than to Norse influence. Another

*Nansen, the greatest living authority on the subject, identifies Vineland with the Insulæ Fortunatæ which, in classical legend, lay to the west of Africa. He is, however, of the opinion that the Greenlanders occasionally visited Markland (Newfoundland or the southernmost part of Labrador) perhaps chiefly to obtain wood.

Danish loanword employed in the east may be cited—*tupak*, 'tobacco.'

Scandinavian influence is represented also by the results of the Swedish settlements in New Jersey during the period 1638–55, after the Swedes had driven out the English colonists and before they were themselves subjected by the Dutch and succeeded by Lutheran missionaries. As the labours of Campanius, Biörck, Hesselius, and others show, the Swedes came into very close contact with the Indians (Nelson, Ind. of New Jersey, 1894), and the American dialect of Swedish adopted several names of plants and animals from the Indian tongues of the region. As Nelson notes (ibid., 77), Biörck's *Dissertatio Gradualis*, published in 1731, contains valuable material bearing on the subject of the religion of the tribes of Delaware river.

Consult, in addition to the works above cited, Durrett in Filson Club Pub. 23, 1908; Egede, Description of Greenland, 1745; Fischer, Discoveries of the Norsemen in America, 1903; Fowke in Am. Anthr., II, 1900; Iowa Jour. Hist. and Pol., III, no. 1, 1905; Leland, Algonquin Legends, 1885; Stefansson in Am. Anthr., VIII, no. 2, 1906.

(A. F. C.)

Scanonaenrat. A former Huron village situated between Nottawasaga bay and lake Simcoe, Simcoe co., Ontario. It was occupied by the Tohontaenrat, one of the four Huron tribes. The Jesuit mission of St. Michel was established there. In 1649, on the overthrow of the Hurons, the Tohontaenrat abandoned their village in a body and were incorporated with the Seneca. (J. N. B. H.)

Sainct Michel.—Jes. Rel. 1641, 81, 1858. **Scanonaenrat.**—Ibid. 1636, 77, 1858. **Scanonaentat.**—Ibid 1639, 72, 1858. **Scanonaerat.**—Shea quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 204, 1854. **Scanonahenrat.**—Champlain, Œuvres, IV, 30, note, 1870. **Scanouaenrat.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 35, 1858. **St. Michael's.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 192, 1855.

Schachuhil (so called because the dead were carried down from this place to a village below, called Chutil, to be buried). A former village of the Pilalt, a Cowichan tribe of lower Chilliwak r., Brit. Col.

Stcā'tcūнil.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 48, 1902. **Tcā'tcōнil.**—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Schaeken (*S'tcaēkEn*). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., above Lytton, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899.

Schilks (*Stcilks*, 'sling'). A Squawmish village community on the E. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Schink (*Stcink*). A Squawmish village community at Gibson landing, on the W. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Schloss. The local name for a body of Upper Lillooet around Seton lake, interior of British Columbia; pop. 20 in 1911.

Schloss.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., pt. II, 72, 1902. **Slosh.**—Ibid., pt. I, 277.

Schoneschioronon ('beautiful-hillside people.'—Hewitt). A clan of the Iroquois, (q.v.)—French writer (1666) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 47, 1855.

Schoomadits. An unidentified tribe of Vancouver id., probably Nootka.

Schoomadits.—Jewitt, Narr., 36, 1849. **Shoomads.**—Armstrong, Oregon, 136, 1857.

Schurye. A Cowichan village on lower Fraser r., just above Sumas lake, Brit. Col. Pop. 27 in 1894, the last time it was enumerated separately.

Schuary.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1894, 276, 1895. **Schurye.**—Ibid., 1880, 316, 1881. **Schuye.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Scitadin. A village on the St. Lawrence, in 1535, below the site of Quebec.—Cartier, Bref Récit., 32, 1863.

Scowlitz. A Cowichan tribe living at a town of the same name at the mouth of Harrison r., Brit. Col. Pop. 52 in 1904, 39 in 1911.

Harrison Mouth.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1891, 248, 1892. **Scowlitz.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 160, 1901.

Sk'au'ēlitsk.—Boas in Rep. 64th Meeting Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894. **Skowliti.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Seakop. A Salish village or band under Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 78, 1878.

Seechelt (*Sī'ciall*). A Salish tribe on Jervis and Seechelt inlets, Nelson id., and the S. portion of Texada id., B.C. They speak a distinct dialect and are thought by Hill-Tout on physical grounds to be related to the Lillooet. Anciently there were 4 divisions or septs—Kunechin, Tsonai, Tuwanek, and Skaiakos—but at present all live in one town, called Chatelech, around the mission founded by Bishop Durieu, who converted them to Roman

Catholicism. The Kunechin and Tsonai are said to be of Kwakiutl lineage. Pop. 236 in 1902, according to the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs, and 325 according to Hill-Tout. The former authority gives 243 in 1911. (J. R. S.)

Nī'ciatl.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889 (Comox name). **Seashelth.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Sechelts.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 144, 1862. **Seshal.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 119B, 1884. **She-shell.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Sī'cätl.**—Boas, op. cit. (Nanaimo name). **Sī'ciatl.**—Ibid. (own name).

Sekani ('dwellers on the rocks'). A group of Athapascan tribes living in the valleys of upper Peace r. and its tributaries and on the w. slope of the Rocky mts., Brit. Col. Morice says they were formerly united into one large tribe, but on account of their nomadic habits have gradually separated into smaller distinct tribes having no affiliation with one another. Harmon (Jour., 190, 1820) said that they came from E. of the Rocky mts., where they formed a part of the Tsattine. Gallatin (Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 20, 1836)gave their habitat as the headwaters of Peace r. Dunn (Hist. Oreg., 79, 1844) placed them in the mountains near Nahanni r. Wilkes (U. S. Explor. Exped., IV, 451, 1845) said they ranged about Ft. Simpson, E. of the Takulli and beyond the Rocky mts. McLean (Hudson Bay, I, 235, 1849) found some at McLeod lake in 1849. Richardson (Arct. Voy., II, 31, 1851) placed them between Stikine and Skeena rs. Taylor (Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862) described them as being in the mountains between McLeod and Connolly lakes. According to Hind (Labrador Penin., II, 261, 1863) they inhabited the foot of the Rocky mts. N. W. of Peace r. and a part of New Caledonia w. of the Rocky mts., resorting to Fts. Dunvegan, Halkett, and Liard. Pope (MS., B. A. E.) placed them w. of Tatla lake, Brit. Col. Petitot (Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876) said that most of them were near the trading posts on Fraser r., a small number only frequenting the Peace and Liard, where they have a reputation for great savageness. Morice (Proc. Canad. Inst., 112, 1889) says they roam over the Rocky mts. on both slopes and the adjacent forests and plains from about 54° to 60° N. They are of much slighter build and shorter in stature than any of the neighbouring tribes, from whom they otherwise differ but little except that their bands are numerous and not closely organized socially. Morice describes them as slender and bony, in stature below the average, with narrow forehead, prominent cheek-bones, small, deeply sunk eyes, the upper lip very thin, the lower protruding, the chin very small, and the nose straight. Fathers appear like children, and none are corpulent and none bald. Petitot describes them as built like Hindus, light of colour, with fine black almond eyes, large and of oriental limpidity, firm noses, the mouth large and voluptuous. Many of the males are circumcised. The women wear rings in their noses. These people are very barbarous and licentious. Their complete isolation in the Rocky mts. and their reputation for merciless and cold-blooded savagery cause them to be dreaded by other tribes. Their manner of life is miserable. They do without tents, sleeping in brush huts open to the weather. Their only clothing consists of coats and breeches of mountain-goat or bighorn skins, the hair turned outside or next to the skin according to the season. They cover themselves at night with goat-skins sewed together, which communicate to them a strong odour, though less pungent than the Chipewyan receive from their smoked elk skins. Petitot (Autour du lac des Esclaves, 309, 1891) pronounces them the least frank and the most sullen of all of the Tinneh. They are entirely nomadic, following the moose, caribou, bear, lynx, rabbits, marmots, and beaver, on which they subsist. They eat no fish and look on fishing as an unmanly occupation. Their society is founded on father-right. They have no chiefs, but accept the council of the oldest and most influential in each band as regards hunting, camping, and travelling (Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 28, 1893). When a man dies they pull down his brush hut over the remains and proceed on their journey. If in camp, or in the event of the deceased being a person of consequence, they make a rough coffin of limbs and erect a scaffolding for it to rest on, covering it usually with his birch-bark canoe inverted; or, on the death of an influential member of the tribe, a spruce log may be hollowed out for a coffin and the remains suspended therein on the branches of trees. Sometimes they hide the corpse in an erect position in a tree hollowed out for the purpose. They keep up the old practice of burning or casting into a river or leaving suspended on trees the weapons and clothing of the dead person. When a member of the band was believed to be stricken with death they left with him what provisions they could spare and abandoned him to his fate when the camp broke up. They are absolutely honest. A

trader may go on a trapping expedition, leaving his store unlocked without fear of anything being stolen. Natives may enter and help themselves to powder and shot or any other articles they require out of his stock, but every time they leave the exact equivalent in furs (Morice).

Morice (Trans. Can. Inst., 28, 1893) divides the Sekani into 9 tribes, each being composed of a number of bands having traditional hunting grounds the limits of which, unlike those of their neighbours, are but vaguely defined. It is not uncommon for them to trespass on the territory of one another without molestation, an unusual custom among the tribes of the N. W. The tribes are as follows: (1) Yutsutkenne, (2) Tsekehneaz, (3) Totatkenne, (4) Tsatkenne (Tsattine), (5) Tsetautkenne, (6) Sarsi, (7) Saschutkenne, (8) Otzenne, (9) Tselone. Besides these there is an eastern division, the Thekkane.

Drake (Bk. Inds., xi, 1848) gave their number as 1,000 in 1820. Dawson (Rep. Geol. Surv., 206-7B, 1887-88) said that in 1888 there were 78 near Ft. Liard and 73 near Ft. Halkett, making 151 in the Mackenzie River region. Morice (Proc. Can. Inst., 113, 1889) said that they numbered 500 in 1887, not more than 250 of them being in British Columbia. The same authority (Notes on W. Dénés, 16, 1893) estimated the total population of the Sekani group at 1,300; the Sekani proper, on both sides of the Rocky mts., numbering 500, the Tsattine 700, and the Sarsi, 100. In 1911 the Sarsi (q. v.) alone were officially reported to number 205.

Al-ta-tin.—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 192B, 1887. **Lhtaten.**—Morice in Proc. Can. Inst., 118, 1889 ('inhabitants of beaver dams': applied also to Nahane). **T'tat-'tenne.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 29, 1893 ('people of the beaver dams': Takulli name). **Rocky Mountain Indians.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, map, 35, 1882. **Sécanais.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 651, 1883 ('men who live on the mountain'). **Secunnie.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 202, 1846. **Sékanais.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Sékanais toenè.**—Morice in Proc. Can. Inst., 113, 1889. **Sékan'-es.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1869. **Sicannis.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 115, 1874. **Sicanny.**—Pope, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **Sicaunies.**—Harmon, Jour., 190, 313, 1820. **Siccane.**—Can. Ind. Aff.., 91, 1876. **Siccanies.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Siccannies.**—Hind, Labrador Penin. II, 261, app., 1863. **Siccony.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Sickanies.**—Ross in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 309, 1872. **Sickannies.**—Ross, MS. vocab., B. A. E. **Siconi.**—Wilkes, U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 451, 1845. **Sikanis.**—Duflot de Mofras, Expl. de l'Oregon, II, 339, 1844. **Sikanni.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 71, 1856. **Sikannies.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 535, 1878. **Sikennies.**—Ibid., 464. **Thæcanies.**—Dunn, Hist. Oregon, 79, 1844. **Thé-ké-né.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865 ('dwellers on the mountains'). **The'-kĕn-nēh.**—Ross. MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Thé-ké-ottiné.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **Thè-khènè.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, chart. 1875. **Thè-kk'a-nè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891 ('people on the mountain'). **Thè-kka-nè.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Thè-kké-Ottiné.**—Petitot in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 651, 1883. **Thickcannies.**—Hind, Labrador Penin. II, 261, 1863. **Thikanies.**—Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 311, 1872. **Tsekanie.**—McLean, Hudson Bay, I, 235, 1849. **Tsé'kéhne.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dènès, 19, 1893. **Tsekenné.**—Morice in Proc. Can. Inst., 112, 1889 ('inhabitants of the rocks'). **Tsikanni.**—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man, 306, 1850. **Tsitka-ni.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 31, 1851.

Selelot (*Sel'ē'lōt*). A Squawmish division living on Burrard inlet, coast of British Columbia.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Selkuta (*Sel-ku'-ta*). A Bellacoola village on the N. side of the mouth of Bellacoola r., Brit. Col.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Sels ('food-steamers'). The name applied, probably contemptuously, to a Haida family of low social rank which formed a subdivision of the Hlgahetgulanas. It is related that the people of this family were so much in the habit of steaming food that one of their women once said, "We shall be called 'food-steamers'"; and so it happened. Low-class people in other families seem to have received the same name.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Seltsas (*Sells'ā's*). A Katsey summer village at the head of Pitt lake, which drains into lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Semehau (*Semexā'u*, 'little lynx'). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk on the N. side of Thompson r., 32 m. from Lytton, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900.

Semiamu. A Salish tribe living about the bay of the same name in N. W. Washington and S. W. British Columbia. In 1843 they numbered 300, and in 1911 there were 40 of the tribe on the Canadian side.

Birch Bay.—Farnham, Trav., 111, 1843. **Samamhoo.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Semiahmoo.**—Wilson in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 278, 1866. **Semiā'mō.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Can., 10, 1889. **Sem-mi-an-mas.**—Fitzhugh in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 328, 1858. **Shimiahmoo.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 433, 1855. **Simiahmoo.**—Gibbs, Clallam and Lummi, 6, 1863. **Simiamo.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 119B, 1884. **Skim-i-ah-moo.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 436, 1855.

Senatuch. Mentioned by Grant (Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857) as a Nootka tribe on the s. w. coast of Vancouver id.

Seneca ('place of the stone,' the Anglicized form of the Dutch enunciation of the Mohegan rendering of the Iroquoian ethnic appelative *Oneida*, or, strictly, *Oněñiute'ā'kă'*, and with a different ethnic suffix, *Oněñiute'-roñ'no^{n}'*, meaning 'people of the standing or projecting rock or stone'). A prominent and influential tribe of the Iroquois (q. v.). When first known they occupied that part of w. New York between Seneca lake and Geneva r., having their council fire at Tsonontowan, near Naples, in Ontario co. After the political destruction of the Erie and Neuters, about the middle of the seventeenth century, the Seneca and other Iroquois people carried their settlements westward to lake Erie and southward along the Alleghany into Pennsylvania. They also received into their tribe a portion of these conquered peoples, by which accessions they became the largest tribe of the confederation and one of the most important. They are now chiefly settled on the Alleghany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda res., N.Y. A portion of them remained under British jurisdiction after the declaration of peace and live on Six Nations res., near Brantford, Ont. Various local bands have been known as Buffalo, Tonawanda and Cornplanter Indians; and the Mingo, formerly in Ohio, have become officially known as Seneca from the large number of that tribe among them. No considerable number of the Seneca ever joined the Catholic Iroquois colonies.

In the third quarter of the 16th century the Seneca was the last but one of the Iroquois tribes to give its suffrage in favour of the abolition of murder and war, the suppression of cannibalism, and the establishment of the principles upon which the League of the Iroquois was founded. However, a large division of the tribe did not adopt at once the course of the main body, but, on obtaining coveted privileges and prerogatives, the recalcitrant body was admitted as a constituent member in the structure of the League. The two chiefships last added to the quota of the Seneca were admitted on condition of their exercising functions belonging to a sergeant-at-arms of a modern legislative body as well as those belonging to a modern secretary of state for foreign affairs, in addition to their duties as federal chieftains; indeed, they became the warders of the famous "Great Black Doorway" of the League of the Iroquois, called *Ka'nho'hwădji'gō'nă'* by the Onondaga.

In historical times the Seneca have been by far the most populous of the five tribes originally comprising the League of the Iroquois. The Seneca belong in the federal organization to the tribal phratry known by the political name *Hoñdoñnīs''hĕ^{n}'*, meaning, 'they are clansmen of the fathers,' of which the Mohawk are the other member, when the tribes are organized as a federal council; but when ceremonially organized the Onondaga also belong to this phratry (see *Government*). In the federal council the Seneca are represented by eight federal chiefs, but two of these were added to the original six present at the first federal council, to give representation to that part of the tribe which had at first refused to join the League. Since the organization of the League of the Iroquois, approximately in the third quarter of the 16th century, the number of Seneca clans, which are organized into two phratries for the performance of both ceremonial and civil functions, have varied. The names of the following nine have been recorded: Wolf, *Hoñnat 'haiioñ'nĭ';* Bear, *Hodidjioñni'' gā';* Beaver, *Hodigĕ^{n}''gegā';* Turtle, *Hadiniă''dĕñ';* Hawk, *Hadi'shwĕ^{n}''gaiiu';* Sandpiper, *Hodi'ne'-si'iu'*, sometimes also called Snipe, Plover, and Killdee; Deer, *Hadinioñ'gwaiiu';* Doe, *Hodino^{n}'' deogā'*, sometimes *Hoñnoñt'goñdjĕn';* Heron, *Hodidaio^{n}''gā'*. In a list of clan names made in 1838 by Gen. Dearborn from information given him by Mr. Cone, an interpreter of the Tonawanda band, the Heron clan is called the Swan clan with the native name given above. Of these clans only five had an unequal representation in the federal council of the League, namely, the Sandpiper, three, the Turtle, two, the Hawk, one, the Wolf, one, and the Bear, one.

One of the earliest known references to the ethnic name Seneca is that on the original Carte Figurative, annexed to the Memorial presented to the States-General of the Netherlands, Aug. 18, 1616, on which it appears with the Dutch plural as Sennecas. This map is remarkable also for the first known mention of the ancient Erie, sometimes called Gahkwas or Kahkwah; on this map they appear under the name last cited, *Gachoi* (ch = kh), and were placed on the N. side of the w. branch of the Susquehanna. The name did

not originally belong to the Seneca, but to the Oneida, as the following lines will show.

In the early part of Dec. 1634, Arent Van Curler (or Corlaer), the commissary or factor of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck (his uncle's estate), set out from Ft. Orange, now Albany, N.Y., in the interest of the fur-trade, to visit the Mohawk and the Sinnekens. Strictly speaking, the latter name designated the Oneida, but at this time it was a general name, usually comprising the Onondaga, the Cayuga, and the Seneca, in addition. At that period the Dutch and the French commonly divided the five Iroquois tribes into two identical groups; to the first, the Dutch gave the name Maquas (Mohawk), and to the latter Sinnekens (Seneca, the final *-ens* being the Dutch genitive plural), with the connotation of the four tribes mentioned above. The French gave to the latter group the general name "les Iroquois Superieurs," "les Hiroquois d'en haut," i.e. the Upper Iroquois, "les Hiroquois des pays plus hauts, nommés Sontouaheronnons" (literally, 'the Iroquois of the upper country, called Sontouaheronnons'), the latter being only another form of "les Tsonnontouans" (the Seneca); and to the first group the designations "les Iroquois Inférieurs" (the Lower Iroquois), and "les Hiroquois d'en bas, nommés Agnechronnons" (the Mohawk; literally, 'the Iroquois from below, named Agnechronnons'). This geographical rather than political division of the Iroquois tribes, first made by Champlain and the early Dutch at Ft. Orange, prevailed until about the third quarter of the 17th century. Indeed, Governor Andros, two years after Greenhalgh's visit to the several tribes of the Iroquois in 1677, still wrote, "Ye Oneidas deemed ye first nation of sineques." The Journal of Van Curler, mentioned above, records the interesting fact that during his visit to the tribes he celebrated the New Year of 1635 at a place called *Enneyuttehage* or *Sinnekens*. The first of these names was the Iroquois, and the second, the Mohegan name for the place, or, preferably, the Mohegan translation of the Iroquois name. The Dutch received their first knowledge of the Iroquois tribes through the Mohegan. The name *Enneyuttehage* is evidently written for *Oněñiute'agā''ge'*, 'at the place of the people of the standing (projecting) stone.' At that date this was the chief town of the Oneida. Van Curler's Journal identifies the name *Sinnekens* with this town, which is presumptive evidence that it is the Mohegan rendering of the Iroquois local name *Oněñ'iute'*, 'it is a standing or projecting stone,' employed as an ethnic appellative. The derivation of *Sinnekens* from Mohegan appears to be as follows: *a'sinni,* 'a stone, or rock,' *-ika* or *-iga*, denotive of 'place of,' or 'abundance of,' and the final *-ens* supplied by the Dutch genitive plural ending, the whole Mohegan synthesis meaning 'place of the standing stone'; and with a suitable pronominal affix, like *o-* or *wă-*, which was not recorded by the Dutch writers, the translation signifies, 'they are of the place of the standing stone.' This derivation is confirmed by the Delaware name, *W'tassone,* for the Oneida, which has a similar derivation. The initial *w-* represents approximately an *o*-sound, and is the affix of verbs and nouns denotive of the third person; the intercalary *-t-* is merely euphonic, being employed to prevent the coalescence of the two vowel sounds; and it is evident that *assone* is only another form of *a'sinni,* 'stone,' cited above. Hence it appears that the Mohegan and Delaware names for the Oneida are cognate in derivation and identical in signification. Heckewelder erroneously translated *W'tassone* by 'stone pipe makers.'

Thus, the Iroquois *Oněñiute'ā'gă'*, the Mohegan *Sinnekens,* and the Delaware *W'tassone* are synonomous and are homologous in derivation. But the Dutch, followed by other Europeans, used the Mohegan term to designate a group of four tribes, to only one of which, the Oneida, was it strictly applicable. The name *Sinnekens,* or *Sennecaas* (Visscher's map, *ca.* 1660), became the tribal name of the Seneca by a process of elimination which excluded from the group and from the connotation of the general name the nearer tribes as each with its own proper native name became known to the Europeans. Obviously, the last remaining tribe of the group would finally acquire as its own the general name of the group. The Delaware name for the Seneca was *Meχaχlĭn'nĭ* (the *Maechachtinni* of Heckewelder), which signifies 'great mountain'; this is, of course, a Delaware rendering of the Iroquois name for the Seneca, *Djiionoñdowāněñ''ākă'*, or *Djiionoñdowāněñ'roñ'non'*, 'People of the Great Mountain.' This name appears disguised as *Trudamani* (Cartier, 1534–35), *Entouhonorons, Chouontouaroüon = Chonontouaronon* (Champlain, 1615), *Ouentouaronons*

(Champlain, 1627), and *Tsonontouan* or *Sonontouan* (Jes. Rel., passim.).

Previous to the defeat and despoliation of the Neuters in 1651 and the Erie in 1656, the Seneca occupied the territory drained by Genesee r., eastward to the lands of the Cayuga along the line of the watershed between Seneca and Cayuga lakes.

The political history of the Seneca is largely that of the League of the Iroquois, although owing to petty jealousies among the various tribes the Seneca, like the others, sometimes acted independently in their dealings with aliens. But their independent action appears never to have been a serious and deliberate rupture of the bonds uniting them with the federal government of the League, thus vindicating the wisdom and foresight of its founders in permitting every tribe to retain and exercise a large measure of autonomy in the structure of the federal government. It was sometimes apparently imperative that one of the tribes should enter into a treaty or other compact with its enemies, while the others might still maintain a hostile attitude toward the alien contracting party.

During 1622 the Montagnais, the Algonkin, and the Hurons sought to conclude peace with the Iroquois (*Yroquois* = Mohawk division?), because "they were weary and fatigued with the wars which they had had for more than 50 years." The armistice was concluded in 1624, but was broken by the continued guerrilla warfare of the Algonkin warriors; for this reason, the Seneca ("Ouentouoronons d'autre nation, amis desdits Yrocois") killed in the "village of the Yrocois" the embassy composed of a Frenchman, Pierre Magnan, and three Algonquian ambassadors. This resulted in the renewal of the war. So, in Sept. 1627, the Iroquois, including the Seneca, declared war against the Indians and the French on the St. Lawrence and its northern affluents by sending various parties of warriors against them.

From the Jesuit Relation for 1635 (p. 34, 1858) it is learned that the Seneca, after defeating the Hurons in the spring of 1634, made peace with them. The Hurons in the following year sent an embassy to Sonontouan, the chief town of the Seneca, to ratify the peace, and, while there, learned that the Onondaga, the Oneida, the Cayuga, and the Mohawk were desirous of becoming parties to the treaty.

In 1639 the war was renewed by the Hurons, who in May captured 12 prisoners from the Seneca, then regarded as a powerful people. The war continued with varying success. The Jesuit Relation for 1641 (p. 75, 1858) says the Seneca were the most feared of the enemies of the Hurons, and that they were only one day's journey from Ongniaahra (Niagara), the most easterly town of the Neuters. The Relation for 1643 (p. 61) says that the Seneca (i. e. "les Hiroquois d'en haut"), including the Cayuga, the Oneida, and the Onondaga, equalled, if they did not exceed, in number and power the Hurons, who previously had had this advantage; and that the Mohawk at this time had three villages with 700 or 800 men of arms who possessed 300 arquebuses that they had obtained from the Dutch and which they used with skill and boldness. According to the Jesuit Relation for 1648 (p. 49, 1858), 300 Seneca attacked the village of the Aondironnons, and killed or captured as many of its inhabitants as possible, although this people were a dependency of the Neuters who were at peace with the Seneca at this time. This affront nearly precipitated war between the Iroquois and the Neuters.

The Seneca warriors composed the larger part of the Iroquois warriors who in 1648-49 assailed, destroyed, and dispersed the Huron tribes; it was likewise they who in 1649 sacked the chief towns of the Tionontati, or Tobacco tribe; and the Seneca also took a leading part in the defeat and subjugation of the Neuters in 1651 and of the Erie in 1656. From the Journal des PP. Jésuites for 1651-52 (Jes. Rel., Thwaites' ed., xxxvii, 97, 1898) it is learned that in 1651 the Seneca, in waging war against the Neuters, had been so signally defeated that their women and children were compelled to flee from Sonontowan, their capital, to seek refuge among the neighbouring Cayuga.

In 1652 the Seneca were plotting with the Mohawk to destroy and ruin the French settlements on the St. Lawrence. Two years later the Seneca sent an embassy to the French for the purpose of making peace with them, a movement which was probably brought about by their rupture with the Erie. But the Mohawk not desiring peace at that time with the French, perhaps on account of their desire to attack the Hurons on the id. of Orleans, Que., murdered two of the three Seneca ambassadors, the other having remained as a hostage with the French. This act almost

resulted in war between the two hostile tribes; foreign affairs, however, were in such a condition as to prevent the beginning of actual hostility. On Sept. 19, 1655, Fathers Chaumonot and Dablon, after pressing invitations to do so, started from Quebec to visit and view the Seneca country, and to establish there a French habitation and teach the Seneca the articles of their faith.

In 1657 the Seneca, in carrying out the policy of the League to adopt conquered tribes upon submission and the expression of a desire to live under the form of government established by the League, had thus incorporated eleven different tribes into their body politic.

In 1652 Maryland bought from the Minqua or Susquehanna Indians, i. e. the Conestoga, all their land claims on both sides of Chesapeake bay up to the mouth of Susquehanna r. In 1663, 800 Seneca and Cayuga warriors from the Confederation of the Five Nations were defeated by the Minqua, aided by the Marylanders. The Iroquois did not terminate their hostilities until famine had so reduced the Conestoga that in 1675, when the Marylanders had disagreed with them and had withdrawn their alliance, the Conestoga were completely subdued by the Five Nations, who thereafter claimed a right to the Minqua lands to the head of Chesapeake bay.

In 1744 the influence of the French was rapidly gaining ground among the Seneca; meanwhile the astute and persuasive Col. Johnson was gradually winning the Mohawk as close allies of the British, while the Onondaga, the Cayuga, and the Oneida, under strong pressure from Pennsylvania and Virginia, sought to be neutral.

In 1686, 200 Seneca warriors went w. against the Miami, the Illinois in the meantime having been overcome by the Iroquois in a war lasting about five years. In 1687 the Marquis de Denonville assembled a great horde of Indians from the region of the Upper lakes and from the St. Lawrence—Hurons, Ottawa, Chippewa, Missisauga, Miami, Illinois, Montagnais, Amikwa, and others—under Durantaye, Du Lhut, and Tonti, to serve as an auxiliary force to about 1,200 French and Colonial levies, to be employed in attacking and destroying the Seneca. Having reached Irondequoit, the Seneca landing-place on lake Ontario, Denonville built there a stockade in which he left a garrison of 440 men. Thence advancing to attack the Seneca villages, he was ambushed by 600 or 800 Seneca, who charged and drove back the Colonial levies and their Indian allies, and threw the veteran regiments into disorder. Only by the overwhelming numbers of his force was Denonville saved from disastrous defeat.

In 1763, at Bloody Run and the Devils Hole, situated on Niagara r. about 4 m. below the falls, the Seneca ambushed a British supply train on the portage road from Ft. Schlosser to Ft. Niagara, only three escaping from a force of nearly 100. At a short distance from this place the same Seneca ambushed a British force composed of two companies of troops who were hastening to the aid of the supply train, only eight of whom escaped massacre. These bloody and harsh measures were the direct result of the general unrest of the Six Nations and the Western tribes, arising from the manner of the recent occupancy of the posts by the British, after the surrender of Canada by the French on Sept. 8, 1760. They contrasted the sympathetic and bountiful paternalism of the French régime with the neglect and niggardliness that characterized the British rule. Such was the state of affairs that on July 29, 1761, Sir Wm. Johnson wrote to General Amherst: "I see plainly that there appears to be an universal jealousy amongst every nation, on account of the hasty steps they look upon we are taking towards getting possession of this country, which measures, I am certain, will never subside whilst we encroach within the limits which you may recollect have been put under the protection of the King in the year 1726, and confirmed to them by him and his successors ever since and by the orders sent to the governors not to allow any one of his subjects settling thereon . . . . but that it should remain their absolute property." But, by the beginning of the American Revolution, so well had the British agents reconciled them to the rule of Great Britain that the Seneca, together with a large majority of the people of the Six Nations, espoused the cause of the British against the Colonies. Consequently Gen. Sullivan, in 1779, after defeating their warriors, burned their villages and destroyed their crops.

There is no historical evidence that the Seneca who were on the Ohio and the s. shore of lake Erie in the 18th and 19th centuries were chiefly an outlying colony from the Iroquois tribe of that name dwelling in New York. The significant fact that in historical times their affiliations were never with the Iroquois but rather with tribes usually hostile to them,

is tô be explained on the presumption that they were rather some remnant of a subjugated tribe dependent on the Seneca and dwelling on lands under the jurisdiction of their conquerors. It is a fair inference that they were largely subjugated Erie and Conestoga. Regarding the identity of these Indians, the following citation from Howe (Hist. Coll. Ohio, II, 574, 1896) is pertinent: "The Senecas of Sandusky— so-called— owned land and occupied 40,000 acres of choice land on the E. side of Sandusky r., being mostly in this [Seneca] and partly in Sandusky co. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them on the 29th of September, 1817, at the treaty . . . of Maumee Rapids. . . . The remaining 10,000 acres, lying s. of the other, was granted by the treaty at St. Mary's, . . . 17th of September, 1818." By the treaty concluded at Washington Feb. 28, 1831, these Seneca ceded their lands in Ohio to the United States and agreed to emigrate s. w. of Missouri, on Neosho r. The same writer states that in 1831 "their principal chiefs were Coonstick, Small Cloud Spicer, Seneca Steel, Hard Hickory, Tall Chief, and Good Hunter, the last two of whom were their principal orators. The old chief Good Hunter told Henry C. Brish, their sub-agent, that this band [which numbered 390 in 1908] were in fact the remnant of Logan's tribe, . . . and says Mr. Brish in a communication to us: 'I cannot to this day surmise why they were called Senecas. I never found a Seneca among them. They were Cayugas— who were Mingoes— among whom were a few Oneidas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, and Wyandots.' The majority of them were certainly not Cayuga, as Logan was Conestoga or Mingo on his maternal side.

In 1677 the Seneca had but four villages, but a century later the number had increased to about 30. The following are the better known Seneca towns, which, of course, were not at all contemporary. Canadasaga, Canandaigua, Caneadea, Catherine's Town, Cattaraugus, Chemung, New Chemung, Old Chemung, Chenango, Cheronderoga, Chinoshageh, Condawhaw, Connewango, Dayoitgao, Deonundagae, Deyodeshot, Deyohnegano, Deyonongdadagana, Dyosyowan, Gaandowanang, Gadaho, Gahato, Gahayanduk, Ganagweh, Ganawagus, Ganeasos, Ganedontwan, Ganogeh, Ganondasa, Ganos, Ganosgagong, Gaonsagaon, Gaousage, Gaskosada, Gathtsegwarohare, Geneseo, Gistaquat, Gwaugweh, Honeoye, Joneadih, Kanagaro (3), Kanaghsaws, Kannassarago, Kashong, Kaskonchiagon, Kaygen, Keinthe, Newtown, Oatka, Ongniaahra, Onnahee, Onoghsadago, Onondarka, Owaiski, Sheshequin, Skahasegao, Skoiyase, Sonojowauga, Tekisedaneyont, Tioniongarunte, Tonawanda, Totiakton, Tsonontowanen, Yorkjough, Yoroonwago.

The earliest estimates of the numbers of the Seneca, in 1660 and 1677, give them about 5,000. Later estimates of the population are: 3,500 (1721); 1,750 (1736); 5,000 (1765); 3,250 (1778); 2,000 (1783); 3,000 (1783); and 1,780 (1796). In 1825 those in New York were reported at 2,325. In 1850, according to Morgan, those in New York numbered 2,712, while about 210 more were on Grand River res. in Canada. In 1909 there were 213* on the Six Nations res. near Brantford, Ont., which, with those on the three reservations in New York, 2,749, would give them a total of 2,962. The proportion of Seneca now among the 4,071 Iroquois at Caughnawaga, St. Regis, and Lake of Two Mountains, Quebec, cannot be estimated.

(J. N. B. H.)

Anantooeah.—Adair quoted by Mooney in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 509, 1900 (from Ani'-Nûn'dăwe'gĭ, the Cherokee name). **Ani'-Nûn'dăwe'gĭ.**—Mooney, ibid. (Cherokee name, sing. Nûn'dăwe'gĭ; also applied to the Iroquois generally). **Ani'-Sĕ'nikă.**—Ibid. (one of the Cherokee names). **Antouhonorons.**—Champlain (1616), Œuvres, IV, 75, 1870. **Antouoronons.**—Map of 1632, ibid., V, ii, 1870 (cf. *Entouohonoron*). **Antovorinos.**—Freytas, Peñalosa, Shea trans., 52, 83, 1882. **Assikanna.**—Gatschet, Fox MS., 1882 (Fox name; extended to the whole of the Six Nations). **Ceneca's.**—Document of 1719 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 528, 1855. **Chenandoanes.**—Mallery in Proc. A. A. A. S. 1877, XXVI, 352, 1878. **Chit-o-won-e-augh-gaw.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Chonontouaronon.**—Shea in Charlevoix, New France, II, 28, note, 1866. **Chonuntoowaunees.**—Edwards (1751) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 146, 1809. **Chouontouaroüon.**—Champlain (1615), Œuvres, IV, 34, 1870. **Ciniques.**—Old form quoted by Conover, MS. Hist. of Kanadesaga and Geneva. **Cinnakee.**—McKendry (177 9) in Conover, ibid. **Cinnigos.**—Document of 1677 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 227, 1855. **Cyneper.**—Hyd[e] (1712) in N. C. Rec., II, 900, 1886. **Cynikers.**—Hubbard (1680) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., V, 33, 1815. **Djonontewake.**—Hale, letter, B. A. E., Mar. 6, 1879 (Mohawk name). **Entouhonorono.**—Champlain (1620), Voy., I, 331, 1830. **Entouhonorons.**—Champlain, Œuvres, IV, 32, 1870. **Entouohonorons.**—Shea in Charlevoix, New France, II, 28, note, 1866. **Entwohonoron.**—Ibid. **Ganochgeritáwe.**—Pyrlæus (*ca.* 1750) quoted in Am. Antiq., IV, 75, 1882 (a chief's name). **Ho-nanne-ho'-ont.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 97, 1851 ('the doorkeeper'). **Honnonthauans.**—Bollan (1748) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 132, 1800. **Honuχ-**

*In 1911, there were 219.

shiniondi.—Gatschet, Tuscarora MS., 1885 ('he makes a leaning house': a name of the Iroquois confederation). **Ieuontowanois.**—Weiser (1748) in Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 5, 97, 1848. **Isonnontoans.**—Barton, New Views, app., 6, 1798. **Isonnontonans.**—Hennepin, Cont. of New Discov., 93, 1698. **Isonontouanes.**—Lahontan (1703) as quoted by Pownall (1754) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 896, 1855. **Jeneckaws.**—Dalton (1783) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 123, 1809 (misprint). **Jenontowanos.**—Mallery in Proc. A. A. A. S. 1877, XXVI, 352, 1878. **Lenekees.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, IV, 128, 1753 (misprint). **Năn-tę-wĕ'-ki.**—ten Kate, Synonymie, 11, 1884 (Cherokee name). **Nation de la Grande Montagne.**—Jes. Rel. for 1669, 16, 1858 (cf. *Tsonontowan*). **No^{n}to-wa-ka.**—Hewitt, Seneca MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1883 (Tuscarora name). **Nottawagees.**—Glen (1750) quoted in Conover, MS., Kan. and Geneva. **Nun-da-wä'-o-no.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 51, 1851 ('the great hill people': own name). **Nundawaronah.**—Mallery in Proc. A. A. A. S. 1877, XXVI, 352, 1878. **Nûn'dăwe'gĭ.**—Mooney in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 509, 1900 (Cherokee name, sing. form; cf. *Ani'-Nûn'dăwegĭ*, above). **Nundowaga.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., 1883. **Ondawągas.**—Treaty (1789) in Am. St. Papers, Ind. Aff., I, 512, 1832 (not to be confounded with the Onondaga). **Onughkaurydaaug.**—Weiser (1748) in Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 5, 97, 1848 (name of a chief). **Onundawaga.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 199, 1854. **Onuntewakaa.**—Hale, letter, B. A. E., Mar. 6, 1879. **Ossikanna.**—Gatschet, Fox MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Fox name; applied also to all the Six Nations; plural, Ossikannehak). **Ouentouoronons.**—Champlain (1615), Œuvres, VI, 143, 1870. **Padowagas.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., X, 1848 (misprint for Nadowagas). **Paisans, Les.**—Greenhalgh (1677) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 252, 1853 (so called by French). **Sannagers.**—Brickell, N. C., 320, 1737. **Sant8eronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1643, 61, 1858. **Seanecas.**—Brockholls (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 555, 1881. **Senacaes.**—Writer of 1676 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 167, 1871. **Senacars.**—Mason (1684) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 200, 1827. **Senacas.**—Weiser (1748) in Thwaites, Early West. Trav., I, 31, 1904. **Senakees.**—Niles (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., V, 332, 1861. **Senecaes.**—Coxe, Carolana, 55, 1741. **Senecas.**—Brockholls (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 555, 1881. **Senecca.**—Council of 1726 in N. C. Rec., II, 640, 1886. **Seneckes.**—Winthrop (1664) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., VI, 531, 1863. **Senecques.**—Greenhalgh (1677) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 251, 1853. **Senegars.**—Brickell (1737) in Haywood, Tenn., 224, 1823. **Senekaas.**—Esnauts and Rapilly map, 1777. **Senekaes.**—Bellomont (1698) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 370, 1854. **Senekas.**—Dongan (*ca.* 1687), ibid., III, 428, 1853. **Senekées.**—Louis XIV (1699), ibid., IX, 698, 1855. **Senekers.**—Ibid., 697. **Senekes.**—Dongan (1687), ibid., III, 514, 1853. **Senekies.**—Livingston (1720), ibid., V, 565, 1855. **Senekoes.**—Gale (1711) in N. C. Rec., I, 828, 1886. **Senequaes.**—Ingoldsby (1691) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 792, 1853. **Senequas.**—Spotswood (1712) in N. C. Rec., I, 861, 1886. **Seneques.**—Greenhalgh (1677) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 252, 1853. **Senequois.**—Conover, MS. Hist. of Kanadesaga and Geneva (old form). **Senicaes.**—Pateshall (1684) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 90, 1857. **Senikers.**—Marshe (1744) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VII, 197, 1801. **Sennagars.**—Catesby, Nat. Hist. Car., II, xiii, 1743. **Sennakas.**—Colden, Five Nations, 42, 1727, quoted in Conover, MS. Kanadesaga and Geneva. **Sennakers.**—Penhallow (1699) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 134, 1824. **Sennecas.**—Map of 1614 (?) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 1856. **Sennecca.**—Council of 1725 in N. C. Rec., II, 570, 1886. **Senneches.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 41, 1824. **Senneckes.**—Clinton (1745) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 275, 1855. **Sennecks.**—Livingston (1698), ibid., IV, 341, 1854. **Sennekaes.**—Livingston (1691), ibid., 781. **Sennekas.**—Dongan (1687), ibid., III, 476, 1853. **Sennekees.**—Document of 1712, ibid., V, 588, 1855. **Sennekies.**—Livingston (1720), ibid., 569. **Senneks.**—Dudley (1721) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 244, 1819. **Sennekus.**—Ibid. **Sennequans.**—Conover, MS. Hist. of Kanadesaga and Geneva (old form). **Sennequens.**—Document of 1656 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIV, 374, 1883. **Senneques.**—Livingston (1691), ibid., III, 782, 1853. **Sennickes.**—Salisbury (1678), ibid., XIII, 531, 1881. **Sennicks.**—Document of 1698, ibid., IV, 337, 1854. **Senontouant.**—Tonti (1689) in Margry, Déc., III, 564, 1878. **Senottoway.**—Document of 1713 in N. C. Rec., II, 1, 1886. **Sha-de-ka-ron-ges.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 176, 1829 (a chief's name). **Shinikes.**—Livingston (1711) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 272, 1855. **Sianekees.**—Albany Conference (1737), ibid., VI, 99, 1855. **Sikne.**—Gatschet, Potawatomi MS., 1878 (Potawatomi name; plural, Sekne-eg). **Simmagons.**—Martin, N. C., I, 128, 1829. **Sinacks.**—Phillips (1692) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 837, 1853. **Sinagars.**—Brickell. N. C., 283, 1737. **Sinakees.**—Dongan (1687) in N. Y, Doc. Col. Hist., III, 474, 1853. **Sinakers.**—Conover. MS. Hist. Kanadesaga and Geneva (old form). **Sinecas.**—Document of 1687 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III-509, 1853. **Sineckes.**—Andros (1688), ibid., 555, **Sinekas.**—Albany Conference (1746), ibid., VI, 317. 1855. **Sinekees.**—Clarkson (1693), ibid., IV, 45, 1854, **Sinekes.**—Maryland Treaty (1682), ibid., III, 321, 1853. **Sinekies.**—Schuyler (1720) quoted by Conover, MS. Kanadesaga and Geneva. **Sineks.**—Bellomont (1700) quoted by Conover, ibid. **Sineques.**—Andros (1678) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 271, 1853. **Sinica.**—Bartram, Trav., 372, 1792. **Sinicaes.**—Dongan (*ca.* 1686) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 394, 1853. **Sinicker.** Weiser (1737) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 332, 1854. **Sinikers.**—Weiser (1737) quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 5, 97, 1848. **Siniques.**—Andros (1676) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XII, 558, 1877. **Sinnagers.**—Lawson (1709), N. C., 77, 1860. **Sinnakees.**—Dongan (1687) quoted by Parkman, Frontenac, 160, 1883. **Sinnakers.**—Document of 1687 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 431, 1853. **Sinnakes.**—Ibid. **Sinnaques.**—Ibid., 432. **Sinnecas.**—Lovelace (1669) quoted by Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 68, 1872. **Sinneche.**—Albany Conference (1728) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 867, 1855. **Sinneck.**—Document of 1699, ibid., IV, 579, 1854. **Sinneckes.**—Ft. Orange Conference (1660), ibid., XIII, 184, 1881. **Sinneco.**—Herman (1681), ibid., XII, 664, 1877. **Sinnecus.**—Beeckman (1661), ibid., 344. **Sinnedowane.**—Writer of 1673, ibid., II, 594, 1858. **Sinnek.**—Livingston (1687), ibid., III, 445, 1853. **Sinnekaes.**—Document of 1688, ibid., 565. **Sinnekas.**—Durant (1721), ibid. V, 589, 1855. **Sinnekees.**—Burnet (1720), ibid., V, 577, 1855. **Sinnekens.**—Document of 1657, ibid., XIII, 73, 1881. **Sinnekes.**—Ibid., 72. **Sinnekies.**—Schuyler (1720), ibid., V, 542, 1855 **Sinnekis,**—Livingston (1699), ibid., IV, 597, 1854. **Sinnekus.**—Document of 1659, ibid., XIII, 113, 1881. **Sinneqars.**—Conover, MS. Hist. Kanadesaga and Geneva (old form). **Sinnequaas.**—Gouvernour

(1690) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 714, 1853. **Sinnequens.**—Ibid., XIV, 373, 1883. **Sinnequois.**—Conover, MS. Kanadesaga and Geneva (old form). **Sinnicars.**—Dongan (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 516, 1853. **Sinnicas.**—Nottingham (1692), ibid., 823. Sinnichees.—Schuyler (1720), ibid., V, 549, 1855. **Sinnickes.**—Bellomont (1698), ibid., IV, 420, 1854. **Sinnickins.**—Vailiant (1688), ibid., III, 523, 1853. **Sinnicks.**—Dongan (1687), ibid., 516. **Sinnicus.**—Herrman map (1673) in Maps to accompany the Rept. of the Comrs. on the Bndry. Line bet. Va. and Md., 1873. **Sinnikaes.**—Livingston (1691) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 782, 1853. **Sinnikes.**—Jamison (1697), ibid., IV, 295, 1854. **Sinniques.**—Andros (1676), ibid., XII, 558, 1877. **Sinnodowannes.**—Dellius (1697), ibid., IV, 280, 1854. **Sinnodwannes.**—Ibid., 279. **Sinnokes.**—Schuyler (1687), ibid., III, 478, 1853. **Sinnondewannes.**—Blakiston (1691), ibid., 788, 1853. **Sinodouwas.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854. **Sinodowannes.**—Maryland treaty (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 321, 1853. **Sinondowans.**—Colden (1727), Five Nations, 42, 1747 (here used for a part of the tribe, probably those at Nundawao). **Sniekes.**—Maryland treaty (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 322, 1853. **Sonnontoehronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1654, 8, 1858. **Sonnontoeronnons.**—Ibid., 1657, 2, 1858. **Sonnontouaheronnons.**—Ibid., 1653, 18, 1858. **Sonnontoüeronnons.**—Ibid., 1648, 46, 1858. **Sonnontovans.**—Coxe, Carolana, 55, 1741. **Sonontoerrhonons.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 34, 1858. **Sonont8aëronons.**—Ibid., 1646, 3, 1858. **Sonnontoüanhrronon.**—Ibid., 1637, 111, 1858. **Sonontouans.**—Denonville (1685) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 282, 1855. **Sonontoehronon.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858. **Sonontouons.**—Colden (1724) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 727, 1855. **Sonontrerrhonons.**—Jes. Rel. 1635 24, 1858. **Sontouaheronnons.**—Ibid., 1652, 36, 1858. **Sontouhoironon.**—Sagard, Hist. Can. (1632), IV, 1866. **Sontouhouethonons.**—Ibid., II, 334, 1866. **S8nt8aronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1646, 34, 1858. **Sunnekes.**—Livingston (1711) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 272, 1855. **Syneck.**—Bellomont (1700), ibid., IV, 718, 1854. **Synek.**—Ibid., 750. **Synekees.**—Carr (1664), ibid., III, 74, 1853. **Synekes.**—Bayard (1689), ibid., 621. **Synicks.**—Cartwright (1664), ibid., 67. **Synnekes.**—Lovelace (1669), ibid., XIII, 423, 1881. **Synneks.**—Ibid., 428. **Te-en-nen-hogh-huut.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 176, 1829 (functional name). **Te-how-nea-nyo-hunt.**—Ibid., 185. **Teuontowanos.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 5, 4, 1848. **Ti''-kwă.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1886 ('I do not know': Tuscarora nickname for the Seneca, on account of the frequent use of this expression by the latter tribe). **Tionionhogaráwe.**—Pyrlæus (*ca.* 1750) quoted in Am. Antiq., IV, 75, 1882 (a chief's name). **Toe-nen-hogh-hunt.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 185, 1829. **Tondamans.**—Cartier (1535), Bref Récit, 59, 1863 (identical; Hewitt considers this form, Toudaman, and Trudaman in Cartier, to be corruptions of Tsonondowanen, which he says was applied to the Onondaga as well as to the Seneca). **Tonnontoins.**—Pouchot map (1758) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 694, 1858. **Toudamans.**—Cartier (1535), Bref Récit, 59, 1863 (identical?). **To-wă''-kă'.**—Hewitt, Seneca MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1883 (common Tuscarora name, abbreviated from No^{n}towáka). **Trudamans.**—Cartier (1535), Bref Récit, 29, 1863. **Ts-ho-ti-non-do-wă''-gă'.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1886 (name used by the tribe; singular, Tshonondowaga). **Tsonantonon.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Tsonnonthouans.**—Ibid., 49. **T. Son-non-thu-ans.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 176, 1829. **T. Sonnontouans.**—Ibid. **Tsonnontoüans.**—Jes. Rel. 1669, 16, 1858. **Tsononthouans.**—Am. Pioneer, II, 192, 1843. **Tsonontooas.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 535, 1878. **Tsonontouans.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, map, 1703. **Tsonontowans.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 326, 1857. **Tsonothouans.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., xi, 1848. **Tsouonthousaas.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 129, 1816. **Tudamanes.**—Cartier (1535), Bref Récit, 29, 1863.

Senijextee. A Salish tribe formerly residing on both sides of Columbia r. from Kettle falls to the Canadian boundary; they also occupied the valley of Kettle r., Kootenay r. from its mouth to the first falls, and the region of the Arrow lakes, Brit. Col. In 1909 those in the United States numbered 342, on the Colville res., Wash.

Lake Indians.—Parker, Journal, 293, 1840. **Savages of the Lake.**—De Smet, Letters, 37, 1843. **Sen-i-jextee.**—Winans in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 22, 1870. **Sinatcheggs.**—Ross, Fur Hunters, II, 172, 190, 1855. **Sinuitskistux.**—Wilson in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 292, 1866. **S-na-a-chikst.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1891, sec. II, 6, 1892.

Senktl (*SenxL*). A Bellacoola village near the mouth of Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., "about 1 m. above Nuxa'lk'!."

Senqtl.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Senxl.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1900. **Snihtlimih.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884 (perhaps refers to Snū't'ele, another town; *mih* = 'people of').

Seshart. A Nootka tribe on Barkley sd. and Alberni canal, s. w. coast of Vancouver id. Its septs, according to Boas, are: Hameyisath, Kuaiath, Kutssemhaath, Maktlaiath, Nechimuasath, Neshasath, Tlasenuesath, Tseshaath, and Wanineath. Their principal village is Tsahahch. Pop. 128 in 1911.

Schissatuch.—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293 1857. **Ses'h-aht.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Seshaht.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 308, 1868. **Shechart.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **She-sha-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 1880, 315, 1881. **Sishat.**—Swan, MS., B. A. E. **Suthsetts.**—Jewitt, Narr., 36, repr. 1849. **Sutsets.**—Armstrong, Oregon, 136, 1857. **Ts'ēcā'ath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Tsesaht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 77, 1908. **Tsesh-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 188, 1883.

Setlia (*SE'Lia*). A Bellacoola town at the entrance of S. Bentinck arm, coast of British Columbia.

SE'Lia.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 48, 1898. **Sitleece.**—Whymper, Alaska, 55, 1869.

Seton Lake. The local name for a body of Upper Lillooet around a lake of this name in the interior of British Columbia, subsequently subdivided into the Mission, Neciat, and Seton Lake bands.

Seaton Lake.—Can. Ind. Aff., 279, 1894. **Seton Lake.**—Ibid., 1884, 190, 1885.

Seven Islands. A Montagnais trading and mission station on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of Moisie r., Quebec. In 1884 the inhabitants numbered 269; in 1911, 402.

Sept Isles.—Boucher in Can. Ind. Aff. 1884, pt. 1, 37 1885. **Seven Islands.**—Ibid., 185.

Seven Nations of Canada. The 7 tribes signified are the Skighquan (Nipissing), Estjage (Saulteurs), Assisagh (Missisauga), Karhadage, Adgenauwe, Karrihaet, and Adirondax (Algonkins). The 4th, 5th, and 6th are unidentified. These are the peoples mentioned in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 899, 1854. In the Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., v, 78, 1836, the Caughnawaga are not included in the 7 tribes there mentioned.

Seven Castles.—Knox (1792) in Am. St. Papers, Ind. Aff., I, 235, 1832. **Seven Nations of Canada.**—Maumee council (1793), ibid. **Seven Nations of Indians inhabiting lower Canada.**—Rep. in Williams, Vermont, II, 291, 1809. **Seven nations of Lower Canada Indians.**—Caughnawaga address (1798), ibid., 233–234. **"Seven Tribes" on the River St. Lawrence.**—Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. 3d s., v, 78, 1836.

Sewathen. A Cowichan tribe formerly living on the coast of British Columbia s. of the mouth of Fraser r. They are now on a reservation near Pt. Roberts, called Chewassan from the name of the tribe. Pop. 51 in 1911.

Isowasson.—Can. Ind. Aff., 74, 1878. **Sewā'çen.**—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902. **Stauâçen.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Stcuwā'cel.**—Boas in Rep. 64th Meeting B. A. A. S., 454, 1894 (given as a town). **Tche-wassan.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 277, 1894. **Tsawwassen.**—Ibid., pt. II, 75, 1904. **Tsonassan.**—Ibid., pt. I, 189, 1883. **Tsowassan.**—Ibid., 316, 1880.

Sgilgi (*Sgî'lgî*, 'plenty of scoters'). A Haida town of the Saki-kegawai family, formerly in an inlet on the s. w. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was the most important Ninstints town on the West coast, and its chief became town chief of Ninstints.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Shaganappi. Thongs of rawhide used for rope or cord. *Shaganappi*, or "Northwest iron," was an important factor in the economic development of the N. W., where it was a godsend to the mixed-bloods and white settlers. Out of it was made the harness of the famous Red River carts and of the dog sleds of the country to the northward. It was one of the most important gifts from the Indian to the white man. A variety of spellings of this word exists, as shaganappi, shaggineppi, and shaggunappy. It is derived from *pisaganâbīy*, *pishaganâpi*, in the Cree dialects of Algonquian, the corresponding Chippewa word being *bishaganâb*, signifying 'a thong of rawhide.' Gerard gives the Wood Cree word as *pĭshaganâbii*, from *pĭshagan* 'hide' (lit. 'what is flayed'), *âbii* 'cord', 'string', 'rope,' It has been said that "shaganappi and Scotchmen made the Northwest." A corresponding term is *babiche* (q. v.), though it is not of such importance as the other. (A. F. C.)

Shagsowanoghroona (Iroquois name). A tribe or band, probably Algonquian, living in Canada in 1759.—Canajoharie conf. (1759) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 393, 1856.

Shahanik (*Sha'xanîx*, 'little rock'). A village of the Nicola band of Ntlakyapamuk near Nicola r., 16 m. above Spence Bridge, Brit. Col.; pop. 81 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Ca'xanix.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900. **Cqokunq.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv, Can., 4, 1899. **Shahahanih.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 308. 1887. **Shahshanih.**—Ibid., 269, 1889. **Sh-ha-ha-nih.**—Ibid., 196, 1885. **Shhahanik.**—Ibid., pt. II, 166, 1901.

Shahwundais ('God of the South,' who makes the summer.—J. Jones). A converted Chippewa, generally known as John Sunday, who took an active part in the Methodist missionary work among his people during the early and middle parts of the 19th century. Peter Jones (Hist. Ojeb. Inds., 200, 1861) says he belonged to the Mink "tribe" (probably the Marten gens of Warren). His home, and probably the place of his birth, about 1796, was Alnwick township, Northumberland co., Ont. In 1823 John and Peter Jones, the latter the author of the History of the Ojebway Indians, were converted at the Methodist mission on Credit river, Peel co., Ont. The brothers commenced teaching their people, and with other missionaries in 1826–27 held a camp-meeting near Cobourg, at which Sunday was converted. He began at once to learn to read and write, was ordained as a minister, and entered actively into missionary work among the Chippewa. With George Copway and other native preachers he went on several missionary tours to the Chippewa about lake Superior. They established a permanent mission in 1833 at L'Anse on Keweenaw bay, Mich., and another in 1835 at Ottawa lake, in the same state. Sunday appears to have devoted some time to special work among the Saulteurs at Sault Ste. Marie, where his preach-

ing was so highly regarded that women bearing children in their arms forded streams to reach the meeting place (Jones, op. cit., 227). It was about this period that the Rev. Wm. Case, who had been influential in bringing Sunday into the church, took him on a tour of the States for the purpose of raising funds for the Canadian missions. At the general council of the Christian Chippewa and Ottawa, held at Saugeen, Ont., in 1845, Sunday was present, and his eloquence on this occasion has received special mention. Copway (Life, Hist. and Trav., 197, 1847) says he was "uncommonly eloquent"; Jones (op. cit., 201) says he was "particularly happy in his address at this meeting, and towards the close, thrilled and astonished all present by the ingenuity and power of his appeals." After this he is not mentioned, though he was probably living as late as 1855. Copway speaks of him as a chief, and he signs as chief the report made by him and one Simpson as commissioners of Alnwick in 1842.

(C. T.)

Shakkeen. A (former?) Salish village or band under Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col. —Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Shamans and Priests. Mediators between the world of spirits and the world of men may be divided into two classes: The shamans, whose authority was entirely dependent on their individual ability, and the priests, who acted in some measure for the tribe or nation, or at least for some society.

Shaman is explained variously as a Persian word meaning 'pagan', or, with more likelihood, as the Tungus equivalent for 'medicine-men', and was originally applied to the medicine-men or exorcists in Siberian tribes, from which it was extended to similar individuals among the Indian tribes of America.

Among the Haida and Tlingit, shamans performed practically all religious functions, including, as usual, that of physician, and occasionally a shaman united the civil with the religious power by being a town or house chief also. Generally speaking, he obtained his position from an uncle, inheriting his spiritual helpers just as he might his material wealth; but there were also shamans who became such owing to natural fitness. In either case the first intimation of his new power was given by the man falling senseless and remaining in that condition for a certain period. Elsewhere in North America, however, the sweat bath was an important assistant in bringing about the proper psychic state, and certain individuals became shamans after escaping from a stroke of lightning or the jaws of a wild beast. When treating a patient or otherwise performing, a N. W. Coast shaman was supposed to be possessed by a supernatural being whose name he bore and whose dress he imitated, and among the Tlingit this spirit was often supported by several minor spirits which were represented upon the shaman's mask and strengthened his eyesight, sense of smell, etc. He let his hair grow long, never cutting or dressing it. When performing he ran around the fire very rapidly in the direction of the sun, while his assistant beat upon a wooden drum and his friends sang the spirit songs and beat upon narrow pieces of board. Then the spirit showed him what he was trying to discover, the location of a whale or other food animal, the approach of an enemy, or the cause of the sickness of a patient. In the latter case he removed the object that was causing pain by blowing upon the affected part, sucking at it, or rubbing a charm upon it. If the soul had wandered, he captured and restored it, and, in case the patient had been bewitched, he revealed the name of the offender and directed how he was to be handled. Payment for his services must always be made in advance, but in case of failure it was usually returned, while among some tribes failure was punished with death. Shamans also performed sleight-of-hand feats to show their power, and two shamans among hostile people would fight each other through the air by means of their spirits, while no war party started off without one.

The ideas behind shamanistic practices in other American tribes were very much the same as these, but the forms which they took varied considerably. Thus instead of being actually possessed, Iroquois shamans and probably others controlled their spirits objectively as if they were handling so many instruments, while Chitimacha shamans consulted their helpers in trances.

Among the Nootka there were two classes of shamans, the *Ucták-u*,, or 'workers', who cured a person when sickness was thrown upon him by an enemy or when it entered in the shape of an insect, and the *K'ok'oā'tsmaah*, or 'soul workers', especially employed to restore a wandering soul to its body.

The Songish of the southern end of Vancouver id. also had two sorts of shamans. Of these the higher, called the *squnä'am*, acquired

his power in the usual way by intercourse with supernatural beings, while the *sī'oua*, who was usually a woman, received her knowledge from another *sī'oua*. The former answered more nearly to the common type of shaman, while the function of the latter was to appease hostile powers, to whom she spoke a sacred language. She was also applied to by women who desired to bear children, and for all kinds of charms.

Among the interior Salish the initiation of shamans and warriors seems to have taken place in one and the same manner, i. e. through animals which became the novices' guardian spirits. Kutenai shamans had special lodges in the camp larger than the rest, in which they prayed and invoked the spirits.

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Hoffman enumerates three classes of shamans among the Chippewa, in addition to the herbalist or doctor, properly so considered. These were the *wâbĕnō'*, who practised medical magic, the *jĕs'sakkī'd*, who were seers and prophets deriving their power from the thunder god, and the *midē'*, who were concerned with the sacred society of the *Midē'wiwin*, and should rather be regarded as priests.

These latter were evidently represented among the Delawares by the *medeu*, who concerned themselves especially with healing, while there was a separate class of diviners called *powwow*, or 'dreamers.'

Unlike most shamans, the *angakunirn* of the Central Eskimo communicated with their spirits while seated. It was their chief duty to find out the breaking of what taboos had caused sickness or storms.

As distinguished from the calling of a shaman, that of a priest was, as has been said, national or tribal rather than individual, and if there were considerable ritual his function might be more that of leader in the ceremonies and keeper of the sacred myths than direct mediator between spirits and men. Sometimes, as on the N. W. coast and among the Eskimo, the functions of priest and shaman might be combined, and the two terms have been used so interchangeably by writers, especially when applied to the Eastern tribes, that it is often difficult to tell which is the proper one.

Even where shamanism flourished most there was a tendency for certain priestly functions to centre around the town or tribal chief. This appears among the Haida, Tlingit, Tsimshian, and Kwakiutl in the prominent part the chiefs played in secret society performances, and a chief of the Fraser River or Coast Salish was even more of a high priest than a civil chief, leading his people in all religious functions.

Most of the tribes of the eastern plains contained two classes of men that may be placed in this category. One of these classes consisted of societies which concerned themselves with healing and applied definite remedies, though at the same time invoking superior powers, and to be admitted to which a man was obliged to pass through a period of instruction. The other was made up of the one or the few men who acted as superior officers in the conduct of national rituals, and who transmitted their knowledge concerning it to an equally limited number of successors. Similar to these, perhaps, were the priests of the Midē'wiwin ceremony among the Chippewa, Menominee, and other Algonquian tribes.

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(J. R. S.)

Sheaksh ('new water'). A Niska village site on the s. bank of Nass r., Brit. Col., 5 m. above the cañon, at the mouth of a stream that came into existence after the eruption that is visible at this point. Several modern fishing houses mark the site. (G. T. E.)

Shediac. A Micmac village or band in 1670 at the present Shediac, on the E. coast of New Brunswick.

Chedaik.—Vaudreuil (1755) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 359, 1858. **Gediak.**—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 115, 1809. **Jediuk.**—Stiles (1761), ibid., 116.

Shemaukan (*Shimâgän*, 'lance,' 'sword.'—Gerard). The largest of the Cree bands in 1856, at which period they occupied 350 tipis. They roamed and hunted in the Cypress and Prickly-pear mts., S. E. Alberta and s. w. Saskatchewan, but occasionally visited Missouri r. for trade. They took their name from a chief, otherwise known as The Lance.

She-mau-káu.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val, 237, 1862 (misprint).

Shemps. A Squawmish village community on the left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.

Cēmps.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900 (*c* = *sh*).

Shennosquankin. One of the 3 bands of Similkameen Okinagan in British Columbia. Total pop. of Shennosquankin, Ashnola and Chuchuwayha bands in 1911, 175.

Shennoquankin.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Shennoskuankin.**—Ibid., 419, 1898. **Shen-nos-quan-kin.**—Ibid., 191, 1883.

Sheshebe ('duck'). A gens of the Chippewa.

Muk-ud-a-shib.—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 45, 1885 ('black duck'). **She-shebe'.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Sheshebug.**—Tanner, Narr., 315, 1830. **Shiship.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882.

Shilekuatl (*CilEk'uā'tl*). A Cowichan town at Yale, Brit. Col., belonging to the Tsakuam tribe (q. v.). Probably the Indian name for Yale. Pop. 76 in 1911.

CilEk'uā'tl.—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894. **Lichaltchingko.**—Brit. Col. Map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Yale.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 74, 1878.

Shimpshon. A body of Salish of Kamloops agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 186 in 1884, the last time the name appears.

Shimps-hon.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1884, 188, 1885.

Shishaiokoi (*Cīcai'ōQoi*). A Squawmish village communtiy on the E. coast of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Shkuet (*C' kūēt*). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., near Spuzzum, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Shkuokem (*Ckūō'kEm*, 'little hills'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., above Spuzzum, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Shlalki (*C'lä'lkī*). An insignificant Chilliwak village in s. British Columbia.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1902.

Shubenacadie (*Schubenakâdi*, 'plenty of ground-nuts(?).—Trumbull). A Micmac village and reservation at the head of Shubenacadie r., N. of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Pop. 96 in 1911.

Chibenaccadie.—Doc. of 1746 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 70, 1858. **Chigabennakadik.**—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 115, 1809. **Shubenakadie.**—Rand, Micmac Reading Bk., 81, 1875. **Shubenecadie.**—Macdonald in Can. Ind. Aff. for 1884, xxix, 1885.

Shuimp (*Cūimp*, 'strong'). A head village of the Ntlakyapamuk just above Yale, Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Shuswap (strictly *Sequa'pmuq*). The most important Salishan tribe of British Columbia, formerly holding most of the territory between the Columbia r. watershed and Fraser r., including the basin of Thompson r. above Ashcroft, embracing Shuswap and Adams lakes, and extending N. to include Quesnel lake. They now occupy a number of small village reservations attached to the Kamloops, Okanagan and Williams Lake agencies, together with a small band, descendants of Chief Kinbasket, for about 60 years past, permanently settled among the Kutenai. On the N. they border the Tsilkotin, an Athapascan tribe; on the S. and W. the kindred Okinagan, Ntlakyapamuk, and Lillooet. They have probably dwindled at least one-half since the advent of the miners into their country half a century ago, but still number more than 2,100, in the following bands: *Kamloops Agency*—Adams Lake, Ashcroft, Bonaparte, Deadman Creek, Kamloops, Neskainlith or Halaut, North Thompson, Little Shuswap Lake; pop. in 1911, 1,135; *Okanagan Agency* — Spallumcheen; pop. in 1911, 164; *Williams Lake Agency* — Alkali Lake, Canoe Creek, Canim Lake, Clinton, Soda Creek, Williams Lake, also Fountain and Pavilion (occupied chiefly by Lillooet); pop. in 1911, 1,027; *Kootenay Agency*—Kinbasket; pop. in 1911, 63.

Consult Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, IX, sec. II, 1892; Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, Anthr. I, no. 4, 1900; Ann. Rep. Can. Ind. Aff.; Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 1891. (J. M.)

Atenas.—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War, 371, 1822 (the variants of this are from the Takulli word meaning 'stranger'). **Atnahs.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 16, 134, 1836. **At-naks.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 296, 1861. **Atnans.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 100, 1847. **Atnas.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., vi, 1848. **Clulwarp.**—Fitzhugh in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 328, 1858. **Ka-la-muh.**—Mackay quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 7, 1891 ('the people: own name). **Schouchouaps.**—Duflot de Mofras, Oregon, II, 337, 1844. **Se-huapm-uh.**—Mackay, op. cit., 4. **SeQuapmuQ.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 80, 1890. **Shewhap.**—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., VII, 77, 1863. **Shewhapmuch.**—Ibid., 73, 76. **Shewhapmuh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 124B, 1884. **Shewhapmukh.**—Gibbs in Shea's Lib. Am. Ling., XI, vii, 1860–3. **She-whaps.**—Ross, Adventures, 151, 1849. **Shoo-schawp.**—Kane, Wanderings, 155, 1859. **Shooshaps.**—Parker, Journal, 299, 1840. **Shooswabs.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Shoo-whā'-pa-mooh.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 4, 1891. **Shoushwaps.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 198, 1846. **Shouwapemoh.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 63, 1847. **Shouwapemot.**—Ibid., 100. **Shushwaps.**—Hale, op. cit., 205, 1846. **Shushwapumsh.**—Ibid. **Shuswap-much.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 296, 1861. **Shuswaps.**—Ibid. **Sioushwaps.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 137, 1847. **Sockacheenum.**—Brit. Adm. Chart, no. 1917. **Soushwaps.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist., v, 427, 1847. **SQua'pamuQ.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Sū'QuapmuQ.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 80, 1890. **Thompson river Indians.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19 1862. **Tlitk'atEwū'mtlat.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W.

Tribes Can., 10, 1889 ('without shirts and trousers': Kutenai name). **Towapummuk.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Shuwalethet (*Cuwa'lEçEt*). A winter village of the Katsey tribe of Cowichan at the s. end of Pitt lake, near lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Boas in Rep. 64th Mtg. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Siamannas ('hunters'). A name applied generally to the interior Indians by those of Washington and British Columbia. This form of the word was used for some Salish on Whatcom and Siamanna lakes, N. W. Wash. Similarly the Ntlakyapamuk were called *Somena* by the Cowichan, while *Swádabsh*, which was applied by the Nisqualli to the Shahaptian Klikitat and Yakima, is said to have the same meaning. (Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 341, 1877). This last, however, resembles *Swedebish*, a name given to one of the Skagit tribes on Whidbey id., Puget sd.

(J. R. S.)

Saw-meena.—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., VII, 73, 1863. **Semā'mila.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 167, 1900. **Sia-man-nas.**—Fitzhugh in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 329, 1858. **Si-him-e-na.**—Mahoney (1869), ibid., 70, 576, 1869 (or Stick Indians). **Some-na.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1891, sec. II, 6, 1892.

Siatlhelaak (*Sīatlqēlā'aq*). A division of the Nuhalk, a branch of the Bellacoola of the coast of British Columbia.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Siccameen. A Cowichan tribe on Oyster bay, S. E. Vancouver id.; pop. 40 in 1906, 42 in 1911.

Ceqemēn.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Siccameen.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Sickameen.**—Ibid. 120, 316, 1880. **Sick-a-mun.**—Ibid., 308, 1879. **Tickarneens.**—Ibid., lix, 1877.

Sichanetl (*Sītca'nētl*). A Songish division at Oak bay, s. end of Vancouver id.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Siechem (*Sīē'tcEm*, 'sandy'). A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Siguniktawak ('inhabitants of cape Chignecto,' from *sigunikt*, 'foot cloth,' the native name of the cape). A Micmac band on a reservation near Parrsborough, Cumberland co., Nova Scotia. The number connected with the agency was 90 in 1911.

Siguniktawak. A Micmac band in Pictou co., Nova Scotia (Rand, Micmac Reading Bk., 81, 1875). The Micmac now in this county occupy the Fisher Grant and Indian Island reserves and numbered 161 in 1911.

Sihasapakhcha (Blackfeet proper). A Sihasapa band.

Black footed ones.—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. 1850, 141, 1851. **Siha-sapa-qtca.**—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A E., 219, 1897. **Sihasapa-rca.**—Swift, letter to Dorsey, 1884.

Sikokitsimiks ('black doors'). A band of the Piegan division of the Siksika.

Black Doors.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Si-kōh'-i-tsim.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862 (trans. 'band with black doors'). **Sik'-o-kĭt-sim-iks.**—Grinnell, op. cit., 209.

Sikopoksimaiks ('black-fat roasters'). A band of the Piegan division of the Siksika.

Black Fat Roasters.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Sik-o-pok'-si-maiks.**—Ibid., 209

Sikosuilarmiut ('inhabitants of the shore without an ice floe'). An Eskimo tribe inhabiting the region about King cape, s. w. Baffin island. They are settled in two places, Nurata and Sikosuilak.

Sekoselar.—Gilder, Schwatka's Search, 181, 1881. **Sekoselar Innuits.**—Nourse, Am. Explor., 200, 1884. **Sicosuilarmiut.**—Boas in Trans. Anthr. Soc. Wash., 95, 1884. **Sikosuilarmiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 421, 1888. **Ssikossuilar-miut.**—Boas in Deutsche Geog. Blätt., VIII, no. 1, 1885.

Siksahpuniks ('black blood'). A band of the Kainah division of the Siksika.

Blackblood.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 209, 1892. **Siks-ah'-pun-iks.**—Ibid.

Siksika ('black feet', from *siksinam* 'black', *ka* the root of *oqkatsh* 'foot'. The origin of the name is disputed, but it is commonly believed to have reference to the discolouring of their moccasins by the ashes of the prairie fires; it may possibly have reference to black-painted moccasins, such as were worn by the Pawnee, Sihasapa, and other tribes). An important Algonquian confederacy of the northern plains, consisting of three subtribes, the Siksika proper or Blackfeet, the Kainah or Bloods, and the Piegan, the whole body being popularly known as Blackfeet. In close alliance with these are the Atsina and the Sarsi.

Within the recent historic period, until gathered upon reservations, the Blackfeet held most of the immense territory stretching almost from North Saskatchewan r., Alta. and Sask., to the southern headstreams of the Missouri in Montana, and from about long. 105° to the base of the Rocky mts. A century earlier, or about

1790, they were found by Mackenzie occupying the upper and middle South Saskatchewan, with the Atsina on the lower course of the same stream, both tribes being apparently in slow migration toward the N. W. (Mackenzie, Voy., lxx–lxxi, 1801). This would make them the vanguard of the Algonquian movement from the Red River country. With the exception of a temporary occupancy by invading Cree, this extreme northern region has always, within the historic period, been held by Athapascan tribes. The tribe is now settled on three reservations in Alberta, and one in N. W. Montana, about half being on each side of the international boundary.

So far as history and tradition go, the Blackfeet have been roving buffalo hunters, dwelling in tipis and shifting periodically from place to place, without permanent habitations, without the pottery art or canoes, and without agriculture excepting for the sowing and gathering of a species of native tobacco. They also gathered the camas root in the foot-hills. Their traditions go back to a time when they had no horses and hunted their game on foot; but as early as Mackenzie's time, before 1800, they already had many horses, taken from tribes farther to the s., and later they became noted for their great horse herds. It is entirely probable that their spread over the plains region was due largely to the acquisition of the horse, and, about the same time, of the gun. They were a restless, aggressive, and predatory people, and, excepting for the Atsina and Sarsi, who lived under their protection, were constantly at war with all their neighbours, the Cree, Assiniboin, Sioux, Crows, Flatheads, and Kutenai. While never regularly at war with the United States, their general attitude toward Americans in the early days was one of hostility, while maintaining a doubtful friendship with the Hudson's Bay Co.

Their culture was that of the Plains tribes generally, although there is evidence of an earlier culture, approximately that of the tribes of the Eastern forests. The 3 main divisions seem to have been independent of each other, each having its own Sun dance, council, and elective head-chief, although the Blackfeet proper appear to have been the original nucleus. Each of the 3 was subdivided into a number of bands, of which Grinnell enumerates 45 in all. It has been said that these bands were gentes, but if so, their gentile character is no longer apparent. There is also a military and fraternal organization, similar to that existing in other Plains tribes, known among the Blackfeet as the *Ikunuhkahtsi*, or 'All Comrades,' and consisting formerly, according to Grinnell of at least 12 orders or societies, most of which are now extinct. They have a great number of dances—religious, war, and social—besides secret societies for various purposes, together with many "sacred bundles," around each of which centres a ritual. Practically every adult has also his personal "medicine." Both sexes may be members of some societies. Their principal deities are the Sun, and a supernatural being known as Napi, 'Old Man,' who may be an incarnation of the same idea. The dead are usually deposited in trees or sometimes laid away in tipis erected for the purpose on prominent hills.

As usual, many of the early estimates of Blackfoot population are plainly unreliable. The best appears to be that of Mackenzie, who estimated them about 1790 at 2,250 to 2,500 warriors, or perhaps 9,000 souls. In 1780–81, in 1837–38, in 1845, in 1857–58, and in 1869 they suffered great losses by smallpox. In 1864 they were reduced by measles, and in 1883–84 some 600 of those in Montana died of sheer starvation in consequence of the sudden extinction of the buffalo coincident with a reduction of rations. The official Indian report for 1858 gave them 7,300 souls, but another estimate, quoted by Hayden as having been made "under the most favourable circumstances" about the same time, gives them 2,400 warriors and 6,720 souls. In 1909 they were officially reported to number in all 4,635, viz.: Blackfoot agency, Alberta, 795;* Blood agency, Alberta, 1,174; Piegan agency, Alberta, 471; Blackfoot agency (Piegan), Montana, 2,195.

Consult Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 1892; Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 1862; Schultz, My Life as an Indian, 1907; Wissler (1) in Ontario Archæol. Rep. for 1905, 1906, (2) in Anthr. Pap. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. 1, 1910. (J. M.)

Ah-hi'-tä-pe.—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 289, 1871 (former name for themselves; trans. 'blood people'). **Ayatchinini.**—Baraga, Eng.-Otch. Dict., 29, 1878 (Chippewa name). **Ayâtchiyiniw.**—Lacombe, Dict. Langue Cris, 325, 1864 ('stranger,' 'alien,' 'enemy': Cree name for Siksika, Bloods, and Piegan). **Beaux Hommes.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 35, 1744. **Blackfeet.**—Writer of 1786 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., III, 24, 1794. **Blackfoot.**—Lewis and Clark, Discov.,

*In 1911, there were 2,337 in Alberta; 767 in the Blackfoot agency, 1,122 in the Blood and 448 in the Piegan.

58, 1806. **Carmeneh.**—Crow MS. vocab., B. A. E. (Crow name). **Choch-Katit.**—Maximilian, Trav., II, 247, 1841 (Arikara name). **Chokitapia.**—L'Heureux in Jour. Anthr. Inst., G. B., 162, Nov. 1885. **Cuskœ-teh-waw-thesseetuck.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 97, 1824. **Ê-chip-ė-tà.**—Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, lxxix, 1823 (Crow name). **Erchipeetay.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 377, 1836 (Crow name). **High-minded people.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 289, 1871. **Ish-te-pit'-e.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 402, 1862 (Crow name). **Issi-Chu-picha.**—Maximilian, Trav., II, 234, 1841 (Hidatsa name; French form). **Issi-Schüpischa.**—Ibid. (Hidatsa name; German form). **Itsisihiṡa.**—Matthews, Hidatsa Inds., 217, 1877 (Hidatsa name). **Ĭ tsi ṡí pi ṡa.**—Ibid., 162 (Hidatsa name: 'black feet,' from *ṡipiṡa* 'black,' and *ĭtisi* 'foot'). **It-zė-sù-pė-shà.**—Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, lxxxiv, 1823 (Hidatsa name). **Katce.**—Wilson, Rep. on N. W. Tribes to Brit. A. A. S. 11, 1888 (Sarsi name). **Ka-wi'-na-han.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 326, 1862 ('black people': Arapaho name). **Makadewana-ssidok.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Chippewa name). **Mämakatä'wana-si'tä'-ak.**—Gatschet, Fox MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Fox name). **Mkatewetitéta.**—Gatschet, Shawnee MS., B. A. E., 1879 (Shawnee name; pl. Mkatewetitetchki). **Mukkudda Ozitunnug.**—Tanner, Narr., 316, 1830 (Ottawa name). **Netsepoyè.**—Hale in Rep. Brit. A. A. S. 1885, 707, 1886 ('people who speak one language': name sometimes used by the confederacy). **Pahkee.**—Lewis and Clark, Exped., I, 408, 1814 (Shoshoni name). **Paík.**—Gebow, Snake Vocab., 7, 1868. **Par'-keeh.**—Stuart, Montana As It Is, 23, 1865. **Patas-negras.**—Barriero, Ojeada sobre Nuevo México, app., 10, 1832. **Pawkees.**—Lewis and Clark, Exped., I, 418, 1814. **Peíki.**—Gebow, Snake Vocab., 7, 1868. **Pieds-noirs.**—De Smet, Miss., 84, 1844. **Pike.**—Gebow, Snake Vocab., 7, 1868 (Shoshoni name). **Po'-o-mas.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 290, 1862 ('blankets whitened with earth': Cheyenne name). **Sāhā'ntlā.**—A. F. Chamberlain, inf'n, 1903 ('bad people': Kutenai name). **Sâketûpiks.**—McLean, Inds., 130, 1889. **Sasitka.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 688, 1857. **Sat-sia-qua.**—Robinson, Gt. Fur Land, 187, 1879. **Satsikaa.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 219, 1846. **Sawketakix.**—Hale in Rep. Brit. A. A. S. 1885, 707, 1886 ('men of the plains': name sometimes used by themselves). **Saxœ-kœ-koon.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 97, 1824. **S'chkoé.**—Mengarini, Kalispelm Dict., B. A. E., 1877 (Kalispel name; abbreviated form). **S'chkoéishin.**—Ibid. (Kalispel name, from *koái*, 'black'). **Schwarzfüssige.**—Güssefeld, map, 1797. **Seksekai.**—Maximilian, Trav., 245, 1843. **Sicä'bê.**—Dorsey, Kansas MS. vocab., B.A.E., 1882 (Kansa name.) **Si-ha'-sa-pa.**—Cook, Yankton MS. vocab., B.A.E., 1882 ('black feet': Yankton name). **Sikcitano.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 125, 1902. **Siksekai.**—Maximilian, Trav., 245, 1843. **Sik-sika'.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862. **Siksikai.**—Maximilian (1839) quoted by Hayden, ibid., 256. **Sikskékuanak.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 219, 1846. **Sitkeas.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 252, 1853. **Six-he-kie-koon.**—Henry, MS. vocab., 1808. **Sixikau'a.**—Tims, Blackfoot Gram. and Dict., 112, 1889. **Skuäíshěni.**—Gatschet, Okinagan MS., B. A. E., 1883 ('black foot': Salish name). **Slaves.**—Coues, Henry and Thompson Jour., 1814. **Stχuaíχn.**—Ibid. ('black': Okinagan name). **Toñ-koñko.**—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., I, 426, 1898 ('black legs': Kiowa name). **Tuhu'vti-ómokat.**—Gatschet, Comanche MS., B. A. E., 1884 (Comanche name, from *tuhúvti* 'black'). **Wateni'hte.**—Gatschet, Arapaho MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Arapaho name). **Yat-cheé-thinyoowuc.**—Richardson quoted by Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 96, 1824 ('strangers': Cree name for several tribes, including the Siksika).

Siksika. A tribe of the Siksika confederacy (q. v.). They now live on a reservation in Alberta, Canada, on upper Bow r., and are officially known as the Running Rabbit and Yellow Horse bands. They were divided into the following subtribes or bands: Aisikstukiks, Apikaiyiks, Emitahpahksaiyiks, Motahtosiks, Puhksinahmahyiks, Saiyiks, Siksinokaks, Tsiniktsistsoyiks. Pop. 942 in 1902, 767 in 1911.

Siksinokaks ('black elks'). A subtribe or band of the Kainah division of the Siksika or Blackfeet, and also of the Siksika proper.

Black Elks.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 208, 209, 1892. **Sik-si-no'-kai-īks.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862. **Siks-in'-o-kaks.**—Grinnell, op. cit.

Siksinokaks. A subtribe or band of the Siksika.

Siks-in'-o-kaks.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 208, 1892.

Siktokkis. A town of the Ahousaht Nootka on the N. arm of Clayoquot sd., Vancouver id. It was destroyed by Admiral Denham in Oct. 1864 in punishment for the killing of the crew of the trading schooner *Kingfisher*.

Sik-tok-kis.—Sproat, Savage life, 197, 1868.

Sikutsipumaiks ('black patched moccasins'). A band of the Piegan division of the Siksika or Blackfeet.

Black Patched Moccasins.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Si-ka'-tsi-po-maks.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862 (trans. 'band with black patched moccasins'). **Sik-ut'-si-pum-aiks.**—Grinnell, op. cit., 209.

Sillery. A Jesuit mission village established in 1637 on St. Lawrence r., a few miles above Quebec. The Algonkin and Montagnais were first gathered there and were joined at the close of King Philip's war in 1679 by Abnaki from Kennebec r. in Maine in such numbers that it soon became virtually an Abnaki village. In 1683–85 the inhabitants removed to St. Francis, and the village was deserted. (J. M.)

Kamiskwawāngachit.—Vetromile in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI, 213, 1859 ('where they catch salmon with the spear': Abnaki name). **Sciller.**—Lahontan (1703) quoted by Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 39, 1851. **Silem.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, map, 1761 (misprint). **Sillerie.**—Doc. of 1759 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 1037, 1858. **Sillery.**—Denonville (1687), ibid.,

IX, 354, 1855. **St. Joseph.**—Vetromile, op. cit. (mission name). **Syllery.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, 10, 1761.

Similkameen. The local name for several bands of Okinagan on a river of the same name, a N. W. tributary of the Okanagan, Brit. Col. Under the term "Similkameen group" are classed 3 or 4 villages in the Canadian Reports of Indian Affairs, namely, Shennosquankin, Keremeos, Chuchuwayha, and, subsequently, Ashnola, having an aggregate population of 175 in 1911. These Indians are also divided into Lower and Upper Similkameen, with 138 and 37 inhabitants, respectively, in 1911.

Chitwout Indians.—Brit. Col. Map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872 (in two villages on Similkameen r.). **Samilk-a-nuigh.**—Ross, Adventures, 290, 1849. **Similikameen.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 74, 1878. **Similkameen.**—Ibid., 364, 1897. **Smelkameen.**—Ibid., 309, 1879. **Smîlê'qamux.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 167, 1900 (='people of Similkameen'). **Smilkameen.** Can. Ind. Aff. 1880, 317, 1881. **Smilkamīn.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Salish name). **Smilkĕmíχ.**—Ibid.

Sindas-kun (*Sî'ndas kun*, 'village on a point always smelling'). A Haida town in the Ninstints country belonging to the Kaidjukegawai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Sindatahls (*Sî'ndAt!als*, 'gambling place'). A Haida town of a branch of the Kuna-lanas family called Djus-hade, formerly near Tsooskahli, an inner expansion of Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Sinegainsee (*Sine-gain'-see*, 'creeping thing', i. e. 'snake'). A clan of the Hurons.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 153, 1877.

Singa (*Sî'ñga*, 'winter [village]'). A Haida town of the Kas-lanas family, situated on the N. side of Tasoo harbour, w. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Sinimiut. A Central Eskimo tribe on Pelly bay, Arctic coast, Kee. They live on musk-ox and salmon like the tribes of Hudson bay, and have also an abundance of seals. They numbered 45 in 1902.

Pelly Bay Eskimo.—Ausland, 653, 1885. **Sinamiut.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XV, pt. 2, 377, 1907. **Sinimijut.**—Boas in Zeitschr. Ges. f. Erdk., 226, 1883. **Sinimiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 451, 1888.

Sinopah (*Sĭn'-o-pah*, 'kit-foxes', 'Piegans'). A society of the Ikunuhkatsi, or All Comrades, in the Piegan tribe of the Siksika. It is now obsolete among the Piegan, but still existed with the Kainah in 1892.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

Sintaktl (*Sînta'kL*, 'reached the bottom', or 'bottom of the hill'). A Ntlakyapamuk village 30 or 40 m. above Yale, on the w. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col.

C'nta'k'tl.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Shuitackle.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878. **Sinta'kL.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900.

Siorartijung. A spring settlement of Padlimiut Eskimo on the coast s. of Home bay, Baffin island, Franklin.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Siouan Family. The most populous linguistic family N. of Mexico, next to the Algonquian. The name is taken from a term applied to the largest and best known tribal group or confederacy belonging to the family, the Sioux or Dakota, which, in turn, is an abbreviation of Nadowessioux, a French corruption of *Nadowe-is-iw*, the appellation given them by the Chippewa. It signifies 'snake,' 'adder,' and, by metaphor, 'enemy.'

Before changes of domicile took place among them, resulting from contact with whites, the principal body extended from the w. bank of the Mississippi northward from the Arkansas nearly to the Rocky mts., except for certain sections held by the Pawnee, Arikara, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Comanche, and Kiowa. The Dakota proper also occupied territory on the E. side of the river, from the mouth of the Wisconsin to Mille Lacs, and the Winnebago were about the lake of that name and the head of Green bay. Northward, Siouan tribes extended some distance into Canada, in the direction of lake Winnipeg. A second group of Siouan tribes, embracing the Catawba, Sara or Cheraw, Saponi, Tutelo, and several others, occupied the central part of North Carolina and South Carolina and the piedmont region of Virginia (see Mooney, Siouan Tribes of the East, Bull. B. A. E., 1894), while the Biloxi dwelt in Mississippi along the Gulf coast, and the Ofo on Yazoo r. in the same state.

According to tradition the Mandan and Hidatsa reached the upper Missouri from the N. E., and, impelled by the Dakota, moved slowly upstream to their present location Some time after the Hidatsa reached the Missouri, internal troubles broke out, and part, now called the Crows, separated and moved westward to the neighborhood of Yellowstone r. The Dakota formerly inhabited the forest

region of s. Minnesota, and do not seem to have gone out upon the plains until hard pressed by the Chippewa, who had been supplied with guns by the French. According to all the evidence available, traditional, and otherwise, the so-called Chiwere tribes—Iowa, Oto, and Missouri—separated from the Winnebago or else moved westward to the Missouri from the same region. The five remaining tribes of this group—Omaha, Ponca, Osage, Kansa, and Quapaw—which have been called Dhegiha by Dorsey, undoubtedly lived together as one tribe at some former time and were probably living on the Mississippi. Part moving farther down became known as "downstream people," Quapaw, while those who went up were the "upstream people," Omaha. These latter moved N. W. along the river and divided into the Osage, Kansa, Ponca, and Omaha proper. As to the more remote migrations that must have taken place in such a widely scattered stock, different theories are held. By some, it is supposed that the various sections of the family have become dispersed from a district near that occupied by the Winnebago, or, on the basis of traditions recorded by Gallatin and Long, from some point on the N. side of the Great lakes. By others, a region close to the eastern Siouans is considered their primitive home, whence the Dhegiha moved westward down the Ohio, while the Dakota, Winnebago, and cognate tribes kept a more northerly course near the Great lakes. The tribes of the Manahoac confederacy were encountered by Capt. John Smith in 1608, but, after that time, all the eastern Siouans decreased rapidly in numbers through Iroquois attacks and European aggression. Finally the remnants of the northern tribes, consisting chiefly of Tutelo and Saponi, accompanied the Tuscarora northward to the Iroquois and were adopted by the Cayuga in 1753. On the destruction of their village by Sullivan in 1779 they separated, the Saponi remaining with the Cayuga in New York, while the Tutelo fled to Canada with other Cayuga. From the few survivors of the latter tribe, Hale and J. O. Dorsey obtained sufficient material to establish their Siouan connections, but they are now almost extinct. The fate of the Saponi is probably the same. The southern tribes of this eastern Siouan group consolidated with the Catawba, and continued to decrease steadily in numbers, so that at the present time there are only about 100 remaining of the whole confederated body. Some of the eastern Siouan tribes may have been reached by De Soto; they are mentioned by the Spanish captain Juan Pardo, who conducted an expedition into the interior of South Carolina in 1567.

The Biloxi were first noted by Iberville, who found them in 1699 on Pascagoula r., Miss. In the next century they moved N. W. and settled on Red r., La., where the remnant was found by Gatschet in 1886 and their affinities determined. These people reported that another section had moved into Texas and joined the Choctaw.

The Ofo, called Ushpi by their neighbours, are first mentioned by Iberville in 1699, but were probably encountered the year preceding by the missionaries, De Montigny, Davion, La Source, and St. Cosme, though not specifically mentioned. Unlike the other Yazoo tribes, they sided with the French in the great Natchez war and continued to live near the Tunica Indians. Their Siouan affinity was demonstrated by Swanton in 1908 through a vocabulary collected from the last survivor.

The first known meeting between any western Siouans and the whites was in 1541, when De Soto reached the Quapaw villages in E. Arkansas. The earliest notice of the main northwestern group is probably that in the Jesuit Relation of 1640, where mention is made of the Winnebago, Dakota, and Assiniboin. As early as 1658 the Jesuit missionaries had heard of the existence of 30 Dakota villages in the region N. from the Potawatomi mission at St. Michel, about the head of Green bay, Wis. In 1680 Father Hennepin was taken prisoner by the same tribe.

In 1804–05 Lewis and Clark passed through the centre of this region and encountered most of the Siouan tribes. Afterward, expeditions into and through their country were numerous; traders settled among them in numbers, and were followed in course of time by permanent settlers, who pressed them into narrower and narrower areas until they were finally removed to Oklahoma or confined to reservations in the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Montana. Throughout all this period the Dakota proved themselves most consistently hostile to the intruders. In 1862 occurred a bloody Santee uprising in Minnesota that resulted in the removal of all of the eastern Dakota from that state, and in 1876 the outbreak among the western Dakota and the cutting off of Custer's command. Later still the Ghost-dance reli-

gion (q. v.) spread among the Sioux proper, culminating in the affair of Wounded Knee, Dec. 29, 1890.

It is impossible to make statements of the customs and habits of these people that will be true for the entire group. Nearly all of the eastern tribes and most of the southern tribes belonging to the western group raised corn, but the Dakota (except some of the eastern bands) and the Crows depended almost entirely on the buffalo and other game animals, the buffalo entering very deeply into the economic and religious life of all the tribes of this section. In the E. the habitations were bark and mat wigwams, but on the plains earth lodges and skin tipis were used. Formerly they had no domestic animals except dogs, which were utilized in transporting the tipis and all other family belongings, including children, but later their place was largely taken by horses, the introduction of which constituted a new epoch in the life of all Plains tribes, facilitating their migratory movements and the pursuit of the buffalo, and doubtless contributing largely to the ultimate extinction of that animal.

Taking the reports of the United States and Canadian Indian offices as a basis and making a small allowance for bands or individuals not here enumerated, the total number of Indians of Siouan stock may be placed at about 40,800.

The Tutelo, Biloxi, and probably the rest of the eastern Siouan tribes were organized internally into clans with maternal descent; the Dakota, Mandan, and Hidatsa consisted of many non-totemic bands or villages, the Crows of non-totemic gentes, and the rest of the tribes of totemic gentes.

The Siouan family is divided as follows:

I. Dakota-Assiniboin group: 1, Mdewakanton; 2, Wahpekute (forming, with the Mdewakanton, the Santee); 3, Sisseton; 4, Wahpeton 5, Yankton; 6, Yanktonai; 7, Teton (a) Sichangu or Brulés, (b) Itazipcho or Sans Arcs, (c) Sihasapa or Blackfeet, (d) Miniconjou, (e) Oohenonpa or Two Kettles, (f) Oglala, (g) Hunkpapa; 8, Assiniboin.

II. Dhegiha group: 1, Omaha; 2, Ponca; 3, Quapaw; 4, Osage (a) Pahatsi, (b) Utsehta, (c) Santsukhdhi; 5, Kansa.

III. Chiwere group: 1, Iowa; 2, Oto; 3, Missouri.

IV. Winnebago.

V. Mandan.

VI. Hidatsa group: 1, Hidatsa; 2, Crows.

VII. Biloxi group: 1, Biloxi; 2, Ofo.

VIII. Eastern division: 1, Monacan group, almost extinct: A, Monacan confederacy—(a) Monacan, (b) Meipontsky, (c) Mohemencho; B, Tutelo confederacy—(a) Tutelo, (b) Saponi, (c) Occaneechi; C, Manahoac confederacy—(a) Manahoac, (b) Stegaraki, (c) Shackaconia, (d) Tauxitania, (e) Ontponea, (f) Tegninateo, (g) Whonkentia, (h) Hassinunga; D, Catawba group—(a) Catawba, (b) Woccon, (c) Sissipahaw, (d) Cape Fear Indians (?) (e) Warrennuncock (?), (f) Adshusheer, (g) Eno, (h) Waxhaw, (i) Sugeree, (j) Santee, (k) Wateree (?), (l) Sewee (?), (m) Congaree (?), all extinct except the Catawba; E, (a) Cheraw, (b) Keyauwee, both extinct; F, (a) Pedee (?), (b) Waccamaw (?), (c) Winyaw (?), (d) Hooks (?), (e) Backhooks (?), all extinct.

(C. T. J. R. S.)

>**Dacotan.**—Lapham, Inds. Wis., 6, 1870. >**Dakotan.**—Powell in 1st Rep. B. A. E., xvii, xix, 1881. >**Sioux.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 121, 306, 1836; Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, v, 408, 1847 (follows Gallatin); Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, xcix, 77, 1848 (as in 1836); Berghaus (1845), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1848; ibid., 1852; Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853; Berghaus, Physik. Atlas, map 72, 1887. >**Sioux.**—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man, 333, 1850 (includes Winebagoes, Dakotas, Assineboins, Upsaroka, Mandans, Minetari, Osage); Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 58, 1856 (mere mention of family); Latham, Opuscula, 327, 1860; Latham, El. Comp. Philol., 458, 1862. >**Sioux-Osages.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnogr., 55, 1826. >**Catawbas.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 87, 1836 (Catawbas and Woccons); Bancroft, Hist. U. S., III, 245, and map, 1840; Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, v, 399, 1847; Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, xcix, 77, 1848; Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., app., 460, 473, 1878. >**Catahbas.**—Berghaus (1845), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1848; ibid., 1852. **Catawba.**—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man, 334, 1850 (Woccoon are allied); Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 401, 1853. >**Kataba.**—Gatschet in Am. Antiq., IV, 238, 1882; Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 15, 1884; Gatschet in Science, 413, Apr. 29, 1887. >**Woccons.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 306, 1836 (numbered and given as a distinct family in table, but inconsistently noted in footnote where referred to as Catawban family). >**Dahcotas.**—Bancroft, Hist. U. S., III, 243, 1840. >**Dakotas.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 232, 1862 (treats of Dakotas, Assiniboins, Crows, Minnitarees, Mandans, Omahas, Iowas). >**Dacotah.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., app., 460, 470, 1878 (the following are the main divisions given: Isaunties, Sissetons, Yantons, Teetons, Assiniboines, Winnebagos, Punkas, Omahas, Missouris, Iowas, Otoes, Kaws, Quappas, Osages, Upsarocas, Minnetarees). >**Dakota.**—Berghaus, Physik. Atlas, map, 72, 1887. =**Siouan.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 111, 1891.

Sipiwithiniwuk ('river people'). A division of the Sakawithiniwuk, or Wood Cree.

Sirmiling. A winter settlement of the Akudnirmiut Eskimo on the N. coast of Baffin island, near the N. W. end of Home bay.

Sirmilling.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Sisintlae (*Sī'sînLaē*, 'the Sî'nLaēs'). The name of gentes among the Goasila, Nakoaktok, Nimkish, Tlauitsis, and true Kwakiutl.

Sę́n*ll*aē.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Sī'sînLaē.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897.

Siyita (*Sīyi'ta*). A Cowichan tribe whose village was Skuhamen, at Agassiz, on lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 64th Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Skae (*Sqa-i*). A Haida town of the Kaidjukegawai, formerly close to cape St. James, at the s. end of Queen Charlotte ids., B.C. It is said to have been so named because its inhabitants here skinned the sea lions which they killed on the Kerouart isles.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Skaiakos (*Sqaī'aQōs*). A Seechelt sept with many settlements but no fixed abode (Hill-Tout in Jour. Anthr. Inst., 23, 1904). For general habitat, see *Seechelt*.

Skaialo (*SQaiâ'lō*). A Chilliwak village in s. British Columbia, with 13 inhabitants in 1911.

Isquahala.—Can. Ind. Aff., 78, 1878. **SQaiâ'lo.**—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1902. **Squehala.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 309, 1879 **Squiahla.**—Ibid., pt. II, 160, 1901. **Squiala.**—Ibid., pt. II, 14, 1911. **Squihala.**—Ibid., 74, 1878.

Skaiametl. A Kwantlen village at New Westminster, on Fraser r., Brit. Col. Pop. 42 in 1911, including Kikait.

New Westminster.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 72, 1902. **SQai'amETl.**—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902. **Tcē'tstlES.**—Boas in Rep. B. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Skaiets (*Sqai'Ets*). A Kwantlen village on Stave r., an affluent of lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902.

Skaito. A camp on the w. coast of the Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., occupied by Haida at the time of the gold excitement at Gold Harbour in 1852–60. It is sometimes spoken of erroneously as a town and confused with Kaisun and Chaahl.

Kai-shun.—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 168B, map, 1878 (mis-applied). **Sqai'-tāo.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905. **Tlg'ā'it.**—Boas ,12th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Can., 24, 1898 (misapplied).

Skakaiek (*SQāqai'Ek*). A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Skanahwahti ('beyond the stream.'—Hewitt). An Onondaga, known generally to the whites as John Buck, the firekeeper of his tribe in Canada; died about 1893 at Brantford, Ontario. He gave Horatio Hale valuable aid in preparing the Iroquois Book of Rites (1883), and was much esteemed. He was official keeper and interpreter of the tribal wampum. (W. M. B.)

Skanuka (*Sχa-nu-χà*). A name applied by Dawson (Queen Charlotte Ids., 134, 1880) to one of the four clans into which he erroneously supposed the Haida to be divided. It may be otherwise spelled Sg·anag·wa, and is the native term for "supernatural power." Dawson translates it "killer-whale," but the more usual name for the killer-whale is *sg·ana*, though this animal was indeed so named because it was held to be supernatural. Dawson's mistake arose from the fact that the Tsimshian of the mainland opposite are divided into four clans, and among the Haida the killer whale is a very important crest belonging to one of the two clans. (J. R. S.)

Skaos (*Sq!a'os*, probably 'salmonberry bushes'). A Haida town of the Sagualanas family at the entrance to Naden harbour, Graham id., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Skappa ('sandy land'). A Ntlakyapamuk village on the E. bank of Fraser r., near Boston Bar, Brit. Col. Pop. 17 in 1911.

Sk'āpa.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Skappah.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 309, 1879. **Skepah.**—Ibid., 78, 1878. **Skopah.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Skuppa.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1904, sec. II, 71, 1905. **Skuppah.**—Ibid., map, 1891.

Skasahah. A band of Cowichan on Vancouver id., numbering 20 in 1882, the last time their name appears.

Ska-sah-ah.—Can. Ind. Aff., 258, 1882.

Skauishan. A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamisht r., w. Brit. Col.

Skáocin.—Boas ,MS., B. A. E., 1887. **'Skaui'can.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Skaukel. A Chilliwak village in s. British Columbia, with 31 inhabitants in 1911.

Skaukē'l.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1902. **Skokale.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 316, 1880. **Skolale.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Skulkayn.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 45, 1909. **Skulkayu.**—Ibid., pt. II, 160, 1901.

Skeakunts (*Sk'ē'akunts*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col. —Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Skeawatsut (*Skē'awasut*). A Squawmish village community at Atkinson pt., E. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Skedans (corrupted from *Gidansta*, 'from his daughter,' the name of its chief). An important Haida town of the Kagials-kegawai family, formerly on a point of land which extends into Hecate str. from the E. end of Louise id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. The town was known to its inhabitants as Kona or Huadji-lanas. They were always on the best of terms with those of the Tsimshian town of Kitkatla, whence they imported many new customs and stories into the Haida country. John Wark, 1836-41, assigned to this town 30 houses and 738 inhabitants. The old people remember 27 houses; in 1878 Dawson noted about 16 houses. It has been abandoned for several years, though a number of house-poles are still standing. (J. R. S.)

Kiddan.—Keane in Stanford, Compend., app., 473, 1878. **Koona.**—Swan in Smithson, Cont., XXI, 5, 1876. **K'u'na.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 1898. **Kwun Hāadē.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895. **q!ō'na.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905. **Skedans.**—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 169B, 1880. **Skeeidans.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 489, 1855. **Skidans.**—Boas, op. cit. (misprint from Dawson). **Skidanst.**—Harrison, op. cit. **Skiddan.**—Poole, Q. Charlotte Ids., 309, 1872. **X̣ū'ADji lnagā'-i.**—Swanton, op. cit., 120.

Skekaitin (*SkEka'itîn*, 'place of coming up above, or reaching the top'). A village of the Upper Fraser band of Ntlakyapamuk, on the w. side of Fraser r., 43 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.

Skāikai'Eten.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **SkEka'itîn.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Skelautuk (*SqEla'utūQ*, 'painted house,' on account of a painted post in a house there). A former village or camp of the Pilalt, a Cowichan tribe on lower Chilliwak r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 48, 1902.

Skelsh (*Sqēlc*, 'standing up,' referring to "Siwash rock"). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Skelten (*SqE'ltEn*). A village of the Ewawoos tribe of the Cowichan on lower Fraser r., Brit. Col., 2 m. above Hope.—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Skena (*Sqē'na*). A Haida town prominent in the family stories, situated just s. of Sandspit pt., Moresby id., Brit. Col. According to tradition it was composed of 5 rows of houses each occupied by a single family of the Raven clan. These 5 are said to have been the Tadji-lanas, Kuna-lanas, Yaku-lanas, Koetas, and Stlenga-lanas. The Daiyuahl-lanas claimed that their own chief was chief of the town.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Skichistan. A Shuswap village on Deadman r., a N. affluent of Thompson r., Brit. Col. Population of all Deadman River Indians, 117 in 1911.

Dead Man's Creek.—Can. Ind. Aff., 259, 1882 (includes all the other Shuswap on this river). **Sketshiotin.**—Ibid., 189, 1883. **Skichistan.**—Ibid., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Ski-shis-tin.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **Stichistan band.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 240, 1902.

Skidai-lanas (*Skidā'-i lā'nas*, 'powerless town-people'). A Haida family of the Eagle clan, belonging to the geographic group known as Gunghet-haidagai, or Ninstints people. It is said to have been a branch of the Gunghet-kegawai, and owned the ancient town of Hlgadun.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Skidaokao (*Skî'daoqao*, 'eggs of Skî'dao'). One of the principal Haida families of the Raven clan on Masset inlet, Brit. Col., said to have been named from a man called Skidao. Formerly these people lived with several other families in the town of Naikun, whence they moved to Masset and, until very recent times, owned the town, now known by that name. (J. R. S.)

Skî'daoqao.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905. **Skidoukou.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895. **Skyit'au'k'ō.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898.

Skidegate. One of the two or three inhabited Haida towns on Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.; situated at the entrance to an inlet of the same name on its N. shore. The native names for this town were Hlgaiu and Hlgagilda, Skidegate being the corruption by whites of a name of the chief, Sgedagits (Sge'dagîts). Anciently owned by the Hlgaiu-lanas, it was given over to the Gitins, according to tradition, in payment for an injury received by a member of the latter family. According to John Wark there were 48 houses between the

years 1836 and 1841, with 738 people. The last row of native houses which stood here numbered only 20, which would give a population of 300 to 400. In 1911 there were 239 people, living almost entirely in houses patterned after those of the whites. There is a Methodist mission at Skidegate, and all the people are nominally Christians. The name of this town has been adopted to designate the Skittagetan family (q. v.). (J. R. S.)

Hyo-hai-ka.—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 165, 1880 (given as native name; possibly intended for "Hlgai-u"). **Illth-cah-getla.**—Deans, Tales from Hidery, 58, 1899. **Kil-hai-oo.**—Dawson, op. cit., 165. **Łgagî'-lda.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905 (native name). **Łgā-iū'.**—Ibid., 279. **Lthagild.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895. **Sketigets.**—Dunn, Hist. Oregon, 281, 1844. **Skid-a-gate.**—Poole, Q. Charlotte Ids., 309, 1872. **Skid-de-gates.**—Dawson, op. cit., 173. **Skiddegeet.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Skidegate-Hāadē.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895. **Skidegat's town.**—Deans, Tales from Hidery, 4, 1899. **Skidegattz.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853. **Skidigate.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 128, 1879. **Skit'-a-get.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 136, 1877. **Skit-e-gates.**—Kane, Wand. N. Am., app., 1859. **Skit-ei-get.**—Dawson, op. cit., 165. **Skittagete.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, 77, 1848. **Skittagets.**—Gallatin, ibid., pt. 1, c. **Skitt de gates.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 489, 1855. **Skittegas.**—Scouler in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 219, 1841. **Skittegats.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Skittgetts.**—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., 74, 1863. **Tlk'āgîlt.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 1898.

Skingenes (*Sk'iñgē'nes*). A Songish band living on Discovery id., s. end of Vancouver id. Pop. 25 in 1911.

Discovery Island (Indians).—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 66, 1902. **Sk'iñgē'nes.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Skistlainai-hadai (*Sk!ī'sLa-i na-i xadā'-i*, 'people of the house where they always have plenty of food'). A subdivision of the Yakulanas, a Haida family of the Raven clan; probably named from a house.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

Skittagetan Family. The name applied to a linguistic family composed of the Indians usually known as Haida (q.v.). It was taken from *Sgē'dagîts*, a name of one of the Haida town chiefs, which seems to mean 'son of the chiton' [mollusk]. This was first erroneously applied to the town of Hlgagilda, of which he was head chief, and later, under the form Skittagets (see *Skidegate*), was applied by Gallatin to the people speaking this language, whence it was adopted by Powell. =**Haida.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 15B, 1884. =**Haidah.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 224, 1841. >**Hai-dai.**—Wark quoted by Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. =**Hidery.**—Deans, Tales from Hidery, passim. 1899. <**Hydahs.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., app., 460, 1878. >**Kygáni.**—Dall in Proc. A. A. A. S., 269, 1869. ×**Nootka.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 564, 1882. ×**Northern.**—Scouler, op. cit. >**Queen Charlotte's Island.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 15, 306, 1836. >**Skidegattz.**—Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853. >**Skittagets.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, c, 1848. =**Skittagetan.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 118, 1891.

Sklau (*S'k'lau'*, 'beaver'). A Squawmish village community on the left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Skoachais (*Sk'ōātcai's*, 'deep hole in water'). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. B. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Skohwak (*Skoxwā'k*, 'skinny [people]'—Hill-Tout). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk, on the w. side of Fraser r., about 15 m. above Yale, Brit. Col. Pop. 11 in 1897, the last time the name appears.

Skoxwā'k.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **Skuhuak.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1892, 312, 1893. **Skuōūa'k'k.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Skuwha.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1886, 230, 1887. **Skuwka.**—Ibid., 277, 1894.

Skookumchuck ('strong water'). The local name for a body of Salish of New Westminster agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 106 in 1911.

Skookum Chuck.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 160, 1901. **Skukem Chuck.**—Ibid., 187, 1884.

Skowtous. A division of the Ntlakyapamuk in the neighbourhood of Nicola lake, Brit. Col.—Mayne, Brit. Col., 113, 1862.

Skudus (*Sk!ū'dAs*, a word used when one misses a thing by arriving too late). A Haida town of the Djiguaahl-lanas family on the N. side of Lyell id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Skuhamen (*SQuhä'mEn*). A village of the Siyita tribe of Cowichan, at Agassiz, on lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Boas in 19th Rep. N.W. Tribes Can., 454, 1894.

Skuingkung (*Squi'ñquñ*). A Songish band at Victoria, Brit. Col.—Boas in 6th Rep. N.W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Skulteen. A body of Salish of New Westminster agency, Brit. Col. Pop. 122 in 1896, the last time the name appears.

Skumin (*Sk'ūmi'n*, 'keekwilee-house,' the term keekwilee meaning 'low,' or 'under,' probably referring to the semi-subterranean houses of the N. W. interior.) A Squawmish village community on the left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A.A.S., 474, 1900.

Skutuksen (*Sk'u'tuksEn*, 'promontory'). A Squawmish village community on the E. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S.., 474, 1900.

Skuzis ('jumping'). A Ntlakyapamuk village on Fraser r. above Spuzzum, Brit. Col.; pop. 33 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Scuzzy.—Can. Ind. Aff., 418, 1898. **Sku'ziś.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Skuzzy.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 164, 1901.

Skwah. A Chilliwak village in s. British Columbia; pop. 108 in 1911.

Skwah.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 160, 1901. **Squah.**—Ibid., 74, 1878. **Squah-tta.**—Gibbs, MS. vocab., B. A. E.

Skwahladas (*Sqoā'ładas*). A Haida family of the Raven clan, living on the w. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. The meaning of the name is uncertain, but it has been suggested that it may indicate that they were successful fishermen. This family generally lived with the Hlgahetgu-lanas, but at one time had independent towns opposite Hippa id. and in Rennell sd. There part of them came to be known as Nasto-kegawai. Originally they seem to have formed one family with the Djahuiskwahladagai. (J. R. S.)

Skoa'tl'adas.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 1898. **Sqoā'ładas.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Skwailuh ('hoar frost'). A Shuswap town on Pavilion cr., an E. affluent of upper Fraser r., Brit. Col.; pop. 68 in 1909.

Papillion.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Pavilion.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 162, 1901. **Pavillon.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 166, map, 1900. **Skwai'-luh.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 1891, sec. II, 44, 1892.

Skwaius (*Sk'wai'us*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Skwala (*Sk'wä'la*). A former village or camp of the Pilalt, a Cowichan tribe on lower Chilliwak r., Brit. Col.; so named from a slough on which it was situated.—Hill-Tout, Ethnol. Surv. Can., 48, 1902.

Skwauyik (*Skwa'uyix*). A Ntlakyapamuk village on the w. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.; II, 169, 1900.

Skwawalooks. A Cowichan tribe on lower Fraser r., below Hope, Brit. Col.; pop. 17 in 1911.

Shawahlook.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, sec. ii, 75, 1905. **Skawah-looks.**—Ibid., 1894, 277, 1895. **Skowall.**—Ibid., 79, 1878. **Skwawahlooks.**—Ibid., pt. 2, 160, 1901.

Skway. A Chilliwak village on Skway r., which empties into the lower Fraser, Brit. Col.; pop. 30 in 1911.

Skway.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 160, 1901. **Sqai.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1902. **Squay.**—Ibid., 276, 1894. **Squay-ya.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Syuay.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 188, 1884.

Skweahm. A Nicomen winter village on Nicomen slough, near lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.; pop. 28 in 1911.

Skuyā'm.—Boas in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894. **Skweahm.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 160, 1901. **Squeam.**—Ibid., 313, 1888.

Skwealets (*SkwEā'lēts*, 'coming in of the water'). An abandoned Chilliwak village on upper Chilliwak r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1902.

Slaaktl (*Slā'axL*). A Bellacoola village on Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., above Snutlelatl.

Slā'aqtl.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Slā'axL.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Slahaltkam ('upper country'). A Shuswap village at the foot of Little Shuswap lake, South Thompson river, Brit. Col. It gives its name to a band which includes the people of this village and those of Kwikooi. Pop. 88 in 1906, 99 in 1911.

Haltham.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 166, 1901. **Halthum.**—Ibid., 363, 1897. **Haltkam.**—Ibid., 312, 1892. **Halt-kum.**—Ibid., 1885, 196, 1886. **Little Lake Shuswap.**—Ibid., pt. II, 68, 1902. **Sahhahltkum.**—Ibid., 47, suppl., 1902. **Sla-halt-kam.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. sec. II, 44, 1891.

Slaves. An ethnic and linguistic Athapascan group comprising, according to Petitot (Dict. Déné Dindjié, XX, 1876), the Etchareottine, Thlingchadinne, and Kawchodinne. He included also the Etagottine of the Nahane group. The Etchareottine are specifically designated by this term, which originated with the Cree, who captured them in forays, and the tribe nearest to the Cree, the Etchaotine, are called Slaves proper.

Sliammon. A Salish tribe on Malaspina inlet, Brit. Col., speaking the Comox dialect; pop. 107 in 1909.

Klaamen.—Brit. Col. Map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872 (given as N. of Malaspina inlet). **Sliammon.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 160, 1901. **Tlaámen.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Slokoi. A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Slumach. A band of the Katsey (q.v.) in British Columbia; pop. 69 in 1896, when last separately enumerated.

Slumach.—Can. Ind. Aff., 276, 1894. **Slumagh.**—Ibid., 313, 1888.

Smelakoa (*SmElā'kōā*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Smoen (*Smō'En*). The highest gens or band of the Bellacoola people of Nutlel, Brit. Col.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 6, 1891.

Smok (*Smōk*). A Squawmish village community on the left bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Snakaim. An unidentified body of Ntlakyapamuk on or near Fraser r., Brit. Col. Pop. 40 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

S-na-ha-em.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1885, 196, 1886. **Snahaim.**—Ibid. 1886, 230, 1887. **Snahain.**—Ibid. 1897, 363, 1898. **Snakaim.**—Ibid., pt. II, 166, 1901.

Snakwametl (*Sna'kwamEtl*). A village belonging to the Snonkweametl, an extinct tribe of Cowichan on lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902.

Snapa ('burnt place,' according to Teit; 'barren or bare place,' according to Hill-Tout). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk, 1½ m. back from the s. side of Thompson r. and 42 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. Pop. 17 in 1897, the last time it was enumerated separately.

Black Cañon.—White men's name. **C'npâ.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Nepa.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 230, 1886. **Snapa'.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900.

Snauk. A Squawmish village community at False cr., Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.; pop. 45 in 1911.

False Creek.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 72, 1902. **Snauq.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Snonkweametl (*Snonkwe'amEtl*). An extinct Cowichan tribe on lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.; their village was Snakwametl.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902.

Snonowas. A Salish tribe around Nanoose bay, E. coast of Vancouver id. They speak the Cowichan dialect, and numbered 14 in 1911.

Nanoos.—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 120B, 1884. **Nanoose.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 243, 1861. **Snōnŏos.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Snonowas.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Sno-no-wus.**—Ibid., 417, 1898. **Sno-uo-wus.**—Ibid., 270, 1889.

Snutele (*Snū'l'Ele*). A Bellacoola village on Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., above Tsomootl.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Snutlelatl (*Snū'L'ElaL*). A Bellacoola village on Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., above Stuik.

Snū'L'ElaL.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898. **Snū'tl'Elatl.**—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Sockeye. One of the names of the Fraser River salmon, blueback, or redfish (*Salmo nerka*) of the N. Pacific coast. The word is a corruption by folk etymology of *sukkegh*, the name of this fish in one of the Salishan dialects of the N. W. Pacific coast. It is spelled also *sugk-eye*, *sawk-wey*, *sauk-eye*, etc., confirming the derivation. (A. F. C.)

Soda Creek. A Shuswap village or band situated on upper Fraser r. between Alexandria and the mouth of Chilcotin r., Brit. Col.; pop. 100 in 1911.—Can. Ind. Aff. Reps.

Somehulitk (*Sō'mexulîtx*). A Heiltsuk tribe living at the upper end of Wikeno lake, Brit. Col.; the name is applied also to one of its clans.—Boas in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1895, 328, 1897.

Somenos. A Salish tribe in Cowichan valley, S. E. Vancouver id., speaking the Cowichan dialect; pop. 99 in 1911.

Sâ'menos.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Soieenos.**—Can. Ind. Aff., lx, 1877. **So-me-nau.**—Ibid., 308, 1879. **Somenos.**—Ibid., pt. II, 164, 1901.

Somhotnechau. A Wikeno village on Rivers inlet, Brit. Col.

Somhótnehau.—Boas, MS. field notes. **Sōmχŏ́tnechau.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 130, 1887.

Songish (adapted by the whites from *Stsâ'ñges*, the name of one of their septs). A Salish tribe about Victoria, Vancouver id., and on the w. shore of San Juan id., who call themselves Lkungen. This tribe gives its name to

a Salish dialect spoken also by the Sanetch and Sooke of Vancouver id., by the Clallam of the s. side of Juan de Fuca str., and by the Samish, Semiamu, and Lummi of the coast s. of the Fraser delta. Population of the Songish proper, including Cheerno, Discovery Id., Esquimalt, and Songish bands, 167 in 1911. Those speaking the Songish dialect number about 1,000. Their bands are Chikauach, Chkungen, Kekayaken, Kltlasen, Ksapsem, Kukoak, Kukulek, Lelek, Sichanetl, Skingenes, Skuingkung, and Stsanges. (J. R. S.)

Etzāmish.—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 119B, 1884 (so called by the tribes of the s. part of Puget sd.). **Hue-lang-uh.**—Mackay quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 7, 1891 ('the people': own name). **Lkū'men.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 11, 1890 (Nanaimo name). **Lkū'mEN.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Lku'ngEN.** Ibid. (own name). **Lku'ñgEN.**—Boas, 6th Rep., 11, 1890. **Lχúñgen.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Songars.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872 (given as a settlement N. of Victoria). **Songees.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Songhies.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 73, 1862. **Songish.**—Hoffman quoted by Powell in 6th Rep. B. A. E., xlii, 1888. **Thongeith.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 311, 316, 1868 (an alternative for Kowitchan as the designation of the Salish of Vancouver id.). **Tsaumas.**—Wilson in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 278, 1866. **Tsaumass.**—Ibid., 286. **Tsong.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 177, 1877.

Sooke. A Salish tribe, speaking the Songish dialect, about an inlet of the same name at the S. E. end of Vancouver id.; pop. 30 in 1911.

Achiganes.—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 192, 1847. **Sâ'ok.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 11, 1890. **Sock Indians.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 192, 1847. **Sōk.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs, Brit. Col., 120B, 1884. **Sokes.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **Sooke.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Tsohke.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 177, 1877.

Sotstl (*SōtsL*). A Bellacoola town at the mouth of Salmon r., coast of British Columbia. The people of this town and those of Satsk, who together are called Kinisquit, numbered 47 in 1911.

Nūt'ę́l.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Nūtl'E'l.**—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Rascals' Village.**—Mackenzie, Voy., 339, 1802; Mayne, Brit. Col., 146, 1862 (so named by Mackenzie from the treatment received there). **SōtsL.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1900.

South Andrian Band. A band of Shuswap, now known as the Adams Lake band; pop. 196 in 1911.

Spahamin (*Spa'xEmîn*, 'shavings,' 'cuttings,' as of wood or bone). An Okinagan village situated at Douglas lake, 11 m. from Quilchena, Brit. Col. Its people associate much with the Ntlakyapamuk, whose language they speak as well as their own; they numbered 194 in 1911, probably including some Ntlakyapamuk.

Douglas Lake.—White men's name. **Nicola (Upper).**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. I, 243, 1902. **Spah-a-man.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. I, 189, 1884. **Spa-ha-min.**—Ibid., 271, 1889. **Spa'xEmîn.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900. **Upper Nicola.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 68, 1902 (includes some Ntlakyapamuk villages).

Spaim (*Spa'-im*, 'flat land,' 'open flat' [Teit]; 'pleasant, grassy, flowery spot' [Hill-Tout]). A Ntlakyapamuk village on the E. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col.; pop. 27 in 1897.

Spa'im.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **Spayam.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 418, 1898 ("Chomok-Spayam"). **Spē'im.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Speyam.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 230, 1884.

Spallamcheen. A body of Shuswap on a branch of Thompson r., Brit. Col., under the Okanagan agency. Pop. 144 in 1904, 164 in 1911.

Spallamcheen.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Spallum-acheen.**—Ibid., 191, 1883. **Spallumcheen.**—Ibid., 363, 1897. **Spelemcheen.**—Ibid., 317, 1880. **Spellamcheen.**—Ibid., 313, 1892. **Spellammachum.**—Ibid., 79, 1878.

Spapak (*Spāpa'k'*). A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Spapium (*Spapī'um*, 'level grassy land'). A Ntlakyapamuk village on a river bench opposite Lytton, Brit. Col.; pop. 84 in 1901.

Spa-ki-um.—Can. Ind. Aff., 196, 1885 (misprint). **Spapiam.**—Ibid., 312, 1892. **Spapī'um.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1889.

Spatsatlt (*Spatsā'tlt*). A Bellacoola band at Talio (q. v.), Brit. Col.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Spatsum (contracted from *Spa'ptsEn*, 'little Indian hemp place'). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk on the s. side of Thompson r., 35 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. (Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900). Pop. 135 in 1901.

Apaptsim.—Can. Ind. Aff., 363, 1897 (misprint). **Cpa'ptsEn.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **S-pap-tsin.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 196, 1885. **Spatsim.**—Ibid., 419, 1898. **Spatsum.**—Teit, op. cit.

Spence Bridge Band. One of 4 subdivisions of Ntlakyapamuk occupying the banks of Thompson r., Brit. Col., from about 8 m. below Spence Bridge nearly to Ashcroft.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 170, 1900.

Nkamtci'nemux.—Teit, op. cit. ('people of the entrance'; more strictly applied to the Indians immediately about Spence Bridge).

Spukpukolemk (*SpuQpuQō'lEmQ*). A band of the Nuhalk, a subdivision of the Bellacoola on the coast of British Columbia.

Mā'lakyilatl.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891 (secret society name). **SpuQpuQō'lEmQ.**—Ibid.

Spuzzum ('little flat.'—Teit). The nearest to the sea of the important towns of the Ntlakyapamuk, lying on the w. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col., 9 m. above Yale, 2 m. below Spuzzum station, Canadian Pacific Ry. Pop. 157 in 1911.

Cpu'zum.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Spô'zêm.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **Spuggum.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 196, 1885 (misprint). **Spu'zum.**—Hill-Tout, op. cit. **Spuzzam.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 269, 1889. **Spuzzum.**—Ibid., pt. II, 164, 1901.

Squacum. A band of Salish, probably of the Ntlakyapamuk, in British Columbia.—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878.

Squamish. The name given by the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs to that portion of the Squawmish living on Howe sd., Brit. Col. Pop. 37 in 1911.

Shw-aw-mish.—Can. Ind. Aff., 276, 1894 (probably a misprint). **Skw-amish.**—Ibid., 358, 1895. **Skwawmish.**—Ibid., 308, 1879. **Squamish.**—Ibid., 195, 1885.

Squaw. An Indian woman. From Narraganset *squaw*, probably an abbreviation of *eskwaw*, cognate with the Delaware *ochqueu*, the Chippewa *ikwé*, the Cree *iskwew*, etc. As a term for woman *squaw* has been carried over the length and breadth of the United States and Canada, and is even in use by Indians on the reservations of the W., who have taken it from the whites. After the squaw have been named: Squawberry (the partridge berry), squaw bush (in various parts of the country, *Cornus stolonifera*, *C. sericea*, and *C. canadensis*), squaw carpet (a California name of *Ceanothus prostratus*), squaw fish (a species of fish found in the N. W.), squaw flower (*Trillium erectum*, called also squaw root), squaw man (an Indian who does woman's work; also a white man married to an Indian woman and living with her people), squaw mint (the American pennyroyal), squawroot (in different parts of the country, *Trillium erectum*, the black and the blue cohosh, *Conopholis americana*, and other plants), squaw sachem (a term in vogue in the era of New England colonization for a female chief among the Indians), squaw vine (a New England name for the partridge berry), squawweed (*Erigeron philadelphicum* and *Senecio aureus*), squaw winter (a term in use in parts of the Canadian N. W. to designate a mild beginning of winter). A species of duck (*Harelda glacialis*) is called old squaw.

(A. F. C.)

Squawmish. A Salishan tribe on Howe sd. and Burrard inlet, N. of the mouth of Fraser r., Brit. Col. Their former village communities or bands were Chakkai, Chalkunts, Chants, Chechelmen, Chechilkok, Chekoalch, Chewas, Chiakamish, Chichilek, Chimai, Chukchukts, Ekuks, Etleuk, Hastings Sawmill Indians, Helshen, Homulchison, Huikuayaken, Humelsom, Ialmuk, Ikwopsum, Itliok, Kaayahunik, Kaksine, Kapkapetlp, Kauten, Kekelun, Kekios, Kekwaiakin, Kelketos, Ketlalsm, Kiąken, Kicham, Koalcha, Koekoi, Koikoi, Kolelakom, Komps, Kotlskaim, Kuakumchen, Kukutwom, Kulaken, Kulatsen, Kwanaken, Kwichtenem, Kwolan, Male (shared with the Musqueam), Mitlmetlelch, Nkukapenach, Nkuoosai, Nkuoukten, Npapuk, Npokwis, Nthaich, Papiak, Poiam, Pokaiosum, Sauktich, Schilks, Schink, Selelot, Shemps, Shishaiokoi, Siechem, Skakaiek, Skauishan, Skeakunts, Skeawatsut, Skelsh, Sklau, Skoachais, Skumin, Skutuksen, Skwaius, Slokoi, Smelakoa, Smok, Snauk, Spapak, Stamis, Stetuk, Stlaun, Stoktoks, Stotoii, Suntz, Sutkel, Swaiwi, Swiat, Thetsaken, Thetuksem, Thetusum, Thotais, Tktakai, Tlakom, Tlastlemauk, Tleatlum, Toktakamai, Tseklten, Tumtls, Ulksin, and Yukuts. There were a few more at the upper end of Burrard inlet. Only six villages are now inhabited: Burrard Inlet (No. 3), False Creek (see Snauk), Kapilano Mission, (Burrard inlet), Seymour Creek (see Chechilkok), and Squamish. (Consult Hill-Tout in Rep. B. A. A. S., 472–549, 1900.) The total population of the Squawmish was 399 in 1911.

(J. R. S.)

Skoomic.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., map, 1890. **Sk̇qoā'mic.**—Boas in 5th Rep., ibid., 10, 1889 (Comox name). **Sk qō'mic.**—Ibid. **Skwāmish.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 119B, 1884. **Sqnamishes.**—Sage, Rocky Mtns., 221, 1846. **Squamisht.**—Brit. Col. Map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Squawmisht.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 243, 1862. **Squohamish.**—Brit. Adm. Chart, no. 1917, **Sxqō̌mic.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Squawtits. A Cowichan tribe on lower Fraser r., Brit. Col., between Agassiz and Hope. Pop. 47 in 1911.

Squatils.—Can. Ind. Aff., 309, 1879. **Squatits.**—Brit. Col. Map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Squattets.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1889, 268, 1890. **Squawtas.**—Trutch, Map of Brit. Col., 1870. **Squawtits.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 160, 1901.

Squierhonon. An unidentified tribe, probably Algonquian, dependent on the Hurons.—Sagard (1636), Hist. Can., Huron Dict., IV, 1866.

Srattkemer. A body of Salish belonging to Kamloops agency, Brit. Col. Pop. 230 in 1884, the last time the name appears.

Sratt-kemer.—Can. Ind. Aff., 188, 1884.

Stadacona. A village occupying the site of Quebec, visited by Cartier in 1535. The village had disappeared when Champlain ascended the river 70 years later.

Stadacona.—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 6, 1863. **Stadacone.**—Cartier, (1545) Relation, 32,½, 1863. **Tadacone.**—Vallard, Atlas (*ca.* 1543) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 354, 1869.

Stagilanas (*Stā'gî lā'nas*, 'Stā'gî townpeople'). A Haida family of the Eagle clan. It was one of those of Ninstints (Gunghet-haidagai), and is said to have been part of the Gunghet-kegawai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Stahehani (*Staxēha'ni*, 'this side of the ear or cliff.'—Teit). A Ntlakyapamuk village on the E. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col., between Keefer station and Cisco.

Statcīa'nī.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Staxēha'ni.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900.

Stahlouk. A former band of Salish, probably Cowichan, of Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff., 138, 1879.

Staiya (*Sta-iya*). A settlement just below Lytton, Brit. Col., on the E. bank of Fraser r. Its position corresponds very nearly to that of Cisco, a Ntlakyapamuk village.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Stamis. A Squawmish village on the left bank of Skwamish r., w. Brit. Col.

Sta-amus.—Brit. Adm. chart, no. 1917. **Stámas.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Stā'mis.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Starnatan. A village on the St. Lawrence, just below the site of Quebec, in 1535.—Cartier (1535), Bref. Récit., 32, 1863.

Stasaos-kegawai (*Stasa'os qē'gawa-i*, 'those born on the Stasaos coast'). A Haida family of the Raven clan who were in the habit of camping on the N. side of the w. entrance of Skidegate channel, and were so called from the name of the shore there (Stasaos). They were probably a sub-division of the Hlgahetgu-lanas. A minor division of the Stasaos-kegawai was called Gunghet-kegawai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Stasausk'ē'owai.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., sec. II, 24, 1898.

Stasaos-lanas (*Stasa'os lā'nas*, 'people of Stasaos coast'). A Haida family of the Eagle clan that received its name from a strip of coast along the N. side of the channel between the largest two of the Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. Probably they were originally a part of the Kaiahl-lanas, with whom they used to go about.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905.

Stawas-haidagai (*St!awā's xā'-idaga-i*, 'witch people'). A Haida family of the Eagle clan. While these people were living near the Kogahl-lanas the screechowls (*st!ao*) were heard to call so much from their side of the creek that a boy in the town opposite said they ought to be called 'Witch people' (*St!awā's xā'-idaga-i*). This story was probably told to alleviate the application of a rather harsh name. They had the same traditional origin as the Kona-kegawai, Djiguaahl-lanas, and Kaiahl-lanas. All of them lived in the town of Cumshewa, which was owned by their chief. There were three local sub-divisions, the Heda-haidagai, Sa-haidagai, and Kahligua-haidagai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Stella ('the cape'). A Natliatin village at the entrance of Stelako r. into Fraser lake, Brit. Col.; pop. 42 in 1902, 90 in 1911.

Stelaoten.—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 100, 1847. **Stel-a-tīn.**—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv. 1879–80, 30B, 1881. **Stella.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 25, 1892. **Stillâ.**—Harmon, Jour., 244, 1820.

Stella. The village of the Tautin, on Fraser r., near Alexandria, Brit. Col.

Alexandria.—Ind. Aff. Can., 138, 1879. **Stélla.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 109, 1892.

Stetuk (*Stētūqk'*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Stick Indians (from *stick* meaning 'tree,' or 'wood,' in the Chinook jargon). A term universally applied by certain N. W. Coast tribes to any Indians from the interior; that is, to those who live back in the woods. It is more commonly used on the coasts of Alaska and British Columbia to refer to the Athapascan tribes E. of the Coast range, but it was

used also by the Chinook and other Oregon and Washington tribes to designate the Salish and Shahaptian tribes of Columbia r. and Puget sd. (L. F.)

Si-him-e-na.—Mahoney in Sen. Ex. Doc. 68, 41st Cong., 2d sess., 20, 1870. **Thick-wood Indians.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 262, 1824. **Thick Wood Indians.**—Simpson quoted by Morgan in Beach,, Ind. Miscel., 179, 1877.

Stikine. A Tlingit tribe on and near the mouth of the river which bears its name. Pop. 1,300 in 1840, 317 in 1880, 255 in 1890. Their winter town is Katchanaak (Wrangell); their ancient village was Kahltcatlan (Old Wrangell). Shake's Village, Shallyany's Village, and Shustak's Village are also mentioned. The following social divisions are found here: Hehlkoan, Hokedi, Kaskakoedi, Katchadi, Kayashkidetan, Kiksadi, Nanyaayi, Siknahadi, Tahlkoedi, and Tihittan.

Shikene.—Peirce in H. R. Rep. 830, 27th Cong., 2d sess., 62, 1842 (village). **Stach'īn.**—Holmberg, Ethnog. Skizz., map, 142, 1855. **Stackeenes.**—Borrows in H. R. Ex. Doc. 197, 42d Cong., 2d sess., 4, 1872. **Stakeen.**—Borrows in Sen. Ex. Doc. 67, 41st Cong., 2d sess., 9, 1870. **Stakhin.**—Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, 32, 1884. **Stak-hīn-kŏn.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 120, 1885. **Stākhin'kwān.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 38, 1877. **Stakhinskoe.**—Veniaminoff, Zapiski, II, pt. III, 30, 1840. **Stakin.**—Eleventh Census, Alaska, 158, 1893. **Stekini.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Stickens.**—Crosbie in H. R. Ex. Doc. 77, 36th Cong., 1st sess., 7, 1860. **Stickienes.**—Beardslee in Sen. Ex. Doc. 105, 46th Cong., 1st sess., 29, 1880. **Stickine.**—Borrows (1869) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 67, 41st Cong., 2d sess., 2, 1870. **Stikin.**—Boas, 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 25, 1889. **Stikines.**—Scott (1859) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 65, 36th Cong., 1st sess., 115, 1860. **Stohenskie.**—Elliott, Cond. Aff. Alaska, 228, 1875 (transliterated from Veniaminoff). **Sucheen.**—George in Sen. Ex. Doc. 105, 46th Cong., 1st sess., 29, 1880.

Stlaun (*Stlāu'n*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Stlaz (*SLaz*, or *SLêtz*, having reference to a place where the Indians obtained a mineral earth with which they covered the face to prevent it from chapping.—Hill-Tout). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk at a place called Cornwall, near Ashcroft, a mile back from Thompson r., on the N. side, about 45 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. Pop. 44 in 1911.

Ashcroft.—Can. Ind. Aff., suppl., 47, 1902. **Cornwalls.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 138, 1879 (white men's name). **Sk'lalc.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **SLaz.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900. **Slêtz.**—Ibid. **Stahl.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1887. **Stahl-lch.**—Ibid., 230, 1886. **Stlahl.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **Stlahlilitch.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 196, 1885.

Stlenga-lanas (*SL!e'ña lā'nas*, 'rear town people'). A great Haida family of the Raven clan living along the N. coast of the Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. According to tradition they received their name from having occupied the row of houses farthest back from the coast in the legendary town of Skena. It seems more likely that they became a separate family while at Naikun. There were several subdivisions, the Dostlan-lnagai, Aostlan-lnagai, Teesstlan-lnagai, and Yagunstlan-lnagai.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

Stl'ENGE lā'nas.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 22, 1898. **Stling Lennas.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 124, 1895.

Stlep (*St'lEp*, 'home country'). An abandoned Chilliwak village on upper Chilliwak r., Brit. Col.; so called because the old communal houses of the tribe were situated there.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1902.

Stlindagwai (*SL!i'ndAgwa-i*, 'the village deep in the inlet'). A Haida town of the Hagilanas family in an inlet on the w. coast of Moresby id., not far from Houston Stewart channel, Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Stoktoks. A Squawmish village community on Howe sd., Brit. Col.

St'o'ktoks.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900. **St'ŏx.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Stone Tsilkotin. A body of Tsilkotin of Williams Lake agency, Brit. Col. Pop. 106 in 1901; 48 in 1911.

Stone.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1887, 310, 1888. **Stones.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1901, pt. II, 162, 1901.

Stotoii (*Stō'toiī*, 'leaning over [a cliff]'). A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Stratten. The local name for a band of Salish of Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 79, 1878.

Stryne. A Ntlakyapamuk village on the w. side of Fraser r., 5 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. Pop. 57 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Stā-ai'-in.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44 1891. **Sta'IEN.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900. **Stain.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Strain.**—Teit, op. cit. **Stryen.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Stryne.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 164, 1901. **Stryne-Nqakin.**—Ibid. 418, 1898 (two town names combined). **Strynne.**—Ibid., 269, 1889. **Stryune.**—Ibid., 434, 1896. **Styne Creek.**—Teit, op. cit. (white men's name).

Stsanges (*Stsâ'ñges*). A Songish band between Esquimalt and Becher bay, s. end of Vancouver id. Pop. 103 in 1904, 94 in 1911. Songish, the name given to this tribe by whites, is corrupted from the name of this band.

Songhees.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Stsâ'ñges.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Stskeitl (*Stsk'ē'iL*). A Bellacoola town on the s. side of Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., near its mouth. It is one of the 8 villages called Nuhalk.

Stskē'etl.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Stsk'ē'iL.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Stuichamukh. An Athapascan tribe, now absorbed into the surrounding Salishan tribes, that inhabited upper Nicola valley, Brit. Col. They have been supposed to be descendants of a war party of Tsilkotin (McKay in Dawson, Notes on Shuswap of Brit. Col., Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., IX, sec. 2, 23, 1891), but the evidence of their long occupancy of Nicola and Similkameen valleys has led Boas (10th Rep. N. W. Tribes, Rep. Brit. A. A. S., sec. 2, 33, 1895) to consider them the northernmost of the isolated Athapascan bands found along the Pacific coast. Four or five generations back they lived in three subterranean lodges, indicating a population of between 120 and 150.

SEi'IEqamuQ.—Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes, 32, 1905, ('people of the high country': Ntlakyapamuk name). **Smîlê'kamuQ.**—Ibid. (another Ntlakyapamuk name). **StûwI'HamuQ.**—Ibid.

Stuik (*Stū'îx'*). A Bellacoola village on Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., 28 m. from its mouth.

Stū'.iH.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Stū'îx'.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Stumiks (*Stŭ'mīks*, 'bulls'). A society of the Ikunuhkatsi, or All Comrades ,in the Piegan tribe; it has been obsolete since about 1840.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

Stunhlai (*StA'nła-i*, said to refer to "any fat game or fish brought in"). A Haida town on the N. W. coast of Moresby id., Brit. Col., occupied anciently by the Kas-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 1905.

Stustas (*Sta'stas*). One of the most important Haida families of the Eagle clan. The name is that given to salmon eggs after the young fish have begun to take form in them. There is a story that this family was once reduced to a single woman, but subsequently increased very rapidly from her children; for that reason they were likened to spawning salmon. The family is known also as *Sā'ñgaL-lā'nas*, referring to sea-birds called *sañg;* when these birds find any food on the surface of the sea, all swoop down upon it, making a great noise, and their actions are likened to those of people at potlatches made by this family. According to tradition, part of the Stustas, including that to which the chief himself belonged, came down from Stikine r. in the Tlingit country, while the rest were from the country of the Nass people. Edenshaw (q. v.), the name of the chief, was also transferred from the Stikine. A chief of this family was very friendly to the whites, and it was largely through his influence that a mission was established at Masset. The Stustas' land lay principally around Naikun and in Naden harbour, but their chief town was Kiusta, on the coast opposite North id. There were many subdivisions: Kawas, Kangguatl-lanas, Hlielung-keawai, Hlielung-stustae, Naikun-stustae, Chawagis-stustae, and the Yadus of Alaska, the last being still further subdivided.

(J. R. S.)

Sā'ñgaL lā'nas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905. **Shongalth Lennas.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can. 1895, sec. II, 125, 1895. **Stastas.**—Ibid.

Sugarcane. A Shuswap village on the E. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst. 1892–93, IV, 22, 1895.

Suhinimiut ('people of the sun,' that is, living in the east). A tribe of Ungava and Labrador Eskimo extending from Koksoak r., E. to cape Chidley and thence, s. to Hamilton inlet. A part have long been Christianized by Moravian missionaries, but those of the northern districts still retain their heathen customs. Girls are tattooed at the age of puberty, though less elaborately than formerly; they are then forced into marriage, and early show the effects of their harsh and laborious life. Children are few and weak. Many men have two wives, the wealthy several. The aged and the diseased are frequently deserted, sometimes quietly strangled. An unlucky woman is driven out into the wilderness. A bad man is not admitted into the houses, and if he commits murder the others stone him to death. Blood vengeance is incumbent on the next of kin. The people are of the stature of Europeans and very muscular. Their legs are disproportionately short and malformed, owing probably to the habit of carrying infants in

the hood. There is a recognized elder in the community, yet he is controlled by the angekok. These conjurers, who pretend to propitiate the malevolent spirits of nature and each man's evil spirit, work much harm, often separating man and wife on the plea that their union causes ill luck. The people often devour deer meat raw, though they prefer cooked food. The complexion of these Eskimo shows much variation; those who are bleached almost white in winter become quickly browned by exposure to the summer sun.

Subtribes are the Koksoagmiut, Kangivamiut, and Kilinigmiut. The mission stations are Hebron, Hopedale, Nachvak, Nain, Okak, Ramah, and Zoar. A native village on the N. coast is Aukpatuk.

Sûhĭnĭmyut.—Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 176, 1894. **Sukhinimyut.**—Turner in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., v, 104, 1888.

Suk (*S'ūk*, 'valley,' 'depression'). A Ntlakyapamuk village on the E. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col., below Keefer station, C. P. Ry. The population of this place and the neighbouring village of Kimus, with which later reports of Indian affairs have combined it, was 74 in 1901, since which date neither is mentioned.

Cūk'.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Sheooke.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 189, 1883. **Shoouk.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Snuk.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 363, 1897. **Sook-kamus.**—Ibid., pt. II, 164, 1901. **S'ūk.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **Sunk.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 269, 1889. **Suuk.**—Ibid., 230, 1886. **Suuk-kamus.**—Ibid., 418, 1898.

Sulu-stins (*Sū'lu stins*). A former Haida town of the Do-gitunai famliy, on the E. coast of Hippa id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.

Skao nAns.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905. **Sūlu stīns.**—Ibid.

Sumas. A Cowichan tribe on the lake and river of the same name, which are tributary to lower Fraser r., Brit. Col. Until 1894 three divisions or villages called by this name, and numbered 1, 2, and 3, appeared in the reports of the Department of Indian Affairs, having populations, respectively, of 30, 57, and 53 in 1893. Their total number in 1911 was given as 52.

Sȩmā̆ç.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Smess.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 295, 1862. **Sumas.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 300, 1893. **Sumass.**—Ibid., 160, 1901. **Su-mat-se.**—Fitzhugh in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 328, 1858.

Sunteacootacoot (*Sun-tea-coot-a-coot*). An unidentified body of Salishan Indians said by Ross (Fur Hunters, I, 145, 1855) to have lived between Thompson and Fraser rs., Brit. Col.

Suntz. A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Sus-haidagai (*Sūs xā'-idAga-i*, 'lake people'). A subdivision of the Kona-kegawai, a Haida family of the Eagle clan. They owned the town of Hlgaedlin and received their name from a lake which lies inland from Skedans bay, Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Susk. More correctly Sisk, the Haida name for Frederick id., off the N. W. coast of Graham id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. Dawson (Q. Charlotte Ids., 171, 1880) wrongly supposed it to be the name of a town as well, his informants probably referring to Te, which once stood on the mainland opposite.

(J. R. S.)

Susksoyiks ('band with hairy mouths'). A band of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika, probably extinct.

Sus-kso'-yīks.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 264, 1862.

Sutkel (*'St'k'qē'l*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Swaiwi (*Swai'wī*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Swampy Ground Assiniboin. A division of the Assiniboin (Coues, Henry-Thompson Jour., II, 523, 1897). Henry (1808) says that they "inhabit the strong wood w. of Fort Augustus,* along Panbian [Pembina] r.,† never frequent the plains, and are excellent beaver hunters. Formerly they were very numerous, but frequent murders among themselves, and the ravages of the smallpox have reduced their number to about 30 tents. They are fully as much addicted to spirituous liquor as the Saulteurs."

Swiat (*Swī'at*). A Squawmish village community on the W. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Ta (*T!ā*, 'chiton' [?]). A Haida town formerly on the E. coast of North id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It is said to have been

*Present city of Edmonton.

†S. tributary of Athabaska r.

occupied by a small family called, after the name of the place, Taahl-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Taahl-lanas ('the people of the town of Ta'). An extinct Haida family which formerly lived on North id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. See *Ta*.

T!ā'ał.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 276, 1905.

Tabogimkik. A Micmac village or band in 1760, probably in Nova Scotia.—Frye (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., x, 116, 1809.

Tachy ('tail of the water'). A village of the Tatshiautin at the mouth of Thache r., Brit. Col. Pop. 32 in 1881; 42 in 1911.

Tachy.—Harmon, Jour., 215, 1820. **Thatce.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1893.

Tadji-lanas (*Tā'dji lā'nas*, or *Tās lā'nas*, 'sand-town people'). Two important Haida families belonging to the Raven clan. It would probably be truer to say that they were two parts of one family, although they were, later, widely separated geographically. According to tradition this family and 4 others once lived together in a town near Sand-spit pt., Queen Charlotte ids., composed of 5 rows of houses. Those in the front row were called Tadji-lanas, because they were close to the beach; those in the next, Kuna-lanas ('Point-town people'), because their row ran out to a point; those in the third, Yaku-lanas ('Middle-town people'), because they occupied the middle row; those in the fourth, Koetas ('Earth-eaters'), because they lived near the trails where it was very muddy; and those in the fifth, Stlenga-lanas ('Rear-town people'), because they lived farthest back. Another tradition relates that this family, together with the Kagials-kegawai of Skedans, sprang from a woman who was on House id. (Atana) when it rose out of the flood. One branch was reckoned among the Gunghet-haidagai, and a subdivision called Kaidju-kegawai owned the southernmost town on the island. By a curious coincidence the northern division, after living for a while on the N. W. coast of Graham id., came to occupy Kasaan in Alaska, the most northerly Haida town. The Gunghet branch is almost extinct. (J. R. S.)

Tā'dji lā'nas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 268, 272, 1905. **Tās lā'nas.**—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 22, 1898. **Tas Lennas.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 124, 1895.

Tadoussac ('at the nipples.'—Hewitt). The principal village of the Tadoussac on St. Lawrence r., at the mouth of Saguenay r. It was formerly an important trading post, founded by Samuel de Champlain, and a Jesuit mission was established there as early as 1616.

Tadeussac.—La Tour map, 1779. **Tadoucac.**—Dutch map (1621) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 1856. **Tadousac.**—Champlain (1603), Œuvres, 70, 1870; Harris, Voy. and Trav., II, map, 1705. **Tadousae.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, map, 1744 (misprint). **Tadousca.**—Harris, op. cit., I, map (misprint). **Tadoussac.**—Champlain (1604), Œuvres, 216, 1870; map of 1616 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 1856. **Tadoussaciens.**—Esnauts and Rapilly map, 1777. **Tadusac.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Tadussékuk.**—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name).

Tadoussac. A Montagnais tribe or band on Saguenay r., Quebec. In 1863 part of the tribe were on a reservation at Manikuagan, while others were at Peribonka.

Taenhatentaron. A former Huron village in Ontario, the seat of the mission of Saint Ignace. It was destroyed by the Iroquois in 1649.

Sainct Ignace.—Jes. Rel. 1639, 74, 1858. **St. Ignatius.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 179, 1855. **Taenhatentaron.**—Jes. Rel. 1639, 74, 1858.

Tagish. A small tribe living about Tagish and Marsh lakes, Brit. Col. They are classed with the Tlingit stock on the basis of a vocabulary obtained by Dawson (Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 192B, 1887); but, as they resemble the interior Athapascan Indians in every other respect, it is likely that they have adopted their present language from the Chilkat. They are probably part of Dall's "Nehaunee of the Chilkaht river."

(J. R. S.)

Stick Indians.—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 192B, 1887 (coast name for these people and all other interior Indians). **Tahk-heesh.**—Schwatka in Century Mag., 747, Sept. 1885. **Tank-heesh.**—Ibid., 743 (may be the Takon of Schwatka).

Tahagmiut ('people of the shadow,' that is, living toward the sunset). An Eskimo tribe inhabiting the Ungava shore of Hudson bay s. to Mosquito bay. They are tall and of fine physique, the men larger on the average than whites, the women equal to the average white women. Their customs are primitive. Men hold women in little respect, but are jealous of their wives. They are fond of games and athletic sports, and both sexes are passionate gamblers. They trap foxes, wolves, and wolverenes, exchanging the furs for guns, ammunition, cutlery, and hardware at Ft. Chimo, distant a whole winter's journey for a

dog team. The skirts of their coats are hung with pear-shaped pieces of ivory that rattle when they walk.

Igdlumiut.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 462, 1888 ('people of the other side': so called by the Eskimo of Baffin island, on the opposite shore of Hudson str.). **Iglumiut.**—Boas in Trans. Anthr. Soc. Wash., III, 95, 1885. **Northerners.**—Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 177, 1894 (so called by the whites of Ungava). **Tahagmyut.**—Turner in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1887, sec. II, 101, 1888. **Ta hág myut.**—Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E., 177, 1894. **Ungavamiut.**—Boas in Am. Antiq., 40, 1888.

Tahltan. The southwesternmost tribal division of the Nahane Indians of the Athapascan family. Their hunting grounds include the drainage basin of Stikine r. and its tributaries as far as the mouth of Iskut r., Dease lake, and the river halfway to McDame cr. (but, according to the old law, the head of Dease lake was Kaska territory, and this assumption of rights has never been acknowledged by the Kaska people), the northern sources of the Nass, and some of the southern branches of the Taku, in Alaska and British Columbia. In early days the salmon streams flowing into the Stikine from the N., from 4 m. below Glenora to, but not including, Telegraph cr., were claimed and fished by the Stikine tribe of Tlingit, but this overlapping of the two peoples seems to have produced little friction, possibly because the Tahltan had no living places hereabouts, and, in the matter of the exchange of the products of the coast and the interior, it was of mutual advantage to keep on friendly terms.

The Tahltan have always lived on the upper reaches of the Stikine and near by on the Tahltan and Tuya rs. In early days their living places were used more as storage depots and were resorted to through the summer months for salmon fishing, which was also the season of ease and feasting, when the pursuit of the fur-bearing animals was without profit—for the Tahltan people have always been hunters and trappers, living in the open throughout the year, meat-eaters through necessity and choice, and accepting fish diet only as a change.

The primitive houses were similar to those found in the fishing camps to-day; they were constructed of stout saplings stuck upright in the ground and bound together with bark rope or tree roots and roofed over with slabs of spruce bark. But in camp the typical shelter was a lean-to of bark and brush laid over poles, two being placed opposite each other, with a central fire. To-day, throughout most of the year, they live in the same manner, except that canvas has superseded the bark and brush covering.

After the Cassiar gold excitement in 1874 they built a substantial log village on a level space upward of a mile and a half from the junction of the Tahltan with the Stikine, which is generally known as Tahltan, though its native name is Goon-tdar-shaga ('where the spring water stops'). The only other native settlement is at Telegraph Creek, where a number of small log houses have been built to keep pace with the growth of the white settlement.

The social organization of the Tahltan without doubt has developed from association with the coast Tlingit. It is founded on matriarchy and is dependent on the existence of two exogamous parties who intermarry. These parties may be designated, from their totemic emblems, as Cheskea (Raven) and Cheona (Wolf). These are subdivided into families, which assume all the functions of the party and supplement each other at all meetings and on all occasions of ceremony. The family is the unit of social and political life, in which all individuality is merged, succession follows, and inheritance is secured. The families are:

(1) Tuckclarwaydee, of the Wolf party, which besides having the wolf emblem, is represented by the brown bear, the eagle, and the killer-whale. It originated in the interior about the headwaters of Nass r. This family is credited with having been the first to settle in this country and the founders of the Tahltan tribe.

(2) Nanyiee, of the Wolf party, which, besides having the wolf emblem, is represented by the brown bear, the killer-whale, and the shark. The original home of this people was in the interior, about the headwaters of Taku r., which they descended to salt water and settled among the Stikine Tlingit; in later years they ascended Stikine r. and became a family of the Tahltan, while others crossed the trail in still more recent times and joined their brethren.

(3) Talarkoteen of the Wolf party, represented by the Wolf crest. They originated in the interior, about Peace r., and ascended the Liard r. to Dease lake and then crossed to the Tuya. They are nearly extinct.

(4) Kartchottee, of the Raven party, represented by both the raven emblem and that of

the frog. This family originated in the interior toward the headwaters of the Taku. Some of the family married among the Tahltan in early days. Another branch descended Stikine r. long ago, affiliated with the Kake tribe of the Tlingit people, and generations later their descendants followed up the Stikine and became Tahltan, This is now the most numerous family of the tribe.

The Tahltan live by hunting and trapping. The country is rich in fur-bearing animals and big game. In late years since hunters have been attracted thither, they have earned considerable as guides, besides working for the trading companies' pack-teams. They are an adaptable people, who are fast giving up the traditions of the past for the luxuries of civilization, with which their earnings supply them, and in the course of a few years there will be little left of their more primitive life. They numbered 217 in 1911, and have reached the stage where they are holding their own. They are of medium stature, spare rather than stout, and have high cheek-bones, full mouth, aquiline nose rather broad at the base, small hands and feet, coarse black hair, and mild and pleasant expression. On the whole they are an honest, agreeable, kindly people, hospitably inclined and dignified in bearing. In many instances their admixture with the Tlingit is expressed in their features, producing a much less pleasing type. In addition to the authors cited below, consult Teit in Boas Anniv. Vol., 337, 1906.

(G. T. E.)

Conneuaghs.—Pope, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **Kŭn-ŭn-āh'.**—Dall in Proc. Am. A. A. S., xxxiv, 376, 1886. **Nahanies of the Upper Stikine.**—Pope, op. cit. **Stick.**—Smith quoted by Colyer in U.S. Ind. Aff. 1869, 567, 1870. **Tahl-tan.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Rep. Surv. Can., 192B, 1889. **Talyan.**—Smith, op. cit., 568.

Taiaiagon ('at the crossing or landing.'—Hewitt). An Iroquois village in 1678 on the N. shore of lake Ontario, near the present Toronto.

Taiaiagon.—Hennepin, New Discov., 48, 1698. **Tegaogen.**—Esnauts and Rapilly map, 1777. **Teïaïagon.**—La Salle (1684) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., ix, 218, 1855. **Tejaiagon.**—Bellin map, 1755. **Tejajagon.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 28, 1698. **Tejajahon.**—Macauley. N. Y., ii, 191, 1829. **Tezagon.**—French, Hist. Coll. La., i, 59, 1846.

Tailla ('crane.'—Hewitt). An unidentified village on the St. Lawrence, in 1535, near the present city of Quebec,—Cartier (1535), Bref Récit, 32, 1863.

Tait ('those up river'). A collective name for the Cowichan tribes on Fraser r., Brit. Col., above Nicomen and Chilliwak rs.

Haitlin.—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., 1st s., vii, 73, 1863. **Sa-chinco.**—Ibid. ('strangers', Shuswap name). **Sa-chin-ko.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 295, 1862. **Tait.**—Trutch, Map of Brit. Col., 1870. **Tates.**—Fitzhugh in U.S Ind. Aff. Rep., 328, 1857. **Teates.**—Mayne, op. cit. **Teet.**—Anderson, op. cit. **Tē'it.**—Boas in Rep. 64th Meeting Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Takfwelottine ('people of the living waters'). A tribe or band of the Thlingchadinne dwelling S. E. of Great Bear lake and at the source of Coppermine r., Mackenzie dist., N.W.T. Petitot describes them as kindly, jovial, and religious. When he went among them, in 1865, there were 60 shamans for 600 people.

T'akfwel-ottiné.—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **T'akkwel-ottinè.**—Petitot, in Bull. Soc. de Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Tρa-kfwèlè-ρottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Tρathel-ottiné.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865.

Taku. A Tlingit tribe on the river and inlet of the same name, Stevens channel, and Gastineau channel, Alaskan coast. They were said to number 2,000 in 1869, 269 in 1880, and only 223 in 1890. Their winter towns are Sikanasankian and Takokakaan. Social divisions are Ganahadi, Tsatenyedi, and Yenyedi. A tradition, seemingly well founded, places the ancient home of most of these people in the interior, higher up Taku r. An Athapascan tribe was known by the same name. See *Takutine.* (J. R. S.)

Tacos.—Scott in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 314, 1868. **Tahco.**—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., 1st s., vii, 75, 1863. **Takas.**—Halleck in Rep. U.S. Sec. War, pt. i, 43. 1868. **Tako.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., i, 232, 1848. **Takon.**—Colyer in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 575, 1870. **Takoos.**—Ibid., 574. **Taku-kŏn.**—Krause, Tlinkit Ind., 116, 1885. **Taku-qwan.**—Emmons in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., iii, 233, 1903. **Takutsskoe.**—Veniaminoff, Zapiski, ii, pt. 3, 30, 1840. **T!āqº.**—Swanton, field notes, B. A. E., 1904. **Tarkens.**—Colyer in U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 588, 1870. **Tarkoo.**—Dennis in Morris, Treas. Rep., 4, 1879. **Thākhu.**—Holmberg, Ethnog. Skizz., map, 142, 1855.

Takulli ('people who go upon the water'). An ethnic group of Athapascan tribes, under Babine and Upper Skeena and Williams lake agencies: inhabiting the upper branches of Fraser r. and as far s. as Alexandria, Brit. Col. They are described (Can. Ind. Aff., 210, 1909) as consisting of 19 bands, all of the Hagwilget or Dené nation. Hale (Ethnol. and Philol., 201, 1846) described

them as occupying the country from 52° 30′ N., bordering on the Shuswap to 56°, being separated from the Sekani on the E. by the Rocky mts. and on the W. by the Coast range. Anderson (Hist. Mag., VII, 75, 1863) placed them approximately between 52° and 57° N. and 120° and 127° W. Drake (Bk. Inds., VIII, 1848) placed them on Stuart lake. Buschmann (Athapask. Sprachst., 152, 1589) placed them on the upper Fraser r., Brit. Col. The British Columbia map of 1872 placed them s. of Stuart lake, between 54° and 55° N. Dawson (Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 192B, 1889) states that they, together with the Sekani, inhabit the headwaters of Skeena, Fraser and Peace rs. Morice (Proc. Can. Inst., 112, 1889) says that they are one of the three western Déné tribes and that their habitat borders that of the Tsilkotin on the s. and extends as far up as 56° N.

The Takulli were first visited by Mackenzie, who, in 1793, traversed their country on his way from lake Athabaska to the Pacific. In 1805 the first trading post was established among them. They are a semi-sedentary tribe, having fixed homes in regularly organized villages which they leave at regular seasons for purposes of hunting and fishing. They are the most numerous, important and progressive of all the northern Athapascan tribes. They borrowed many customs from the coast Indians, as the Chimmesyan are in close communication with their northern and the Heiltsuk with their southern septs. The practice of wearing wooden labrets was obtained from the Chimmesyan, while from the coast tribes they adopted the custom of burning the dead. A widow was obliged to remain upon the funeral pyre of her husband till the flames reached her own body; she then collected the ashes of the dead, placed them in a basket, which she was obliged to carry with her during three years of servitude in the family of her deceased husband, at the end of which time a feast was held, when she was released from thraldom, and permitted to remarry if she desired. From this custom the tribe came to be called Carriers. No fewer than 8 kinds of snares were employed by the Takulli, and Morice states (Trans. Can. Inst., 137, 1893) that copper and iron implements and ornaments were used by them before the advent of the whites, but that they wrought copper only. He classes them as Upper and Lower Carriers and Babines, although such a distinction is not recognized by the tribe itself. They have a society composed of hereditary "noblemen" or landowners, and a lower class who hunt with, or for, these; but slavery, as it exists among the neighbouring Athapascan tribes, is not practised by them. They have no head chiefs and are exogamous, all title and property rights descending through the mother. Each band or clan has a well-defined hunting ground, which is seldom encroached on by others of the tribe. They are not so numerous now as formerly, a number of their villages having become extinct. An independent band has settled at Ft. McLeod, in the Sekani country. Drake (Bk. Inds., VIII, 1848) said that in 1820 they numbered 100; Anderson (Hist. Mag., VII, 73, 1863) estimated the population in 1835 as 5,000, and in 1839 as 2,625, of which number 897 were men, 688 women, 578 sons, and 462 daughters. Morice (Proc. Can. Inst., 112, 1889) gave the population as 1,600. The number reported in 1902 was 1,551, and 1,614 in 1909. Hale (Ethnol. and Philol., 201, 1846) and McDonald (Brit. Col., 126, 1862) divided them into 11 clans, as follows: Babine (Nataotin and Hwosotenne), Naskotin, Natliatin, Nikozliautin, Ntshaautin, Nulaautin, Tatshiautin, Tautin, Thetliotin, Tsatsuotin (Tanotenne), and Tsilkotin. The Tsilkotin are a distinct group, as determined by Morice (Trans. Can. Inst., 24, 1893), who gives 9 septs of the Takulli: I, *Southern Carriers*: 1, Ltautenne (Tautin); 2, Nazkutenne (Naskotin) 3, Tanotenne; 4, Nutcatenna (Ntshaautin); 5, Natlotenne (Natliatin). II, *Northern Carriers* 6, Nakraztlitenne (Nikozliautin); 7, Tlaztenne (Tatshiautin). III, *Babines*: 8, Nitutinni (Nataotin); 9, Hwotsotenne. Dawson (Rep. Progr. Geol. Surv., 30B, 1880) makes the Kustsheotin, whose village is Kezche, distinct from the Tatshiautin, the Tatshikotin from the Nulaautin, and the Stelatin of Stella village from the Natliatin.

Atlāshimih.—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884 (Bellacoola name). **Canices.**—M'Vickar, Hist. Lewis and Clark Exped., II, 356, note, 1842 (misprint for Carriers). **Carrien.**—Scouler in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 221, 1841. **Carrier-Indians.**—Mackenzie, Voy., 257, 1801. **Carriers.**—Ibid., 284. **Chargeurs.**—Duflot de Mofras, Expl. de l'Oregon, II, 337, 1844. **Chin.**—Dunn, Hist. Oreg. Ter., 101, 1844. **Facullies.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., viii, 1848 (misprint). **Nagail.**—Latham in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 159. 1848. **Nagailas.**—Mackenzie, Voy., II, 175, 1802, **Nagailer.**—Mackenzie, ibid., 246. **Nagalier.**—Adelung, Mithridates, III, 216, 1816 (misprint). **Porteurs.**—Mayne, Brit. Columbia, 298, 1862. **Tacoullie.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 822, 1826. **Taculli.**—Latham, Var. of Man, 372, 1850. **Tâ-cullies.**—Har-

mon, Jour., 313, 1820. **Tacully.**—Harmon quoted in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 84, 1856. **Tahculi.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, 77, 1848. **Tahcully.**—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., 1st s., VII, 73, 1883 ('people who navigate deep waters'). **Tahekie.**—Can. Ind. Rep. for 1872, 7, 1873. **Tahelie.**—Ibid., 8. **Tahkali.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 201, 1846. **Tahka-li.**—Pope, Sicanny MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865 ('river people,' from *tah-kuh*, 'a river'). **Tahkallies.**—Domenech, Deserts N. Am., I, 444, 1860. **Tah-khl.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can. 192B, 1887. **Tahkoli.**—Buschmann in König. Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, III, 546, 1860. **Takahli.**—Brit. Columbia map, 1872. **Takali.**—Wilkes, U. S. Explor. Exped., IV, 451, 1845. **Takalli.**—McDonald, Brit. Col., 126, 1862. **Takelly.**—McLean, Hudson's Bay, I, 265, 1849. **Ta-Keɬ-ne.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dené, 29, 1893 (own name). **Tā-kuli.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 31, 1851. **Takulli.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 66, 1856. **Talkρolis.**—Fouquet quoted by Petitot, Dict. Dènè Dindjié, xliv, 1876. **Tawcullies.**—Richardson in Franklin, 2d Exped. Polar Sea, 197, 1828. **Taχelh.**—Morice in Proc. Canad. Inst., 112, 1889. **Táχköli.**—Buschmann, Athapask. Sprachst., 152, 1859. **Teheili.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884. **Tokali.**—Duflot de Mofras, Expl. de l'Oregon, II, 335, 1844. **Tukkola.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862.

Takutine. A Nahane tribe living on Teslin r. and lake and upper Taku r., Brit. Col., speaking the same dialect as the Tahltan. Their hunting grounds include the basin of Big Salmon r., extending N. to the Pelly r. and E. to upper Liard r. Dall (Proc. A.A.A.S., 19, 1885), as well as Dawson, called them a part of the Tahltan. Dawson (Geol. Surv. Can., 201B, 1889) classes them as distinct from a tribe of similar name in the upper Pelly valley, but they are probably the same, and so also, are probably the Nehane of Chilkat r., living on a stream that falls into Lewes r. near lake Laberge. Dall describes the latter as bold and enterprising, great traders, and of great intelligence, while the Takutine, he said (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 33, 1877), are few in number and little known.

Chilkaht-tena.—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 33, 1877. **Nehaunees of the Chilkaht River.**—Ibid. **Tāh'ko-tin'neh.**—Ibid. **Ta-koos-oo-ti-na.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can. 1887-88, 200B, 1889. **Taku.**—Ibid., 193B.

Talio. The name, according to Boas, of 4 Bellacoola towns (Koapk, Nuiku, Aseik, and Talio) at the head of S. Bentinck arm, Brit. Col. The people of these towns, or the Tāliòmh, were divided into 4 gentes—Hamtsit, Ialostimot, Spatsatlt, and Tumkoaakyas. In 1911 they were reported as numbering 272 in two towns, Kinisquit and Bellacoola (or Palamey), under the Bellacoola agency, the town of Talio apparently having become extinct.

Taléomχ.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Talicomish.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884. **Tā'lio.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1900. **Tālio'mH.**—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Tallion.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 162, 1901. **Tallium.**—Ibid., 1889, 272, 1890. **Talomey.**—Ibid., pt. II, 70, 1904. **Taluits.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Talirpingmiut ('inhabitants of the right side'). A subdivision of the Okomiut Eskimo, residing on the W. shore of Cumberland sd. Pop. 86 in 1883. Their villages are Umanaktuak, Idjorituaktuin, Nuvajen, and Karusuit. Koukdjuaq was a former village.

Talirpingmiut.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 426, 1888. **Tellirpingmiut.**—Boas in Trans. Anthr. Soc. Wash., III, 96, 1885.

Talon. A division of the Ottawa on Manitoulin id., in lake Huron, that afterward moved to Michilimackinac, Mich., on account of Iroquois hostility. — Lahontan (1703) quoted in N.Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 176, note, 1855.

Tamakwa (*Ta-mä'-kwa*, 'beaver,' lit. 'woodcutter'). A gens of the Abnaki.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 174, 1878.

Tangouaen. A village where Algonkin and Hurons united for protection against the Iroquois in 1646, perhaps near Georgian bay, Ont.—Jes. Rel. 1646, 76, 1858.

Tanintauei. An Assiniboin band.

Gens des Osayes.—Maximilian, Trav., 194, 1843 ('bone people'). **Tanintauei.**—Ibid.

Tannaouté. An Iroquois village formerly on the N. shore of lake Ontario, Ontario.

Tannaouté.—Bellin, map, 1755. **Tonnaouté.**—Esnauts and Rapilly map, 1777.

Tanotenne ('people a short distance to the north'). A band of the Takulli, apparently officially known as the Fort George band, under Babine and Upper Skeena agency, at the junction of Stuart and Fraser rs., Brit. Col., numbering 130 in 1892, 119 in 1911, in the village of Leitli. Their other village, Chinlak, was destroyed by the Tsilkotin. They have extensive hunting grounds E. of Fraser r. as far as the Rocky and Cariboo mts.

Aunghim.—Lennard, Brit. Col., 213, 1862. **Ta-no-tenne.**—Morice, letter, B. A. E., 1890 ('people a short distance to the north'). **Tsatsnótin.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 202, 1846. **Tsatsuotin.**—McDonald, Brit. Col., 126, 1862.

Taqwayaum. A Ntlakyapamuk village on Fraser r., Brit. Col., below North Bend; pop. 73 in 1901, when last reported.

Taqwayaum.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Takuyaum.**—Ibid., 1893, 301, 1894. **Tk'kōēau'm.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Tkuayaum.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1892, 312, 1893. **Tquayaum.**—Ibid., 230, 1886. **Tquayum.**—Ibid., 277, 1894. **Tqwayaum.**—Ibid., 1898, 418, 1899.

Tarthem. A Salish band formerly under Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878.

Tasis. A winter village of the Nootka at the head of Nootka sd., Brit. Col.

Tashees.—Jewitt, Narr., 101, 1815. **Tasis.**—Galiano, Relacion, 132, 1802.

Tatapowis. A town of the Wiweakam and Komoyue, gentes of the Lekwiltok, situated on Hoskyn inlet, Brit. Col.

Ta-ta-pow-is.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887.

Tateke (*Tā'tɛ̨qɛ̨*). A Cowichan tribe on Valdes id. (the second of the name), S. E. of Vancouver id. and N. of Galiano id., Brit. Col.; apparently identical with the Lyacksun of the Canadian Indian reports. Pop. 83 in 1911.

Li-icks-sun.—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Lyach-sun.**—Ibid., 270, 1889. **Lyacksum.**—Ibid., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Lyacksun.**—Ibid., 220, 1902. **T'ā'tɛ̨qɛ̨.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Tatlitkutchin ('Peel river people'). A Kutchin tribe, closely allied to the Tukkuthkutchin, living on the E. bank of Peel r., Yukon ter., between lat. 66° and 67°. For a part of the season they hunt on the mountains, uniting sometimes with parties of the Tukkuthkutchin. They confine their hunting to the caribou, as they no longer have moose hunters among them. In 1866 they numbered 30 hunters and 60 men.

Fon du Lac Loucheux.—Hooper, Tents of Tuski, 270, 1853. **Gens du fond du lac.**—Ross, notes on Tinnè, S. I. MS., 474. **Peel's River Indians.**—Kirkby in Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 254, 1863. **Peel's River Loucheux.**—Anderson, ibid., 260. **Sa-to-tin.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., III, pt. 1, 202B, 1889. **Tā-kit kutchin.**—Gibbs, MS. notes from Ross, B. A. E. ('people of the bay'). **Tā-tlit-Kutchin.**—Kirkby in Smithson. Rep. 1864, 417, 1865. **T'é-tllet-Kuttchin.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Tρétlé-(k)uttchìn.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865 ('dwellers at the end of the water'). **T'etliet-Kuttchin.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, 6th s., x, map, 1875. **Tρe-tliet-Kouttchin.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 361, 1891.

Tatpoös (*T'atpō'os*). An extinct Salish tribe formerly occupying the E. portion of Valdes id., E. coast of Vancouver id., and speaking the Comox dialect.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Tatsanottine ('people of the scum of water,' scum being a figurative expression for copper). An Athapascan tribe, belonging to the Chipewyan group, inhabiting the northern shores and eastern bays of Great Slave lake, Mackenzie dist., N. W. T. They were said by Mackenzie in 1789, to live with other tribes on Mackenzie and Peace rs. Franklin in 1824 (Journ.-Polar Sea, I, 76, 1824) said that they had previously lived on the s. side of Great Slave lake. Gallatin in 1836 (Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 19, 1856) gave their situation as N. of Great Slave lake on Yellowknife r., while Back placed them on the w. shore of Great Slave lake. Drake (Bk. Inds., VII, 1848) placed them on Coppermine r.; Richardson (Arct. Exped., II, 4, 1851) gave their habitat as N. of Great Slave lake and from Great Fish r. to Coppermine r. Hind in 1863 (Labrador Penin., II, 261, 1863) placed them N. and N. E. of Great Slave lake, saying that they resorted to Ft. Rae and also to Ft. Simpson on Mackenzie r. Petitot in 1865 (MS., B. A. E.) said that they frequent the steppes E. and N. E. of Great Slave lake; but 10 years later (Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876) he placed them about the E. portion of the lake. They were more nomadic than their neighbours, which doubtless accounts for the wide area ascribed to them by some of the earlier travellers who met them during their hunting trips in territory belonging to the Etchareottine. Prior to 1850 they were in the habit of visiting the N. end of Great Bear lake to hunt musk-oxen and reindeer; but many of their influential men were killed by treachery in a feud with the Thlingchadinne; since then they have kept more to the E. end of Great Slave lake. In their hunting trips northward they came in contact with the Eskimo residing near the mouth of Back r., with whom they were continually at war, but in recent years they seldom travelled farther coastward than the headwaters of Yellowknife r., leaving a strip of neutral ground between them and their former enemies. According to Father Morice, "they now hunt on the dreary steppes lying to the N. E. of Great Slave lake," and that formerly they were "a bold, unscrupulous and rather licentious tribe, whose members too often took advantage of the gentleness of their neighbours to commit acts of high-handedness which finally brought down on them what we cannot help calling just retribution" (Anthropos, I, 266, 1906). Back, in

1836, stated that the Tatsanottine were once powerful and numerous, but at that time they had been reduced by wars to 70 families. Ross in 1859 (MS., B. A. E.) made the census for the Hudson's Bay Company as follows, but his figures evidently included only one band: At Ft. Resolution, 207; at Ft. Rae, 12; total, 219, of whom 46 males and 54 females were married, 8 unmarried adult males, 14 widows and unmarried females, 44 boys, and 53 girls, giving 98 males and 121 females of all ages. According to Father Morice they now number about 500, of whom 205 are at Ft. Resolution. The Tatsanottine were the Montagnais (see *Chipewyan*) of the Hudson's Bay Company, for whom a special alphabet was designed and books printed in it by the English missionaries (see Pilling, Bibliog. Athapascan Lang., 1892). Petitot found them serious and religiously inclined like the Chipewyan, from whom they differed so slightly in physique and in language that no novice could tell them apart. They formerly manufactured, and sold at fabulous prices, copper knives, axes, and other cutting tools, according to Father Morice. The metal was found on a low mountain in the vicinity of Coppermine river. The diffusion of iron and steel implements at length so depreciated the value of the aboriginal wares that, finding the main source of their revenue cut off through the new order of things, they finally moved to the s.

The Tatsanottine have a myth that one of their women was kidnapped and carried blindfolded off to the country of the Eskimo in Asia and married to one of these, and that she made her escape with her infant in an umiak, reached the shore of America by paddling from isle to isle of the Aleutian archipelago, being protected on the voyage by a white wolf. Reaching the shore of Alaska she abandoned her Eskimo child because it robbed her of pemmican she had made. Seeing a blazing mountain she ascended it, thinking to find a party camping on the summit. She found that the flames were emitted by a molten metal, and when eventually she reached the camp of her own people they accompanied her back by the path she had marked with stones to get some of the metal, which they called bear's dung or beaver's dung, because it was red. They thought she was a woman descended from the skies, but when they had made the journey for the third time some of them laid violent hands on her, whereupon she sat down beside her precious copper, refusing to go home with them. When they came back some time later to seek the volcano of molten copper, she was still there, but sunk to her waist into the earth. She gave them copper but again refused to go back with them, putting no faith in their promises. She said she would give good metal to those who brought her good meat, iron if the gift were lung, liver, or heart of the caribou, copper for whomsoever gave red flesh, but if anyone brought bad meat they would get brittle metal in return. Those who came back later for more metal found her buried to the neck in the ground. The last time they came she had disappeared into the bowels of the earth, and from that time no more copper could be found on the bank of Copper r., though there may still be seen the huge stones which the metal woman placed to mark the way. Her tribe have since been called the Copper People, for water scum and beaver dung are both figurative names for this metal.

Base-tlo-tinneh.—Ross, MS., B. A. E. **Birch-rind Indians.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, I, 76, 1824. **Birch-Rind men.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist., V, 377, 1847. **Birch-rind people.**—Richardson, op. cit. **Copper Indians.**—Hearne, Journ. N. Ocean, 119, 1795. **Copper-Mine.**—Schoolcraft, Trav., 181, 1821. **Couteaux Jaunes.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Cuivres.**—Ibid. **Dènè Couteaux-Jaunes.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 289, 1891. **Gens du Cuivre.**—Ibid., 158. **Indiens Cuivres.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 821, 1826. **Red Knife.**—Tanner, Narr., 390, 1830. **Red-knife Indians.**—Mackenzie, Voy., 16, 1802. **Red Knives.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, I, 40, 1824. **T'altsan Ottiné.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist., V, 651, 1847. **Tansawhot-dinneh.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 542, 1853. **Täl-sote'-e-nä.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 289, 1871 ('red-knife Indians'). **Tantsanhoot-dinneh.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 821, 1826. **Tantsa-ut'dtinnè.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 4, 1851. **Tantsawhoots.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 464, 1878. **Tantsa-whot-dinneh.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 257, 1824 (mistranslated 'birch-rind Indians'). **T'atsan ottiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè Dindjié, xx, 1876 (trans. 'copper people'). **T'attsan-ottinè.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Tautsa-wot-dinni.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 69, 1856. **Thatsan-o'tinne.**—Morice in Anthropos, I, 265, 1906 (so called by most of their congeners). **Tρaltsan Ottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 158, 1891. **Tρa-'ltsan-Ottinè.**—Ibid., 363. **Tρatsan-Ottinè.**—Ibid., 95. **Tran-tsa ottinè.**—Franklin quoted by Petitot, ibid. **Yellow Knife.**—Dall, Alaska, 429, 1870. **Yellowknife Indians.**—Back, Exped. to Great Fish R., 130, 1836. **Yellow Knife people.**—Ross, MS., B. A. E. **Yellow-knives.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 3, 84, 1902. **Yellow Knives.**—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 261, 1863.

Tatshiautin ('people of the head of the lake'). A Takulli clan or division, officially known as the "Tatche band," at the head of Stuart lake and on Thache r. and Tatla,

Trembleur, and Connolly lakes, Brit. Col.; pop. 78 in 1911. Settlements: Kezche, Sasthut, Tatchi, Tsisli, Tsisthainli, Yucuche, and probably Saikez.

Tatshiantins.—Domenech, Deserts of N. Am., I, 444, 1860. **Tatshiáutin.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 202, 1846. **Ta-tshi-ko-tīn.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 123B, 1884. **Ta-tshik-o-tīn.**—Dawson in Geol. Surv. Can. 1879, 30B, 1881. **Tlaz'tenne.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 26, 1895 ('people of the end of the lake').

Tautin (*Ltau'tenne*, 'sturgeon people'). A sept of the Takulli living on Fraser r. about old Ft. Alexandria, Brit. Col., once an important post of the Hudson's Bay Co., now abandoned. They were originally some hundreds in number, but died off from the effects of alcohol and loose morals until not 15 were left in 1902 (Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 24, 1902). Their village, Stella, was contiguous to the fort.

Alexandria Indians.—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Atnalis.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Calkobins.**—De Smet, Letters, 157, 1843 (in New Caledonia, w. of the mountains). **Enta-otin.**—Gibbs, after Anderson, in Hist. Mag., 1st s., VII, 77, 1863 ('the lower people,' as being the lowest Carrier tribe on Fraser r.). **Itoaten.**—De Smet, Oregon Missions, 199, 1847. **Ltaoten.**—De Smet, Missions de l'Oregon, 63, 1848. **Ltavten.**—De Smet, Oregon Missions, 100, 1847. **Ita-utenne.**—Morice, letter, B. A. E., 1890. **Itha-koh-'tenne.**—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., IV, 24, 1893 ('people of Fraser r.'). **Ithau-'tenne.**—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., IV, 24, 1893 ('sturgeon people'). **Talcotin.**—Greenhow, Hist. Oregon, 30, 1844. **Talkoaten.**—Macfie, Vancouver Id., 428, 1865. **Talkotin.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 369, 1831. **Taltotin.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 464, 1878. **Tantin.**—McDonald, Brit. Col., 126, 1862. **Taotin.**—Gibbs, after Anderson, in Hist. Mag., 1st s., VII, 77, 1863. **Taūtin.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 202, 1846. **Taw-wa-tin.**—Kane, Wanderings in N. A., 242, 1859. **Tolkotin.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 369, 1831.

Te (*T!ē*). A Haida town, the principal one owned by the Tas-lanas before they migrated to Alaska. It formerly stood on the w. coast of Graham id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., opposite Frederick id. (J. R. S.)

Tī Ilnigē.—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 124, 1895. **T!ē.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Teanaustayae. One of the most important Huron villages formerly in Ontario. In 1638 the mission of St. Joseph was removed there from Ihontiria. It was destroyed by the Iroquois in 1648.

Ieanausteaiae.—Jes. Rel. 1637, 107, 1858 (misprint). **St. Joseph.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 178, 1855. **Teanansstayae.**—Ibid., 174. **Teanansteixé.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 63, 1858 (misprint). **Teanaustaiae.**—Ibid., 1637, 107, 1858. **Teanaostaiaé.**—Ibid., 161. **Teanosteaé.**—Ibid., 70.

Tecamamiouen (native name of Rainy lake). A Chippewa band living on Rainy lake, Minn., numbering 500 in 1736. Cf. *Kojejew ninewug*.

Tecamamiouen.—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1054, 1855.

Tecumseh (properly *Tikamthi* or *Tecumtha:* 'One who passes across intervening space from one point to another,' i. e. 'springs' (Jones); the name indicates that the owner belongs to the gens of the Great Medicine Panther, or Meteor, hence the interpretations 'Crouching Panther' and 'Shooting Star'). A celebrated Shawnee chief, born in 1768 at the Shawnee village of Piqua on Mad r., about 6 m. s. w. of the present Springfield, Ohio. It was destroyed by the Kentuckians in 1780. His father, who was also a chief, was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. His mother is said to have been by birth a Creek, but this is doubtful. It must be remembered that a considerable body of Shawnee were domiciliated among the Creeks until long after the Revolution. On the death of his father, Tecumseh was placed under the care of an elder brother, who, in turn, was killed in battle with the whites on the Tennessee frontier in 1788 or 1789. Still another brother was killed by Tecumseh's side at Wayne's victory in 1794. While still a young man, Tecumseh distinguished himself in the border wars of the period, but was noted also for his humane character, evinced by persuading his tribe to discontinue the practice of torturing prisoners. Together with his brother Tenskwatawa the Prophet (q. v.), he was an ardent opponent of the advance of the white man, and denied the right of the Government to make land purchases from any single tribe, on the ground that the territory, especially in the Ohio Valley country, belonged to all the tribes in common. On the refusal of the Government to recognize this principle, he undertook the formation of a great confederacy of all the western and southern tribes for the purpose of holding the Ohio r. as the permanent boundary between the two races. In pursuance of this object he or his agents visited every tribe from Florida to the head of the Missouri r. While Tecumseh was organizing the work in the S. his plans were brought to disastrous overthrow by the premature battle of Tippecanoe under the direction of the Prophet, Nov. 7, 1811. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, Tecumseh at once led his forces to the support of the

British, and was rewarded with a regular commission as brigadier-general, having under his command some 2,000 warriors of the allied tribes. He fought at Frenchtown, Raisin River, Ft. Meigs, and Ft. Stephenson, and covered Procter's retreat after Perry's victory on lake Erie, until, declining to retreat farther, he compelled Procter to make a stand on Thames river, near the present Chatham, Ont. In the bloody battle which ensued the allied British and Indians were completely defeated by Harrison, Tecumseh himself falling in the front of his warriors, Oct. 5, 1813, being then in his 45th year. With a presentiment of death, he had discarded his general's uniform before the battle and dressed himself in his Indian deerskin. He left one son, the father of Wapameepto, alias Big Jim. From all that is said of Tecumseh in contemporary record, there is no reason to doubt the verdict of Trumbull that he was the most extraordinary Indian character in Canadian and United States history. There is no true portrait of him in existence, the one commonly given as such in Lossing's War of 1812 (1875) and reproduced in Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography (1894), and Mooney's Ghost Dance (1896), being a composite result based on a pencil sketch made about 1812, on which were mounted his cap, medal, and uniform. Consult Appleton, Cycl. Am. Biog., VI, 1894; Drake, Life of Tecumseh, 1841; Eggleston, Tecumseh and the Shawnee Prophet, 1878; Law, Colonial Hist. Vincennes, 1858; Lossing, War of 1812, 1875; McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, I, 1854; Mooney, Ghost Dance Religion, in 14th Rep. B. A. E., pt. II, 1896; Randall, Tecumseh, in Ohio Archæol. and Hist. Quar., Oct. 1906; Trumbull, Indian Wars, 1851. (J. M.)

Teepee. See *Tipi*.

Tees-gitunai (*T!ē'esgîṭanā'i*, 'rocky-coast eagles'). A small branch of the Gituns of Masset, N. coast of the Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905.

Teeskun-lnagai (*T!ē'es kun lnagā'-i*, 'rocky coast point-town people'). A branch of a Haida family called Kunalanas. They are named from the rocky coast between Masset inlet and Virago sd., Brit. Col., where they used to camp.

T'ēs kunîlnagai'.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can.,. 23, 1898. **T!ē'es kun lnagā'-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 270, 1905.

Teesstlan-lnagai (*T!ē'es sL!an lnagā'-i*, 'rocky-coast rear-town people'). A subdivision of the Stlenga-lanas, a great Haida family of the Raven clan, named from the coast between Masset inlet and Virago sd., where they used to camp.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

Temtltemtlels (*TE'mLtEmLEls*, 'those under whom the ground shakes'). A gens of the Nakoaktok and also of the Mamalelekala, Kwakiutl tribes.—Boas in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1895, 330, 1897.

Tenaktak (*TEna'xtax* or *DEna'x̣da^{ɛ}x^{u}*). A Kwakiutl tribe residing on Knight inlet, Brit. Col., with the following gentes, according to Boas: Gamgamtelatl, Gyeksem, Koekoaainok, Yaaikakemae, and Pepatlenok. In 1885 their principal town, which they owned conjointly with the Awaitlala, was Kwatsi. Pop. (probably of these two tribes together) 101 in 1908, 94 in 1911.

Dena'x̣da^{ɛ}x.^{u}—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. I, 94, 1902. **Nénachtach.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Tanahtenk.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 71, 1905. **Tanak-tench.**—Ibid., 362, 1895. **Ta-nak-teuch.**—Ibid., 279, 1894. **Tanak-teuk.**—Ibid., pt. 2, 76, 1908. **Ta-noch-tench.**—Sproat, ibid., 145, 1879. **Ta-nock-teuch.**—Ibid., 189, 1884. **Tan-uh-tuh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 119B, 1884. **Tapoctoughs.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Tawaktenk.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 166, 1901. **Tenah'tah'.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 229, 1887. **Tena'qtaq.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **T'ena'xtax.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897. **Te-nuckt-tau.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Tē-nuh'-tuh.**—Blinkinsap quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887.

Tenaskuh (*Ten-as-kuh*). A Koprino Koskimo village in Koprino harbour, N. side of Quatsino sd., Vancouver id., Brit. Col.—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv., map, 1887.

Tenate (*Tē-nā-ate* from *tēn-nē*, 'honestone'). A summer or fall village of the Quatsino on the N. shore of Forward inlet, W. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., V, sec. II, 68, 1887.

Tequenondahi ('on the opposite side of the mountain.'—Hewitt). A village in 1534 on lower St. Lawrence r., Quebec.—Cartier (1545), Relation, Tross ed., 32½, 1863.

Tessikdjuak ('big lake'). The chief village of the Ukosiksalirmiut Eskimo at the head of Back r. estuary, Arctic coast, Kee.

Tessiqdjuaq.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Tetanetlenok (*T'ē'l'anēLēnôx*). A gens of the Klaskino, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897.

Têtes de Boule (French: 'round heads'). A rude tribe of wandering hunters formerly roving over an extensive region on the upper branches of St. Maurice, Gatineau, and Ottawa rs., Quebec. As described by Henry, about the year 1800, they depended chiefly on rabbits for food and clothing, built mere brush windbreaks for shelter, and placed small piles of firewood near the bark-covered graves of their dead for the use of the spirits. Chauvignerie (1736) gives them and the Abitibi as totems, the pheasant and the eagle. They have been reduced by smallpox and other calamities to 287, living in 1911 on a reservation on St. Maurice r., in Champlain co., Quebec. They seem to be closely cognate with their western neighbours, the Nopeming (q. v.), with whom they are often confounded, although apparently a distinct people. See *Michacondibi*, *Michipicoten*. (J. M.)

Algonquins à têtes de Boule.—Champigny (1692) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 535, 1855. **Big-heads.**—Donnelly in Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1883, pt. I, 10, 1884. **Bullheads.**—Colden (1727), Five Nations, 134, 1747. **Gens des Terres.**—Jes. Rel. 1671, 25, 1858. **Round Heads.**—Durant (1721) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 589, 1855. **Testes de bœufs.**—La Chesnaye (1697) in Margry, Déc., VI, 6, 1886. **Tetes de Boule.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853.

Têtes Pelées (French: 'bald heads'). Described by the Nipissing as a people with little or no hair, who came into Hudson bay in large wooden boats to trade. Possibly some white traders.

Testes Pelees.—Sagard (1636), Can., I, 227, 1886.

Tewetken (*Tē'wEtqEn*). A Nanaimo division on the E. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1889.

Texas Lake. The local name for a body of Salish (probably a part of the Ewawoos) of Lytton agency, Brit. Col.; pop. 29 in 1911.

Texas Lake.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 74, 1902. **Texes Lake.—Ibid.**, 195, 1885.

Thaltelich (from *çaçal* 'back,' because on the 'back' of a slough). An abandoned Chilliwak village on upper Chilliwak r., s. British Columbia.

Çáltelitc.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1902.

Thayendanegea (*Thayĕñdanē'kĕⁿ'*, 'He sets or places together two bets,' referring to the custom of fastening together the articles of approximate value placed as wagers by two phratries in tribal contests. The elements are *t* for *te* 'two'; *ha* 'he-it'; *yenda'* 'a wager'; *-nē'kĕⁿ'* 'set side by side iteratively'). A celebrated Mohawk chief, popularly known as Joseph Brant, who took an active part against the white settlers in the border wars during the Revolution, and who first came into official notice as a so-called "Pine-tree chief." He was born on the Ohio in 1742 while his parents were on a hunting expedition to that section. The home of his family was at Canajoharie Castle in the Mohawk valley, N.Y. His father, Tehowaghwengaraghkwin, according to Stone, was a full-blood Mohawk of the Wolf gens, and his mother was also Indian or at least half-blood. While Joseph was still young his father died, and the mother then married an Indian known among the whites as Brant: hence the name by which Brant is commonly known. His sister Molly, the elder child, became the acknowledged wife, according to the Indian method, of Sir William Johnson. Thayendanegea's career as a warrior began at the age of 13, when he joined the Indians under Sir William Johnson at the battle of lake George in 1755. Johnson sent him to Dr. Wheelock's charity school at Lebanon, Conn., where he learned to speak and write English, and acquired some knowledge of general literature and history. He married the daughter of an Oneida chief about 1765, and settled at Canajoharie, where he joined the Episcopal church and for a time led a peaceful life. His wife died in 1771, leaving a son and a daughter; in the year following he married his first wife's half-sister. He was with Johnson in the Niagara expedition of 1759, and took part in the Pontiac war of 1763, fighting on the English side. Having visited England in 1775, he returned prepared to devote his energies to the British cause in the Revolution, then imminent. He was given a colonel's commission by Gov. Carleton, and took an active part in the raid that desolated Minisink, Orange co., in 1779. He was conspicuous in the battle of Oriskany, Aug. 6, 1779, but was not present at the massacre of Wyoming in 1778, as has been charged. After the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States in 1783, still retaining his commission in the British service and drawing half pay, Brant was granted a tract of land, 6 m. wide, on each side of Grand r., Ontario, on which he settled with his Mohawk and other Iroquois followers, and continued to rule over them until his death,

Nov. 24, 1807. He was thrice married; his second wife died childless, but by his third wife he had seven children. His youngest son, John (Ahyouwaighs), became chief of the Mohawk tribe through his mother, who was the eldest daughter of the head chief of the Turtle gens. His daughter Elizabeth married William Johnson Kerr, grandson of Sir William Johnson. The last survivor of the Brant children was Catherine B. Johnson, who died in 1867. Thayendanegea was buried near the little church he had built on Grand r., 3 m. from Brantford, Ontario, and a monument placed over his grave bears the inscription, "This tomb is erected to the memory of Thayendanegea or Capt. Joseph Brant, principal chief and warrior of the Six Nations Indians, by his fellow-subjects, admirers of his fidelity and attachment to the British Crown." In 1879 the grave was desecrated and the bones were stolen by a physician and medical students, but most of them, including the skull, were recently restored to their former resting place. Consult Stone, Life of Brant, 1864. (J. N. B. H.)

Thekkane ('mountain dwellers'). A division of the Sekani living E. of the Rocky mts. about the site of Ft. Halkett, Brit. Col., in the region of the Nahane.

Thè-kka-'nè.—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 362, 1891. **Tsc^{n}-krône.**—Morice, letter, B. A. E., 1890.

Thetliotin. An unidentified division of the Takulli of British Columbia.

Thetliantins.—Domenech, Deserts of N. Am., II, 62, 1860. **Thetlióotin.**—Hale, Ethnog. and Philol., 202, 1846. **Tketlcotins.**—Domenech, op. cit., I, 444.

Thetsaken. A Squawmish village community on the E. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.

Çē'tsākEn.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Thetuksem. A Squawmish village community on the W. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.

Çē'tukSEm.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Thetusum. A Squawmish village community on the W. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.

Çē'tūsum.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Thilanottine ('dwellers at the foot of the head,' i. e. of the great glacier). An Athapascan tribe of the Chipewyan group who dwell on the shores of Ile-a-la-Crosse lake and in the country between Cold lake and La Loche r., Alta. and Sask. Ross (MS., B. A. E.) gives their habitat as extending from Churchill r. to Athabaska and Great Slave lakes. Kennicott (MS., B. A. E.) states that they extend as far N. as Ft. Resolution on the S. shore of Great Slave lake. The Thilanottine are of good stature, having well-proportioned bodies, long narrow heads, flat faces, high cheek-bones, and depressed temples, giving the head a marked pear shape. Their hands and feet are unusually small and well formed. They are mild-mannered and docile, selfish, and grasping, great liars, but otherwise noted for honesty. Polygamy exists, but is not common. A Roman Catholic mission was established among them in 1856, and their native beliefs and customs have been influenced thereby; otherwise they do not differ materially from the tribes on the N. Their snowshoes are of superior workmanship, the inner part of the frames being straight, the outer edge curved, and both ends pointed, the one in front being turned upward. The lacing is neatly made of deerskin thongs. Their sledges are made of thin strips of red spruce-fir turned up in front and highly polished with a crooked knife to make them run easily. In 1859 the tribe numbered 211, of whom 100 were males and 111 females. In 1911 there were 279—59 adult men, 73 adult women, and 147 children and young people, attached to Onion Lake agency—living in better built houses than the Cree, and engaged in hunting, fishing, and raising cattle, the women doing the farm work, and all enjoying a good reputation for piety, morality, and temperance. Another band of 70*—composed of 13 men, 20 women, and 37 children—lived entirely by hunting, trapping, and fishing in the district surrounding Heart lake (Can. Ind. Rep., 169, 1902). The Thilanottine have a legend of the Metal Woman, differing from that of the Taltsanottine. A giant in the time when there were giants, encountered another on the shore of the Arctic ocean and a fierce combat resulted, in which he would have succumbed had not a man whom he had befriended cut the tendon of his adversary's leg, causing him to fall so as to form a bridge across Bering strait, over which the reindeer entered America, and later a strange woman came, bringing iron and copper. She repeated her visits until her beneficiaries offered her violence once, whereupon she went underground with her treasure to come back no more.

*Possibly now on the Kinosayo res. and enumerated above.

Chippewayans proprement dits.—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Shil-an-ottine.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865 ('those on the other side of the barriers'). **Thi-lan-ottiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Thi-lan-Ottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891.

Thlingchadinne ('dog-flank people'). An Athapascan tribe or group of tribes. Their habitat, according to Dobbs (1744), was on Seal r., in the musk-ox country. They did not trade with the French because they were afraid to go through the territory of the hostile Maskegon. La Potherie in 1753 located them at the sources of Churchill r. Jefferys in 1761 placed them near Hudson bay N. of their foes, the Maskegon. Franklin in 1824 found them between the Tatsanottine country and Mackenzie r. Back (1835) said that they were in the barren lands about Great Slave lake. Dunn (1844) gave their habitat as Mackenzie r. and Great Bear lake. According to Richardson (1851) they occupied the inland country, E. of the Kawchodinne, from lac La Martre to Coppermine r. Hind in 1863 located them about the N. and N. E. portions of Great Slave lake, resorting to Ft. Rae and Ft. Simpson. Petitot (Dict. Dènè Dindjié, xx, 1876) gave their habitat as being between Great Slave and Great Bear lakes, E. of Mackenzie r., extending as far as Coppermine r. Expelled from their pristine home by their Cree enemies, they have migrated continuously northward during two centuries. Franklin, Dease, and Simpson found them N. and N. E. of Great Bear lake between 1819 and 1836. Since then they have returned to some of the southern districts. Petitot found Great Slave lake their extreme southern limit.

According to a fable told by the Chipewyan, Tatsanottine, and Kawchodinne, as well as by the Thlingchadinne themselves, the tribe originated from the union of a supernatural dog-man with a Tinne woman. After the discovery of copper by a Tatsanottine woman another woman of the same tribe was dwelling with her two brothers N. of Great Slave lake. One day a strong and handsome stranger arrived, who, on the proposal of the brothers, took her for his wife. Waking in the middle of the wedding night she found her husband gone and heard an animal crunching bones at the fireplace. (There were no dogs then among the Tatsanottine; Franklin found them without these animals in 1820). The same thing happened the next night. The bride and her brothers lighted torches, but found no animal. On the third night one of the brothers hurled a stone axe into the corner whence the noise of gnawing proceeded. A cry of agony was heard, and when a torch was lighted a great black dog was seen twitching in the death throes. As the human husband did not reappear, the brothers chased forth their sister because she had married a dog-man, a sorcerer, a Tlingit. She wandered into the treeless desert of Coppermine r., where in the course of time she brought forth a litter of puppies, which she kept hidden in a bag of reindeer skin. When they could run alone she was astonished to find on her return from hunting, prints of infants' feet in the ashes. Hiding one day, she saw the little dogs leap from the bag, becoming handsome children as soon as they reached the light. She ran and pulled the string of the bag, but not before three succeeded in jumping back into the dark hole. Two boys and two girls were kept forcibly in the daylight, and these became the progenitors of the Thlingchadinne (Petitot, Autour du Lac des Esclaves, 296, 1891).

Ross (MS., B. A. E.) states that adjoining the Tatsanottine are the Dog-ribs, whose lands extend from Coppermine r. to the S. E. side of Great Bear lake and to about midway between lac La Martre and Mackenzie r. In the latter tract they are much intermingled with the Etchareottine, from whom they can scarcely be distinguished except by their larger stature and their thick, stuttering, and disagreeable manner of enunciation. Petitot describes them as tall and well built, of a bronze or terra-cotta colour, nervous of temperament, their hands and feet small and well modelled, the chest wide and deep, with black hair and eyes, heavy eyelids, a sad and reserved look, large mouths, full lips, furnished with slender moustaches on the men, sometimes accompanied by thin beards, their countenances having a peculiar Egyptian cast. The same author (Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, chart, 1875) divides them into Takfwelottine, Lintchanre, Tseottine, and Tsantieottine. The Thlingchadinne subsist chiefly on the reindeer. They are said to treat their women and dogs with more kindness and consideration than do the Chipewyan tribes. The father loses his name on the birth of a child and is thereafter known as the father of so-and-so, the child. Other tribes of this group have the same custom, but these people change the name after the birth of every child, while an unmarried man is called the father of his favourite dog. Ross in 1858 gave their population as 926, of whom 533 were men and

393 were women; of this number 23 were found at Ft. Resolution on Great Slave lake, 150 at Ft. Simpson, and 133 at Ft. Norman. Father Morice in 1906 gave the total number of Dog-ribs as 1,150.

Atticmospicayes.—La Potherie, Hist. de l'Amér., I, 168, 1753. **Attimospiquaies.**—Ibid., 177 (trans. 'dog-ribs'). **Attimospiquais.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 44, 1744. **Attimospiquay.**—Ibid., 25 (trans. 'coast of dogs'). **Chien-Flancs.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 301, 1891. **Côtes-de Chien.**—Ibid. **Dog-rib.**—Mackenzie in Mass. Hist. Coll., 2d s., II, 43, 1814. **Dog-ribbed.**—Schoolcraft, Trav., 181, 1821. **Dog Ribs.**—Ross, Advent., 278, 1849. **Dounè Flancs-de-Chien.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 183, 1891. **Esclaves.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 821, 1826 (from the Cree name). **Flancs de chien.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Flat-side Dogs.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 164, 1847. **Klay-cha-la-tinneh.**—Ross quoted by Gibbs, MS. B. A. E. ('dog-rib people': Etchareottine name). **Klay-tinneh.**—Ibid. ('dog people': Etchareottine name). **Lintcanre.**—Morice in Anthropos, I, 264, 1906 (the nickname applied by their congeners). **Lowland Dogs.**—Jefferys, French Dom. in Am., I, 44, 1761. **Plascotez de Chiens.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 44, 1744. **Plat côté de Chien.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Plats cotee de Chiens.**—Jeffreys, French Dom. in Am., I, 44, 1761. **Plats-Côtes-de-Chien.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 301, 1891. **Plats-côtés de Chiens.**—De Smet, Miss. de l'Oregon, 109, 1848. **Plats cotez de Chiens.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 19, 1744. **Slave.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 259, 1824 (Cree name). **Tête Plat.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 53, 1744. **Thing-è-ha-dtinne.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 512, 1878. **Thlingcha.**—Ibid., 538. **Thlingcha-dinneh.**—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 259, 1824. **Thlingcha tinneh.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 19, 1836. **Thlingeha-dinneh.**—Prichard, Phys. Hist., v, 377, 1847. **Thlingeha-*dinni*.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 69, 1856. **Thling-è-ha-'dtinnè.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 2, 1851.

Those Who Have Water For Themselves Only. A northern Assiniboin band of 35 lodges in 1808.—Henry-Thompson Jour., II, 523, 1897.

Thotais. A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.

Çō'tais.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Three Fires. A term used to designate the allied Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi about the period of the American Revolution.—Am. State Papers, Ind. Aff., I, 575, 1832.

Three Rivers. A former trading station and mission village of Montagnais and Algonkin, situated on the site of the present city of Three Rivers, on the N. bank of St. Lawrence r., just west of the mouth of St. Maurice r., Quebec.

Matopelótni.—Gatschet, Penobscot MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name). **Three Rivers.**—Jefferys, French Doms., pt. I, 110, 1761. **Tresrevere.**—Williams, Vt., I, 429, 1809. **trois Rivieres.**—Burnet (1727) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., v, 826, 1855. **Trois Rivieres.**—Doc. of 1659, ibid., XIII, 113, 1881. **Troy River.**—Doc. of 1709, ibid., v, 86, 1855.

Tiaks (refers to a point in the river). A village of the Upper Fraser band of Ntlakyapamuk at Foster Bar, E. side of Fraser r., 28 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.

Fosters Bar.—White man's name. **Tia'ks.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Tikerakdjung. (1) A winter settlement of Kingua Eskimo on Imigen id., Cumberland sd., near the entrance to Nettilling fiord, Baffin island. (2) A summer settlement of Talirpia Eskimo on the s. coast of Nettilling lake, Baffin island.

Tikeraqdjung.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Tikwalus. A Ntlakyapamuk village on the E. side of Fraser r., 13 m. above Yale, Brit. Col.; pop. 18 in 1897, when the name last appears.

Chapman's bar.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **Kekalus.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 230, 1886. **Kequeloose.**—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., 1st s., VII, 78, 1863. **Tikolaus.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872. **Tīk'ūilūc.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Ti'kwalus.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900.

Timetl (*Ti'mell*, 'place where red ochre was obtained'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r., Brit. Col., just above North Bend.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Timiskaming (from Nipissing *Timikaming*, with intrusive *s* due to Canadian French; sig. 'in the deep water', from *timiw* 'it is deep', *gaming* 'in the water'). A band of Algonkin, closely related to the Abitibi, formerly living about Timiskaming lake, Quebec. They were friendly to the French, and rendered them valuable service during the attack of the English under Peter Schuyler in 1691. There were 205 in 1903 and 241 in 1911, two-thirds of them half-breeds, on a reservation at the head of lake Timiskaming, in Pontiac county, Quebec.

Outemiskamegs.—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist., II, 49, 1722. **Tamescamengs.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 82, 1854. **Temiscamings.**—Bellin, map, 1755. **Temiscamins.**—Denonville (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 361, 1855. **Temiskaming.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 55, 1906. **Temiskamink.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 231, 1703. **Temiskamnik.**—Lahontan (1703) quoted by Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 39, 1851. **Themiscamings.**—La Barre (1683) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 798, 1855. **Themiskamingues.**—Bacqueville de la Potherie, I, 329, 1722.

Themistamens.—Du Chesneau (1681) in Margry, Déc., II, 267, 1877. **Timigaming.**—Hennepin, Cont. of New Discov., map, 1698. **Timiscamiouetz.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. I, 1761. **Timiscimi.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Timiskaming.**—Baraga, Eng.-Otch. Dict., 301, 1878. **Timmiscameins.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 539, 1878. **Tomiscamings.**—Toussaint, Map of Am., 1839.

Tinne (*Tin'-ne*, 'people'). The name sometimes given to the northern division of the Athapascan family, comprising the Kaiyuhkhotana, Knaiakhotana, Ahtena, Kuilchana, Unakhotana, Kutchin, Kawchodinne, Thlingchadinne, Etchareottine, Chipewyan, Nahane, Sekani, Takulli, and Tsilkotin. They were divided by Petitot (Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1893) into the following groups: I. *Montagnais*, comprising (1) Chipewyan proper, (2) Athabascan, (3) Etheneldeli, (4) Tatsanottine. II. *Montagnards*, comprising (1) Tsattine, (2) Sarsi, (3) Sekani, (4) Nahane, (5) Ettchaottine, (6) Esbataottine. III. *Esclaves*, comprising (1) Etchareottine, (2) Slaves proper, (3) Lintchanre, (4) Kawchodinne, (5) Etagottine. IV. *Dindjié*, comprising (1) Kwitchakutchin, (2) Nakotchokutchin, (3) Tatlitkutchin, (4) Tukkuthkutchin, (5) Vuntakutchin, (6) Hankutchin, (7) Ahtena, (8) Kutchakutchin, (9) Tengeratsekutchin, (10) Tenankutchin, (11) Unakhotana, (12) Knaiakhotana, (13) Koyuhkhotana. He classified them later (Autour du Lac des Esclaves, 361, 1893) as follows: I. *Danè*, vulgo Ingaliks, (1) Koyukukhotana, (2) Unakhotana, (3) Yukonikhotana, (4) Koyuhkhotana. II. *Dindjié*, vulgo Loucheux, (1) Tenankutchin, (2) Natsitkutchin, (3) Kutchakutchin, (4) Tengeratsekutchin, (5) Hankutchin, (6) Vuntakutchin, (7) Tukkuthkutchin, (8) Tatlitkutchin, (9) Nakotchokutchin, (10) Kwitchakutchin, III. *Dounié*, vulgo Montagnais, (1) Etagottine, (2) Klokegottine, (3) Krazlongottine, IV. *Danè*, (1) Nahane, (2) Esbataottine, (3) Sekani, (4) Tsattine, (5) Sarsi. V. *Dènè*, vulgo Hareskins, (1) Nellagottine, (2) Kawchodinne, (3) Thlingchadinne, (4) Kfwetragottine, (5) Etatchogottine, (6) Nigottine. VI. *Dènè Esclaves*, vulgo Slaves, (1) Desnedeyarelottine, (2) Eleidlingottine, (3) Ettcheridieottine, (4) Etchaottine. VII. *Dounè*, vulgo Dogribs, (1) Tseottine, (2) Takfwelottine, (3) Tsantieottine, (4) Lintchanre. VIII. *Dènè Chipewyan*, (1) Tatsanottine, (2) Edjieretrukenade, (3) Desnedekenade, (4) Athabasca, (5) Etheneldeli, (6) Thilanottine. The Takulli and Tsilkotin as well as the Ahtena he classes with the Danè.

Morice divides the Tinne as follows: I. *Western Dénés*, (1) Tsilkotin, (2) Takulli, (3) Nahane. II. *Intermediate Dénés*, (1) Sekani. III. *Eastern Dénés*, (1) Chipewyan, (2) Etheneldeli, (3) Tsattine, (4) Tatsanottine, (5) Thlingchadinne, (6) Etchareottine, (7) Ettchaottine, (8) Kawchodinne. IV. *Northern Dénes*, (1) Loucheux (Proc. Can. Inst., 113, 1889).

In Anthropos (I, 255-277, 1906) Father Morice makes the following classification, though the names here given are often quoted from other writers and are not always indorsed by him.—I. *Loucheux*, including the 'Kaiyuh-kho-'tenne, Koyū-kūkh-otā'-nā, Yunakho-'tenne, or Yunu-kho-'tenne, Tana-kut'qin, Kut'qakut'qin, Natche-kŭtchin' or Nātsit'-kŭt-chin', Vœn-kut'qin, Tŭkkŭth-Kŭtchin, Han-kut'qin, Tŭtcone-kut'qin, Artez-kut'qin, Thét'lét-kut'qín, Nakotco-ondjig-kut'qin, and Kwit'qakut'qin. II. *The Subarctic Dénés*, including the Hares, Dog-Ribs, Slaves, and Yellow-Knives. III. *Athabaskans* or *Eastern Dénés*, including the Cariboo Eaters, Athabaskans, and Chippewyans. IV. *The Intermediate Dénés*, including the Sheep Indians, Mountain Indians, Strong Bows, Nahanais, Beavers, Sarcis, and Sékanais. V. *The Western Dénés*, including the Babines, Carriers, Chilcotins, and the Ts'ets'aut of Boas. See *Athapascan Family*.

Tintlan. A Cowichan settlement on the s. bank of lower Fraser r., Brit. Col., below Sumas lake.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Tionontati ('there the mountain stands.'—Hewitt). A tribe formerly living in the mountains s. of Nottawasaga bay, in Grey and Simcoe cos., Ont. They were first visited in 1616 by the French, who called them the Nation du Petun, or Tobacco Nation, from their having large fields of tobacco. In 1640 the Jesuits established a mission among them. The tribe then had 2 clans, the Deer and the Wolf, and 9 villages. On the destruction of the Huron tribes by the Iroquois, in 1648-49, many of the fugitives took refuge with the Tionontati. This drew down upon the latter the anger of the Iroquois, who sent a strong force against them in Dec. 1649. Etarita, one of their principal villages, was surprised during the absence of the warriors, the houses burned, and many of the inhabitants, together with the missionary, massacred. The Tionontati,

with the Hurons, who had joined them, now abandoned their country and fled to the region s. w. of lake Superior. In 1658 there were about 500 of the tribe at the Potawatomi mission of St. Michel, near Green bay, Wis. Soon afterward they were with the Hurons at Shaugawaumikong (La Pointe), and about 1670 the two tribes were together at Mackinaw, at the entrance to lake Michigan. The Tionontati soon became blended with the Hurons, and the united tribes were henceforth known under the modernized name of Wyandot. As late, however, as 1721, the Tionontati, then living with the Hurons near Detroit, preserved their name and hereditary chieftaincies. They were frequently designated as Tionontati Hurons and have also been confounded with the Amikwa. Their villages, so far as their names are known, were Ehouae (St. Pierre-et-St. Paul), Ekarenniondi (St. Matthieu), Etarita (St. Jean), St. Andre, St. Barthelemy, St. Jacques, St. Jacques-et-St. Philippe, St. Simon-et-St. Jude, St. Thomas.

(J. M.)

Chanundadies.—Lindesay (1751) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 706, 1855. **Chenondadees.**—Johnson (1747), ibid., 359. **Chenundady.**—Johnson (1756), ibid., VII, 93, 1856. **Chenundies.**—Stoddart (1753), ibid., VI, 780, 1855. **Chonondedeys.**—Johnson (1747), ibid., 387. **Denondadies.**—Gale, Upper Miss., 164, 1867. **Deonondade.**—Schuyler (1702) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 979, 1854. **Deonondadies.**—Colden (1727), Five Nat., 86, 1747. **Dienondades.**—Bellomont (1701) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 834, 1854. **Dinondadies.**—Jefferys ,Fr. Doms., pt. 1, 13, 1761. **Dinondodies.**—Williams, Vermont, I, 282, 1809. **Dionnondadees.**—Livingston (1699) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 571, 1854. **Dionondade.**—Schuyler (1687), ibid., III, 478, 1853. **Dionondadies.**—Schoolcraft, Travels, 53, 1821. **Dionondadoes.**—Livingston (1691) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 781, 1853. **Dionondgaes.**—Canada Governor (1695), ibid., IV, 120, 1854. **Dionondes.**—Schuyler (1702), ibid., 979. **Dionoudadie.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 79, 1854 (misprint). **Donondades.**—Canada Governor (1695) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 122, 1854. **Etionnontates.**—Jes. Rel. 1670, 6, 1858. **Etionnontatehronnons.**—Ibid., 86. **gens du Petun.**—Champlain (1616); Œuvres, IV, 57, 1870. **Innondadese.**—Hansen (1700) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 805, 1854. **Ionontady-Hagas.**—Weiser (1748) in Rupp, West Pa., app., 15, 1846 (made synonymous with Wyandot (q. v.), but apparently another form of Tionontati). **Jenondades.**—Bellomont (1700) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 768, 1854. **Jenondathese.**—Romer, ibid., 799. **Jenundadees.**—Johnson (1756), ibid., VII, 86, 1856. **Jonontadynago.**—Post (1748) in Proud, Pa., II, app., 113, 1798 (made synonymous with Wyandot, but apparently another form of Tionontati). **Khionontatehronon.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858. **Khionontaterrhonons.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 33, 1858. **Nation de Petun.**—Jes. Rel. 1632, 14, 1858. **nation du petum.**—Champlain (1616). Œuvres, V, 1st pt., 274, 1870. **Nation of Tobacco.**—Parkman, Pioneers, 384, 1883. **Perun.**—Shea, Peñalosa, 83, 1882 (misprint). **Perúu.**—Duro, Don Diego de Peñalosa, 43, 1882. **Petuneux.**—Sagard (1632), Hist. Can., IV, Huron Dict., 1866. **Quicunontateronons.**—Sagard (1636), Can., II, 294, 1866 (misprint). **Quiemltutz.**—Coxe, Carolana, map, 1741 (misprint). **Quiennontateronons.**—Sagard (1636), Can., II, 325, 1866. **Quieunontatéronons.**—Sagard (1632), Hist. Can., IV, Huron Dict., 1866 (according to Hewitt, Quieunontatí signifies 'where the mountain stands,' while Tionontati signifies 'there the mountain stands'). **Shawendadies.**—Colden (1727), Five Nat., app., 190, 1747. **Tannontatez.**—Lamberville (1686) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 489, 1853. **Theonontateronons.**—Lahontan, New Voy., I, 94, 1703. **Thionontatoronons.**—Du Chêsneau (1681) in Margry, Déc., II, 267, 1877. **Tienonadies.**—Albany Conference (1726) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 794, 1855. **Tienondaideaga.**—Albany Conference (1723), ibid., 93. **Tinontaté.**—La Barre (1683), ibid., IX, 202, 1855. **Tiohontatés.**—Du Chesneau (1681), ibid., 164 (misprint). **Tionnontantes Hurons.**—Neill in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 401, 1885. **Tionnontatehronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1654, 9, 1858. **Tionnontatez.**—Frontenac (1682) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 178, 1855. **Tionnontatz.**—Memoir of 1706, ibid., 802. **Tionnonthatez.**—La Potherie, III, 143, 1753. **Tionnotanté.**—Jes. Rel. 1672, 35, 1858. **Tionondade.**—Livingston (1687) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 443, 1853. **Tionontalies.**—Domenech, Deserts, I, 444, 1860. **Tionontatés.**—Du Chesneau (1681) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 164, 1855. **Tobacco Indians.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 203, 1854. **Tronontes.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., II, 630, 1787 (possibly identical). **Tsomontatez.**—Heriot, Travels, 192, 1813 (misprint). **T. Son-non-ta-tex.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 174, 1829. **Tuinondadecks.**—Ibid. **Tuinontatek.**—Parkman, Jesuits, xliii, note, 1883. **Tyo-non-ta-te'-kā'.**—Hewitt, Onondaga MS., B. A. E. (Onondaga name). **Younondadys.**—Document of 1747 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 391, 1855.

Tipi (from the Siouan root *ti* 'to dwell,' *pi* 'used for'). The ordinary conical skin dwelling of the Plains tribes and of some of those living farther to the N. W. The tipi must be distinguished from the wigwam, wikiup, hogan, and other types of residence structures in use in other sections of the country.

The tipi consisted of a circular framework of poles brought together near the top and covered with dressed buffalo skins sewn to form a single piece, which was kept in place by means of wooden pins and ground pegs. It commonly had about 20 poles, averaging 25 ft. in length, each pole being hewn from a stout sapling, usually cedar, trimmed down to the heart wood. The poles were set firmly in the ground so as to make a circle of about 15 ft. in diameter, and were held together above by means of a hide rope wound around the whole bunch about 4 ft. from the upper ends, leaving these ends projecting above the tipi covering. There were 3 main poles, or with some tribes 4, upon which the weight

of the others rested. The cover consisted of from 15 to 18 dressed buffalo skins cut and fitted in such a way that, when sewn together with sinew thread, they formed a single large sheet of nearly semicircular shape. This was lifted into place against the framework by means of a special pole at the back of the structure, after which the two ends were brought around to the front and there fastened by means of 8 or 10 small wooden pins running upward from the doorway nearly to the crossing of the poles. The lower border was kept in place by means of pegs driven into the ground at a distance of about 2 ft. apart around the circle. The doorway faced the E., the usual door being a piece of dressed skin stretched over a rectangular or elliptical frame, frequently decorated with porcupine quills or other ornaments. The dressed skin of a panther, coyote, or buffalo calf, with the hairy side outward, was sometimes used. The fire-pit was directly in the centre, and the smoke escaped through the opening in the top, at the crossing of the poles. By means of moveable skin flaps on each side of the smoke hole, the course of the smoke could be regulated as the wind shifted, the flaps being kept in place by 2 poles on the outside of the tipi. There were commonly 3 beds or seats one at each side and one at the back of the tipi, each consisting of a long platform covered with a sort of mat of light willow rods, over which were thrown buffalo robes or blankets. The head end of the mat usually hung from a tripod in hammock fashion. Decorated curtains above the beds kept off the drops of water which came through the smoke hole in rainy weather. The ground was the floor, the part nearest the beds being sometimes cut off from the open space by means of a circular border of interwoven twigs. In warm weather the lower portion of the tipi cover was raised to allow the breeze to pass through. In cold weather the open space around the bottom was chinked with grass. The tipi was renewed every one or two years, its completion being the occasion of a dedicatory ceremony, and those of prominent families decorated with heraldic paintings and other ornaments. On account of its exact adaptability to the necessities of prairie life, the tipi was taken by Gen. Sibley as the model for the tent which bears his name. Owing to the smaller number of ponies available for dragging the poles, the tipis of the northern tribes were usually fewer in proportion and larger in size than among the southern tribes. According to Grinnell, the Blackfeet in ancient times had a sort of large triple tipi, with 3 fireplaces. See *Habitations*. (J. M.)

Titshotina. A Nahane tribe inhabiting the country between the Cassiar mts. and Liard and Dease rs., Brit. Col. In 1887 they numbered 70 persons.

Achéto-tinneh.—Dall, Alaska, 106, 1870 (='people living out of the wind'). **Ti-tsho-ti-na.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can. 1888, 200B, 1889.

Titymegg. A name used by the first English settlers in the Hudson Bay country for the whitefish (*Coregonus albus*). Ellis (Voy. to Hudson's Bay, 185, 1748) says it was called by the French whitefish, but by the Indians and English *titymagg*. This word is evidently a corruption of the Chippewa *atikameg*, in Cree *atikkamek*, 'caribou fish,' from *atĭ'k*, 'deer,' 'caribou,' and *amek*, 'fish.' In Rep. U. S. Fish Com., 1894, *attihawhmeg* is given as a name of the Labrador whitefish (*C. Labrad.*), another species. (A. F. C.)

Tiun (*Tī'An*). A Haida town of the Dostlan-lnagai family, formerly on the w. coast of Graham id., s. of port Lewis, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. In the Skidegate dialect this is T!ī'gAn, which is said to mean 'Slaughter village.' It is probably the settlement referred to in John Wark's list (1846) as "Too," with 10 houses and 196 inhabitants. It was one of the first places occurring in his list to be abandoned. (J. R. S.)

Tī'An.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 280, 281, 1905. **Tian Ilnigē.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 124, 1895. **T!ī'gAn.**—Swanton, op. cit. **Too.**—Wark (1846) in Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 4, 1859 (probably identical).

Tkeiktskune (*Tx'ē'ix'tskunē*). A Bellacoola village on the N. side of Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., near its mouth. It was one of the eight villages called Nuhalk.

NuHē'IHtskōnē.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Tx'ē'ix'tskunē.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1900.

Tktakai (*T'k'takai*, 'vine-maple'). A Squawmish village on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A.A.S., 474, 1900.

Tlaaluis (*Ł̣aa'luis*). One of the five original septs of the Lekwiltok, living on the coast of British Columbia between Bute and Loughborough inlets. After the great war between the Kwakiutl and the Salish they were so reduced in numbers that they joined the Kueha as another gens. (J. R. S).

Ā-wā-oo.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Clal-lu-i-is.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Laa'luîs.**—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 332, 1897. **Tlaáluis.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Tlaiq (*Tlā́iq*). A Wikeno village on Rivers inlet, Brit. Col.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 130, 1887.

Tlakaumoot (*Tl'ak'aumō'ot*). A division of the people of Nuskelst, a Bellacoola town.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Tlakom (*Tlā'qōm*). A Squawmish village community on Anvil id., in Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Tlasenuesath (*Tla'sEnūesath*). A sept of the Seshart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Tlastlemauk (*TlāstlEmauq*, 'Saltwater creek'). A Squawmish village community in Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Tlathenkotin ('people of the river that trails through the grass'). A division of the Tsilkotin living in Tlothenka village on Chilcotin r., near Fraser r., Brit. Col. Pop. 190 in 1892, besides 35 in the independent village of Stella.

T'lâ-theñ-koh'-tin.—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., IV, 23, 1893.

Tlatlasikoala (*La'Lasiqoala*, 'those on the ocean'). A Kwakiutl tribe which formerly lived at the N. E. end of Vancouver id., but later moved to Hope id. Its gentes, according to Boas, are Gyigyilkam, Lalauilela, and Gyeksem. This tribe and the Nakomgilisala are known to the whites collectively as the Nawiti (q. v.). Within recent years they have always lived together. In 1911 their combined population was 57.

(J. R. S.)

Klatolseaquilla.—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **La'Lasiqoala.**—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897. **La'Lasiqwala.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., V, pt. II, 350, 1905. **Tlā́tlashekwillo.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Tlatla-Shequilla.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Tlatlasik'oa'la.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 53, 1890. **Tlā́tlasiqoala.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887. **Tlā-tlī-sī-kwila.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Tsatsaquits.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872.

Tlatlelamin (*LaLElā'min*, 'the supporters'). A gens of the Nimkish, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Tlauitsis (*Ḷau'itsîs*, 'angry people'). A Kwakiutl tribe on Cracroft id., Brit. Col., but which formerly lived on Hardy bay, Their gentes, according to Boas, are Sisintlae, Nunemasekalis, Tletlket, and Gyigyilkam. In 1885 their town was Kalokwis, on the w. end of Turnour id. Pop. 67 in 1901, 97 in 1911.

Claw-et-sus.—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Clowetoos.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Clow et sus.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 488, 1855. **Kea-wit-sis.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 362, 1895. **Klah-wit-sis.**—Ibid., 143, 1879. **Klā-wit-sis.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Kla-wi-tsush.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Klowitshis.**—Ibid. **Lau'itsis.**—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897. **Tlau'itsis.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Tlauitsis.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 229, 1887 (misprint).

Tlduldjitamai (*LdA'ldjî tāmā'-i*, 'Mountain-woman's children'). A subdivision of the Djiguaahl-lanas, a great Haida family of the Eagle clan. It has long been extinct.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Tleatlum (*Tle'atlum*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Tlekem (*Ḷē'q'Em*). A gens of the Walas Kwakiutl, a sept of the true Kwakiutl.—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897.

Tlesko. A Tleskotin village on Chilcotin r. near its junction with Fraser r., Brit. Col.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 1, map, 1892.

Tleskotin ('people of the Splint river'). A division of the Tsilkotin living in the village of Tlesko (q. v.); pop. 75 in 1892.

Tləs-koh'-tin.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 23, 1893.

Tletlket (*Lē'Lqēt*, 'having a great name'). A gens of the Walas Kwakiutl and another of the Tlauitsis.

Lē'Lqēt.—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897. **Lē'Lqētē.**—Ibid. **Tlēqēti.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Tlgunghung (*LgA'ñxAñ*, 'face of the ground'[?]). A Haida town of the Djiguaahl-lanas family, formerly on the N. side of Lyell id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Tlhingus (*L!ẋîñAs*, 'flat slope'). A Haida town of the Kagials-kegawai family, formerly on Louise id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Tliktlaketin (*LîqLa'qEtîn*, 'ferry,' 'crossing place'). A Ntlakyapamuk village on the E.

side of Fraser r., 3 m. below Cisco, Brit. Col.; so named because the Indians were accustomed to cross the river in their canoes here.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900.

Tkikutath (Tl'f'kutath). A sept of the Opitchesaht, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Tliqalis (*Tli'qalis*). The name of an ancestor of a Quatsino gens, by which the gens was sometimes known.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Tlitlalas (Tl'ī'*tl*alas). An ancestor of a Quatsino gens, by whose name the gens itself was sometimes called.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil,. pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Tlkamcheen (*Lkamtci'n*, 'confluence [of rivers]'). A village of the Lytton band of Ntlakyapamuk. on the s. side of Thompson r. at its junction with the Fraser r., Brit. Col. Pop. 137 in 1901; in 1911, evidently including other bands, 470.

Klech-ah'-mech.—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 248, 1877. **Klick-um-cheen.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 164, 1901. **Klickunacheen.**—Ibid., 1898, 418, 1899. **Lkamtci'n.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 171, 1900. **Lytton.**—Ibid. (white man's name). **Ti-chom-chin.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, 189, 1884 **Tikumcheen.**—Ibid., 1891, 249, 1892. **Tlkamcheen.**—Ibid., 301, 1893. **Tl-kam-sheen.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **Tlkumcheen.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1896, 434, 1897. **Tlk'umtcī'n.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899.

Tluskez (the name refers to a carp-like fish). A Ntshaautin village on a small lake tributary to Blackwater r., Brit. Col. It is probably the village where Mackenzie (Voy., 299, 1801) was hospitably received on his journey to the Pacific, whose inhabitants he found more cleanly, healthy, and agreeable in appearance than any that he had passed.

Klusklus.—Fleming in Can. Pac. Ry. Surv., 120, 1877. **Kuzlakes.**—Macfie, Vancouver Id., 428, 1865. **Ɫus'kez.**—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., 25, 1893. **Rothfisch-Manner.**—Vater, Mith., III, pt., 3 421, 1816. **Slaoucud-dennie.**—Latham, quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 145, 1874. **Sla-ū'-ah-kus-tinneh.**—Dall. MS., B. A. E. **Slouacous dinneh.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 821, 1826. **Slouacus Dennie.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 20, 1836. **Slouacuss Dinais.**—Mackenzie, Voy., 284, 1802. **Slouacuss Tinneh.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 145, 1874. **Slowacuss.**—Ibid., III, 585, 1882. **Slowercuss.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 374, 1831. **Slowercuss-Dinai.**—Ibid. **Slua-cuss-dinais.**—Vater, Mith., III, pt. 3, 421, 1816. **Sluacus-tinneh.**—Cox, op. cit.

Toanche (*Teandeouïata*, 'one enters by it'). A Huron village situated at different times, at several points on, and adjoining, Georgian bay, Ontario, and bearing several names. It was a port of entry of the Huron Bear tribe, hence its name. Before 1635 it had been twice destroyed by fire. Through fear of French revenge for the killing of Brulé at this place, it was abandoned in 1633, and a new village, Ihonatiria, was established by a part of its inhabitants, while the remainder went to Ouenrio. (J. N. B. H.)

Otoüacha.—Champlain (1632), Œuvres, v, pt. I, 249, 1870. **Saint Nicolas.**—Sagard (1626), Hist. Can., II, 296, 1866. **Teandeouïata.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 28, 1858. **Teandeouïhata.**—Ibid., 29. **Teandewiata.**—Ibid., III, index, 1858. **Thouenchin.**—Memoir of 1637 in Margry, Déc., I, 4, 1875. **Toanché.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 28, 1858. **Toenchain.**—Sagard (1636), Can., I, 215, 1866. **Toenchen.**—Ibid., 233. **Touanchain.**—Champlain, Œuvres, v, pt. I, 249, note, 1870. **Touenchain.**—Sagard, Hist. Can., II, 296, 1866.

Tobique. A band of Malecite living on a reserve consisting of 14,800 acres of forest and farming lands at the junction of Tobique and St. John rs., Victoria co., New Brunswick. They numbered 179 in 1911, and are Roman Catholics. They gain a livelihood by hunting, by serving as guides and lumbermen, and as labourers for the residents of Perth and Andover; they also sell their native wares, such as snowshoes, axe-handles, baskets, and barrel-staves, and farm to some extent.

Tobic.—Vetromile, Abnakis, 122, 1866. **Tobique.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 157, 1855.

Tohlka (*T!ō'łk!a*). A Haida town of the Tohlka-gitunai family, formerly on the N. coast of Graham id., just W. of the entrance to Masset inlet, Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Tohlka-gitunai (*T!ō'łk!a gîtAnā'-i*, 'the Gituns of Tohlka'). A Haida family of the Eagle clan, named from its town, Tohlka (q. v.). They formed one family with the Widja-gitunai, Chets-gitunai, and Djus-hade. (J. R. S.)

T!ō'łk!a gîtAnā'-ī.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905. **Tōtlgya gyit'inai'.**—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898.

Tohontaenrat ('they are white-eared.'—Hewitt). A Huron tribe formerly living in Ontario and a member of the Huron confederation. Scanonaenrat, where the Jesuits established the mission of St. Michel, was their only recorded village. In 1649, on the overthrow of the Hurons by the Iroquois, the Tohontaenrat abandoned their village and were adopted by the Seneca. (J. M.)

Tahontaenrat.—Jes. Rel. 1644, 93, 1858. **Tohontaenras.**—Jes. Rel. 1637, 113, 1858. **Tohontaenrat.**—Jes. Rel. 1639, 50, 1858. **Tohotaenrat.**—Parkman, Jesuits, map, 1883.

Tokoaath (*Tok'oā'ath*, 'Toquat proper'). A sept of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Tokoais (*Tok'oā'is*, 'looking down on his family'—the name of an ancestor). A division of the Nuhalk, a subdivision of the Bellacoola of the coast of British Columbia.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Toktakamai ('place of thimble-berries'). A Squawmish village on the right bank of Skwamish r., w. Brit. Col.

Tawkamee.—Brit. Adm. chart, no. 1917. **Tōktā'-kamai.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900. **Tqt'ā'qumai.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Tondakhra ('beaver'). A Huron village in Ontario in 1637. It was situated on the w. side of the N. peninsula of Tiny twp., 4 m. N. W. of Lafontaine and about 1 m. S. E. of Clover pt. See Jes. Rel., Thwaites ed., XIII, 270, 1898, XXXIV, 254, 1898.

Tonihata. An island in the St. Lawrence, upon which was a mixed Iroquois village in 1671 and later. It is supposed to have been the modern Grenadier id., St. Lawrence river, Leeds co., Ont.

Koniata.—Esnauts and Rapilly map, 1777. **Otondiata.**—De Courcelles (1671) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 77, 1855. **Otoniata.**—Denonville (1687), ibid., 361. **Otoniato.** — Ibid. **Toniata.** — Chauvignerie (1736), ibid., 1056. **Tonihata.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, 15, 1761. **Tonniata.**—Frontenac (1692) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 531, 1855.

Too. A Haida town given in John Wark's list (Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 489, 1855) as containing 10 houses and 196 inhabitants in 1836-41. This was probably Tiun.

Toosey. A band of Tsilkotin, seemingly named from a chief, under Williams Lake agency, Brit. Col. Pop. 62 in 1908, 50 in 1911.

Taasey.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1895, 359, 1896. **Tassey.**—Ibid., 1894, 279, 1895. **Toosey.**—Ibid., pt. II, 162, 1901. **Toosey's tribe.**—Ibid., 1884, 190, 1885.

Toquart. A Nootka tribe on the N. shore of Barkley sd., s. w. coast of Vancouver id. Their septs, according to Boas, are Tokoaath, Maakoath, Wastsanek, Totakamayaath, Tsaktsakoath, Mukchiath, Tushkisath, Kohatsoath, Chenchaath, Metstoasath, and Chomaath. Their village is Mahcoah. Pop. 24 in 1911.

Tōk'oā'ath.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **Tokwaht.**—Swan in Smithson. Cont., XVI, 3, 1870. **Too-qu-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1883, 188, 1884. **Toquaht.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 308, 1868. **Toquart.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Toquatux.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **To-quh-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1880, 315, 1881. **Touquaht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 88, 1910. **Toyn-aht.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872.

Tornait. A winter village of the Nugumiut Eskimo above Bear sd., in Frobisher bay, Baffin island.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 422, 1888.

Tornit. A fabulous race which the Central Eskimo believe to be akin to themselves, but much taller and stronger, having very long arms and legs and being able to toss huge boulders as though they were pebbles. The Akudnirmiut call them Tuniqdjuait. They lived with the Eskimo in stone houses larger than theirs, as shown by the ruins that are still pointed out. Under their long deerskin coats they carried lamps with which to cook the meat of seals as soon as they were killed. They could make stone implements only, no bows nor kaiaks, but these they stole from the Eskimo, who were afraid to defend their property until a young Eskimo drilled a hole in the skull of one of them who had ruined his kaiak, while the giant was asleep. The Tornit then feared that they would all be killed, and secretly stole away, cutting off the skirts of their coats and tying up their hair so that they should not be recognized if pursued. The Greenland Eskimo believed the Tornit to be a mythical race of giants who lived on the ice cap and were seen rarely hunting at the heads of the flords. The Labrador Eskimo, like those of Hudson bay and Baffin island, imagine them to be more like themselves.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 634, 640, 1888; Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., v, sec. 2, 38, 1888.

Toryohne ('wolf'). A clan of the Iroquois.

Cahenhisenhonon.—French writer (1666) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 47, 1855. **Çkwă-ri'-nä^{n}.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1886 (Tuscarora name). **Enanthayonni.**—French writer (1666) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 47, 1855. **Okuaho.**—Megapolensis (1644), ibid., III, 250, 1853. **Tor-yoh-ne.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 80, 1851 (Seneca form).

Totakamayaath (*Tō'tak'amayaath*). A sept of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Totatkenne (*To-ta-t'qenne*, 'people a little down the river'). A Sekani tribe inhabiting the E. slope of the Rocky mts. and adjacent plains s. of Peace r., Brit. Col.—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., 29, 1895.

Totem (irregularly derived from the term *ototeman* of the Chippewa and other cognate Algonquian dialects, signifying generically 'his brother-sister kin,' of which *ote* is the grammatic stem signifying (1) the consanguine kinship existing between a propositus and a uterine elder sister or elder brother; and (2) the consanguine kinship existing between uterine brothers and sisters, inclusive of alien persons naturalized into such kinship group by the rite of adoption (q. v.); that is, the uterine brother-sister group of persons, thus delimited by blood ties or legal fictions, who in each generation are severally and collectively related as uterine brothers and sisters, among whom intermarriage is strictly forbidden, and who therefore constitute an incest group in so far as its members are severally concerned. The stem *ote* is never employed in discourse without a prefixed personal pronoun denotive of the grammatic relation of person, or without the nominal suffix *-m*, indicative of exclusive possessive relation, approximately equivalent to English 'own,' or without the objective third person ending *-an* in Chippewa and *-a* in Cree. In the following irregular manner has the word *totem* been produced from the first cited expression *ototeman* (*ototema* in the Cree): by dropping the initial *o-*, 'his,' by unwarrantedly retaining as a proclitic the epenthetic *-t-* whose use in this and similar combinations is for the purpose of avoiding the coalescence of the two adjunct *o*-vowels, and by dropping the objective third person suffix *-an*, and by erroneously retaining the exclusive possessive suffix *-m*, thus producing *totem* from *ototeman* instead of the grammatic stem *ote*. Thus the word *totem* in form is not in any sense a grammatic derivative of its primary. And so *ote*, the conceptual element of the factitious word *totem*, has no demonstrable relation to the notion "clay," or "mark," as hitherto assumed).

The Abbé Thavenet, a missionary to the Algonkin at lake of the Two Mountains, Quebec, in the early part of the 19th century, wrote an explanation of the use and meaning of the stem *ote*, in part as follows: "It is to be presumed that in uniting into a tribe, each clan preserved its *manitou*, the animal which in the country whence the clan came was the most beautiful or the most friendly to man, or the most feared, or the most common; the animal which was ordinarily hunted there and which was the ordinary subsistence of the clan, etc.; that this animal became the symbol of each family and that each family transmitted it to its posterity to be the perpetual symbol of each tribe [clan]. One then must when speaking of a clan designate it by the animal which is its symbol. *Makwa nindotem* then signifies 'the Bear is my clan, I am of the clan of the Bear,' and not at all, as is commonly said, 'the Bear is my mark.' When an Indian says to another *pindiken nindotem*, can one believe that he says to him, 'enter then, my mark?' Is it not more reasonable to believe that he says to him, 'enter then, my clansman,' as we say 'enter then, my countryman?' But since the traders, and the Indians in imitation of them, attach to the word *otem*, the idea of mark, I know that I must not offend too much against this prejudice" (cited by Cuoq, Lex. de la Lang. Algonq., 313, 1886). Here, Thavenet gives the correct native Algonkin usage of the term, and also the traditional native explanation of the origin of the clan patron spirits. As a translation of 'family-mark,' Bishop Baraga (Otchipwe Dict. and Gram., 1878-82) wrote *odem;* but, being evidently aware that this rendering does not express the true sense of the term, he added parenthetically, "*odem* or *otem*, means only his parents, relations. In Cree, *ototema*, his relations"—thus clearly indicating that 'family-mark' is a definition of *ote-m*, which is not an element of the native concept of the stem. Under *ototema*, in his list of terms of kinship, Lacombe (Dict. de la Langue des Cris, 1874) wrote "kinsman, relation," without any reference to 'family-mark.' Constructively confirmative of the definition of the stem *ote*, given above, is the evidence found in the analysis of the common Algonquian term *otenā* or *otenaw*, signifying 'village, town, or settlement.' Its component lexical elements are *ote*, 'brother-sister kin,' 'clan,' and the nominal adformative *-nā*, signifying 'a dwelling-place'; whence it is seen that *otenā* or *otenaw* originally meant 'the dwelling-place of the clan.' or 'dwelling-place of the brother-sister kin.'

In specifying the name of a particular clan or gens it is necessary commonly to employ the name, usually a cognomen only, of the object or animal by which that clan or gens is distinguished from all others and by which it is protected, where such a cult is in vogue. There are other methods of distinguishing related or confederated groups one from another. The purely philosophical term "totemism" is of course a Caucasian derivative of the word *totem*, and has a wide and varied application.

The term *totem* has been rather indiscriminately applied to any one of several classes of imaginary beings which are believed by a large number of the Indian tribes and peoples of North America to be the tutelary, the guardian, or the patron spirit or being of a person, or of an organization of persons, where such a cult or practice prevails.

The native American Indian, holding peculiar self-centred views as to the unity and continuity of all life and the consequent inevitable inter-relations of the several bodies and beings in nature, especially of man to the beings and bodies of his experience and environment, to whom were imputed by him various anthropomorphic attributes and functions in addition to those naturally inherent in them, has developed certain fundamentally important cults, based on those views, that deeply affect his social, religious, and civil institutions. One of these doctrines is that persons and organizations of persons are one and all under the protecting and fostering tutelage of some imaginary being or spirit. These tutelary or patron beings may be grouped, by the mode and the motive of their acquirement and their functions, into two fairly well defined groups or classes: (1) those which protect individuals only, and (2) those which protect organizations of persons. But with these two classes of tutelary beings is not infrequently confounded another class of protective imaginary beings, commonly called fetishes (see *Fetish*), which are regarded as powerful spiritual allies of their possessors. Each of these several classes of guardian beings has its own peculiar traditions, beliefs, and appropriate cult. The modes of the acquirement and the motives for the acquisition of these several classes of guardian beings differ in some fundamental and essential respects. The exact method of acquiring the clan or gentile group patrons or tutelaries is still an unsolved problem, although several plausible theories have been advanced by astute students to explain the probable mode of obtaining them. With respect to the personal tutelary and the fetish, the data are sufficiently clear and full to permit a satisfactory description and definition of these two classes of tutelary and auxiliary beings. From the available data bearing on this subject, it would seem that much confusion regarding the use and requirement of personal and communal tutelaries or patron beings has arisen by regarding certain social, political, and religious activities as due primarily to the influence of these guardian deities, when in fact those features were factors in the social organization on which has been later imposed the cult of the patron or guardian spirit. Exogamy, names and class names, and various taboos exist where "totems" and "totemism," the cults of the guardian spirits, do not exist.

Some profess to regard the clan or gentile group patron or tutelary as a mere development of the personal guardian, but from the available but insufficient data bearing on the question, it appears to be, in some of its aspects, more closely connected in origin, or rather in the method of its acquisition, with the fetish, the Iroquois *otchinăʻkĕⁿʻʻdăʻ*, 'an effective agency of sorcery,' than with any form of the personal tutelary. This patron spirit of course concerns the group regarded as a body, for with regard to each person of the group, the clan or gentile guardian is inherited, or rather acquired, by birth, and it may not be changed at will. On the other hand, the personal tutelary is obtained through the rite of vision in a dream or a trance, and it must be preserved at all hazards as one of the most precious possessions. The fetish is acquired by personal choice, by purchase, or by inheritance, or from some chance circumstance or emergency, and it can be sold or discarded at the will of the possessor, in most cases; the exception is where a person has entered into a compact with some evil spirit or being that, in consideration of human or other sacrifices in its honour at stated periods the said spirit undertakes to perform certain obligations to this man or woman, and in default of which the person forfeits his right to live.

"Totemism" is a purely philosophical term which modern anthropological literature has burdened with a great mass of needless controversial speculation and opinion. The doctrine and use of tutelary or patron guardian spirits by individuals and by organized bodies of persons were defined by Powell as "a method of naming," and as "the doctrine and system of naming." But the motive underlying the acquisition and use of guardian or tutelary spirits, whether by an individual or by an organized body of persons, is always the same, namely, to obtain welfare and to avoid ill-fare. So it appears to be erroneous to define this cult as "the doctrine and system of naming." It is rather the recognition, exploitation, and adjustment of the imaginary mystic

relations of the individual or of the body of organized persons to the postulated *orendas*, mystic powers, surrounding each of these units of native society. With but few exceptions, the recognized relation between the clan or gens and its patron deity is not one of descent or source, but rather that of protection, guardianship and support. The relationship as to source between these two classes of superior beings is not yet determined; so to avoid confusion in concepts, it is better to use distinctive names for them, until their connection, if any, has been definitely ascertained: this question must not be prejudged. The hypothetic inclusion of these several classes in a general one, branded with the rubric "totem" or its equivalent, has led to needless confusion. The native tongues have separate names for these objects, and until the native classification can be truthfully shown to be erroneous, it would seem to be advisable to designate them by distinctive names. Notwithstanding the great amount of study of the literature of the social features of aboriginal American society, there are many data relative to this subject that have been overlooked or disregarded.

Long (Voy. and Trav., 86-87, 1791), a trader among the Chippewa in the latter half of the 18th century, wrote: "One part of the religious superstition of the Savages, consists in each of them having his *totam*, or favourite spirit, which he believes watches over him. This *totam* they conceive assumes the shape of some beast or other, and therefore they never kill, hunt, or eat the animal whose form they think this *totam* bears." He adds: "This idea of destiny, or, if I may be allowed the phrase, '*totamism*,' however strange, is not confined to the Savages." From this misleading and confused statement have the words *totam* and its derivative *totamism*, slightly changed in spelling, been introduced into literature. In this crude statement Long described the personal tutelary, but gave it the name signifying 'clan kinship.' He or his interpreter was evidently led into this error by the custom of distinguishing a particular clan from others, when speaking of them, by the class name or cognomen of its patron or tutelary; it was due to faulty diction, for it is not probable that the Chippewa and their related tribes would have an object, believed to shape the course of human life, which had no distinctive name. Such a name is recorded by the eminent German traveller, Kohl, who was among the Chippewa and neighbouring tribes in 1855. He said (Kitchi-Gami, 58, 1860) that these Indians deify natural strength and terrestrial objects; that nearly every Indian had discovered such an object, in which special confidence is placed by him, and to which he more frequently directs his thoughts and to which he more zealously sacrifices, than to any other being; that the Chippewa proper name for these objects is *nigouimes*, which signifies 'my hope,' approximately; that one calls a tree, another a stone or rock, 'his hope.' The rendering 'my hope' is probably only an approximate expression of the native concept embodied in the term, the derivation of which is not definitely known. It may possibly be related to the Chippewa *nagamôn*, 'song, chant,' and to the Cree *nigamohew*, 'to teach the knowledge of medicines by chanting.' But *nigouimes* is the Chippewa name of the personal tutelary, whatever may be its etymologic derivation.

Owing to misapprehension of externals and therefore to misinterpretation of them in the vast body of literature on the significance of imaginary patrons or tutelaries of persons and of organizations of persons, *totem* has come to signify the patron or guardian, the tutelary or protector, of a person, of a clan or a gens, or of a society or tribe, hence to denote the name, crest, brand, or symbol of a clan, a man, a society, or a tribe, and, finally, to the fetish or familiar of a person. Its primary native use, with certain important limitations, makes it approximately equivalent to the English term 'one's kinship.'

The fact that the Indians themselves distinguished the fetish, the personal tutelary or guardian, and the clan, gentile, or society patron, one from another, by the use of appropriate appellations, rites, and observances, indicates, it would seem, a consciousness on their part that the differences in function, character, and mode of acquirement of these several classes of objects were sufficiently great to warrant them in doing so.

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According to Boas, the social organization of the Salish tribes of the interior of British Columbia is very loose, there being no recognized tribal unit. Village population among them undergoes frequent and considerable fluctuation, and there were no exogamic groups, no hereditary nobility, and no ritualistic societies. Nevertheless, the acquisition of guardian spirits at the age of puberty is an essential feature of their religious beliefs, and

these tutelaries are obtained through prescribed ceremonials. However, only a few shamans are believed to have inherited their guardian spirits from their parents.

Hill-Tout says that the most characteristic feature of the social side of the religious activity of the Salish tribes of the coast and of the lower Fraser delta is "their totem or kin-group crests," and that these kin-groups are not commonly called by animal or plant names as among the Haida and the Tlingit. They are, however, distinguished one from another by crests, "each family of standing possessing its own crest or crests." These are plastic or pictographic emblems of the supposed ancestral "totems of the family or kin-group," and are regarded as the guardian spirits of the household. Among the Vancouver Island tribes, these inherited crests largely replace the personal tutelary of the interior Sâlish which is there acquired by means of dreams and visions —not the ordinary dream or vision, but one superinduced by long and special ceremonial preparation. As the tutelary usually has only specific or specialized functions or spheres of action, the initiate may not be satisfied with the first one thus received, and so enters upon a second, a third, and even a fourth ceremonial preparation for a dream or a vision; and so he may be years in seeking what is satisfactory to him (Ontario Arch. Rep., XVIII, 229, 230, 1905). Hill-Tout adds that between the tutelary and the person a very mystic relationship is supposed to exist. Prayer in the usual sense was not offered to the tutelary, but its aid and protection were rather expected as its duty in warning the obsessed person by dreams and visions of approaching danger in all the issues of life.

Teit (Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Anthr., I, 354, 1898-1900), writing of the Thompson River Indians (Ntlakyapamuk), says that every person had his own guardian spirit which was obtained during the puberty ceremonies, and that none except a few shamans inherited without these rites their parental tutelary spirits which had been regarded as particularly powerful. He also states that "there were no totems, except at Spuzzum, where two families who were descendants of members of the coast tribes, claimed the totems of their ancestors," but that "blood relationship was considered a tie which extended over generations, both in the male and the female lines," a statement which clearly indicates that blood kinship with what it implies is above all others the great cohesive force in savage life.

Father Morice says that among the western Déné there were several kinds of tutelary or patron spirits or beings—the clan patron, the fetish (his honorific), and the personal tutelary, to which may be added those local deities which preside over some rock, cave, or consecrated spot. Father Morice believes that the cult of the clan patron and the fetish (his honorific) came to the Déné from the natives of the Pacific coast. He states that the honorific was assumed with appropriate rites by any person desirous of gaining social rank, to which they could not otherwise aspire owing to certain restrictions of the laws of heredity. This authority does not relate how the clan tutelary is acquired among these people, but he says that the "personal totems" are those primary spirits which occasionally manifest themselves to man, are personified in the earthly individuals of the faunal and the floral worlds, and give evidence of a beneficent disposition by adopting a person as a ward and protecting him through life in return for some kindness shown their incarnate and terrestrial representatives— the animals and the plants and other objects of human environment. They reveal themselves in dreams and visions. Father Morice is of the opinion that "totemism" among the Déné is not a social institution, but that it is exclusively a religious cult: he is inclined to regard the clan patron spirit as a mere extension of the cult of the personal tutelary, but assigns no satisfactory reason for this belief. The owner of a tutelary must circumspectly bear about his person and openly exhibit in his lodge the spoils of the animal denoted by it— its entire skin, or only a part of it, or a carved emblem of it; and under no circumstances would anything induce him wilfully to kill it, or at least to eat the flesh of the being, the prototype of which had become as it were, sacred to him. Its aid and protection are asked on all important occasions and emergencies. It would appear that this writer, in his attempt to explain the clan patron, has confused the fetish (honorific) with the personal tutelary. The hidden power with which the devotee believes he has thus become possessed he calls *coen* in the Carrier tongue, which signifies 'at the same time magic and song,' thus closely approximating the Iroquois *orenda*. Morice (Ontario Arch. Rep., XVIII,

206, 1905) relates that in preparing himself for practice, the shaman divests himself of all his raiment and dons the spoils (a bearskin, the claws of a grizzly bear, the feathers of an owl, etc.) or the mask of his fetish or tutelary. He states that each of the Déné clans has a patron spirit, an animal or other being, traditionally connected with the establishment of these political and social units in pristine times and to which the members of the clans paid great respect and even veneration. On ceremonial occasions the entire clan is impersonated by it, for it becomes the symbol or crest of the clan. He adds that the personal tutelary, common to both the eastern and the western Déné, "being as indigenous to them as most of the institutions in vogue among all the northern American Indians," is an essential element of their religious system and does not affect "society as such."

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According to Boas (Kwakiutl Indians), Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1895, 1897) the Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Bellabella, and Kitimat have "animal totems in the proper sense of this term," but these tutelary guardians are not found among the Kwakiutl, who belong to the same linguistic stock as the Kitimat. This author states that the natives do not regard themselves as descendants of the "totem" or tutelary, and that the northern tribes of the coast Salish have no "animal totem in the restricted sense of this term." Boas was unable to obtain any information regarding the conjectured origin of the clan or gentile patron or tutelary, except the dubious light drawn from the native traditions, but states that these legends correspond in character "almost exactly to the tales of the acquisition of manitows among the eastern Indians, and they are evidence that the 'totem' of this group of tribes is, in the main, the hereditary manitow of a family." He also states that "each man among these tribes acquires a guardian spirit," but is restricted to only such as belongs to his clan. Native tradition can shed no satisfactory light on the question of the source and origin of the clan or gentile patron spirit.

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Like that of the Yuchi, one of the cardinal doctrines of the Iroquoian and Algonquian mythic philosophy is that every kind of animal being has an elder brother, a primal being, wonderfully large and potent, which is, so to speak, the source of all the individuals of its own kind. These primal beings are the younger brothers of Teharonhiawagon of the Iroquois and of Nanabozho of the Algonquian tribes, respectively the impersonations of all the thousand forms of faunal and floral life on earth. He who sees one of these elder brothers of any kind of animal being will be successful in the succeeding hunt of that animal; for it is by the favour of these elder brothers of the game animals that the hunter obtains any measure of success in killing the younger brothers of the primal beings (Hewitt, Iroq. Cosmol., 21st Rep. B. A. E., 1903). For in fulfilment of engagements with Teharonhiawagon and Nanabozho in the second cosmic period, these elder brothers are in duty bound to provide man not only with protection but also with animal food by means of the sacrifice of their younger brothers who are enjoined to permit themselves to be taken by man, so long as the hunter makes himself ritualistically pure for the purpose and is solicitous not to kill his victim except with the least possible cruelty. For this reason prayers for the successful hunting and fishing were addressed to the game it is desired to kill, a procedure naturally assumed to be pleasing to the ruling elder brother.

Long has declared that the favourite spirit must not be killed or eaten, but the Omaha must kill his personal tutelary before its tutelaryship is established. Conversely, there were some Iroquois who feared the death of the animal or bird which he regarded as his personal tutelary, lest he himself should also die. The ground that is common in these two methods is the manner of ascertaining or discovering the tutelary (through the rite of dreaming or seeing in vision) and in the motive for acquiring it, namely, the effort to obtain the favour of the imaginary bodies on which it was supposed human welfare largely depended. In the last analysis human welfare is the motive for acquiring a guardian or tutelary power or being. There are, of course, many ways of providing the means of entering into close relation with these supposed controlling powers of the sources of human well-being, and consequently there are many methods of establishing this inter-relation between a person and some assumed protecting power, or between an organized body of persons and a guardian or patron being or power, for a specific or a general aid and auxiliary to the promotion and preservation of the well-being of the person or persons guarded.

(J. N. B. H.)

Totem Poles. Carved cedar poles erected by Indians along the N. Pacific coast from Vancouver id. to Alaska. Among the Haida they are of three principal varieties: the outside and inside house poles, and memorial columns. Besides the house poles the four main supporting posts and the two outside front corner posts were sometimes carved. The outside house pole, standing in front of the house midway between the corners, was 3 ft. or more wide at the base and sometimes more than 50 ft. high, being hollowed along the back for easier handling. Close to the base it was pierced with a round aperture which served as a door, though some of the latter poles were left solid, a door of European pattern being made at one side. Inside house poles were erected only by the very wealthy. They stood in the middle of the house, directly behind the fire, and marked the seat of honour. Grave posts were of many different shapes. Sometimes they consisted of a very thick post surmounted by a large carved box, which contained smaller boxes holding the bones of the deceased; sometimes the box was longer and was supported by two posts. Oftentimes, however, the body of the deceased was placed in a mortuary house, and the pole, usually a tall, slender shaft, was erected elsewhere. The carvings on grave posts and grave boxes were almost always crests owned by the family of the deceased, while those on house poles might be crests or they might illustrate stories, and occasionally a figure of the house-owner himself was added, or the figure of some one whom he wished to ridicule. These posts were erected during the great feasts commonly known as potlatches, when an immense amount of property was given away and quantities of food were consumed. The trunks out of which they were to be carved were cut down, rolled into the water, and towed to the village amid songs and dancing. One or more regular carvers were employed to put on the designs and they were paid handsomely. (For specific descriptions see works cited below.) In comparatively modern times numbers of models of these poles have been made by native carvers to sell to white visitors. These are sometimes of wood, sometimes of a peculiar black slate found at one place not far from Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids. According to native Haida accounts carved designs were originally made directly on the front slabs of the house, afterward on a broad, thick plank, and finally on poles. This comparatively modern evolution is corroborated by the Tlingit, who have only the grave post, upon which they carve representations of stories as well as crests. Tsimshian posts were more slender than those put up by the Haida, but the ones erected in front of Kwakiutl houses are usually much more slender still, and are all heraldic, referring to the tradition of the house-owner. The main supporting posts bear crests or record an episode connected with the building of the house. The main posts which support the houses of the Nootka and the coast Salish, when carved at all, represented an event that happened to the owner, such as the acquiring of a guardian spirit, or an event in the history of his sept. Some eastern tribes, such as the Creeks, Delawares, Shawnee, and Iroquois, set up small poles that are analogous to these totem poles, although the outward resemblance is slight. Those of the Delawares and Shawnee were erected in the four corners of their medicine-lodges, while those of the Iroquois were similarly placed in the houses of shamans and were adorned with representations of the shamans' tutelary spirits.

Consult Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 1897, and in recent reports of the Brit. A. A. S.; Niblack in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1888, 1890; Swan in Smithson. Cont., XXI, 1874; Swanton, (1) Cont. Haida, 1905, (2) in 26th Rep. B.A.E., 1908. (J. R. S.)

Totontaratonhronon ('otter people'; Huron name). A small Algonquian tribe living on St. Lawrence r., probably near the mouth of the Ottawa r. In 1641 they removed to the Huron mission of St. Jean-Baptiste (q. v.) and had 15 houses, having been driven out of their own country. (J. N. B. H.)

Atonthratarhonon.—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Atontrataronnons.**—Jes. Rel. 1644, 100, 1858. **Atontratas.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 356, 1855. **Atontratoronons.**—Ragueneau (1653) quoted by Shea in Charlevoix, Hist. New Fr., II, 256, note, 1866. **Tonthratarhonon.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Tontthrataronons.**—Jes. Rel. 1641, 83, 1858. **Totontaratonhronon.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 35, 1858.

Touaguainchain. A Huron village in Ontario in 1615 (Champlain, 1615, Œuvres, IV, 28, 1870). A note by the editor of Champlain suggests that it may have been the Sainte Madeleine of the Jesuit Relation of 1640.

Touladi. The great lake-trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), called by the French Canadians queue-fourchue; a word written also *tuladi*, in use among the fishermen and settlers, French and English, of E. Quebec. According to

Chambers (The Ouananiche, 270, 1896) *touladi* is the name of this fish in the Micmac and Abnaki dialects of Algonquian. (A. F. C.)

Trading Posts. The earliest trade between Europeans and the Indians N. of Mexico was through the Basque people. These daring sailors, by following the whale, reached the fishing banks of Newfoundland at an early period. In 1497 Cabot touched upon that island and noted its "bigge fysshe." It has been erroneously stated that he was told by the natives that they were called *baccalaos*, the Basque for 'codfish,' and that he gave that name to Canada. The word still lingers in Newfoundland as the designation of an island north of Conception bay. When Bretons, Normans, Portuguese, Spaniards, and Englishmen made their way to these fisheries, the Basques, who preceded them, had to a degree familiarized the natives with their tongue, and Basque words became a part of the trade jargon that came into use. Cartier, in 1534-35, found the natives of the gulf and river of St. Lawrence familiar with the European fur trade, and certain places on that stream were known to both races as points for the drying of fish and the trading of furs.* The traffic spread to the southward, and from a letter of Pedro Menendez to Philip II it is learned that in 1565 and for some years earlier "bison skins were brought down the Potomac and thence carried along shore in canoes to the French about the gulf of St. Lawrence. During two years 6,000 skins were thus obtained." The first trading post in 1603 was at Tadoussac, on the St. Lawrence at the mouth of the Saguenay; five years later, Quebec was founded, and in 1611 Montreal was made the trading post for all the region westward. The earliest English post was with the colony on James r., Va., where pelts and corn were traded." In 1615, six years after the navigation by Hudson of the river which bears his name, the Dutch built a large post at Albany. For the next 50 years the eastern colonies made no special attempt to penetrate the interior of the continent, but in 1673 Canada authorized the movement by which the priest Marquette and the trader Jolliet discovered the Mississippi. Meanwhile individual traders had travelled beyond the Great lakes, and Groseilliers and Radisson, French traders, had found that Hudson bay could be reached overland.* The failure of the French Government to award to these men the right to trade and to establish a post on the bay caused them to apply to England, in which they were successful, and in 1668, Ft. Charles [Rupert] was built at the southeastern extremity of James bay. The success of this post led to the formation of the monopoly called "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." In 1670, they were incorporated by royal charter. For nearly a century the posts of this company controlled the trade and administered whatever of law there existed in the vast regions N. and W. of the Great lakes to the Pacific. In 1685 La Salle landed on the coast of Texas opening the way for French trading enterprises on the lower Mississippi and its tributaries, and for the establishment of colonies in that region under the control of commanders of the posts. French trade during the 17th and 18th centuries developed a class of men known as *coureurs des bois*, who made themselves at home with the natives. These were the advance guard of civilization, and later served as interpreters, clerks, etc., to the Hudson's Bay, North West, American Fur, and other less important companies engaged in Indian trade up to the middle of the 19th century.

The trading post was generally a large square inclosed by a stockade; diagonally at two corners were turrets, with openings for small cannon and muskets in each turret so as to defend two sides of the wall. Within the stockade were the storehouses, quarters for the men, and a room for general trade.

In Virginia beads early became the "current coin" in trade with the Indians, and in 1621 Capt. Norton was sent over with some Italian workmen to establish a glass furnace for the manufacture of these articles. In 1640 and 1643 wampum (q. v.) was made legal tender in New England and was extensively used in trading with the Indians. During the next century trade was mostly by barter or in the currency of the colonies or the Government. The employment of liquor to stimulate trade began with the earliest venture and was more

*There is no evidence worthy of credence that the Basques preceded Cabot and there is absolutely no evidence that the natives used "Basque words" (Ed.)

*That they reached Hudson bay overland is exceedingly doubtful. They had, however, obtained from the Indians, valuable information respecting the rivers draining into it and their possibilities in connection with the fur trade. The British navigators, Hudson, Button, Foxe and James, had explored Hudson bay during the period, 1610-31.

and more used as trade increased. * * * * * * * * From Colonial days and until the decline of the fur trade, near the middle of the 19th century, wars, in which both Indians and the white race were implicated, were fomented by the rivalry of competing traders. Posts were scattered along the rivers from the Great lakes to the Pacific. Montreal and St. Louis were the two great outfitting centres, as well as the distributing markets for the furs. Where Kansas City now stands the traders bound up the Missouri by boat and those who were going overland parted company. Here the great Oregon trail started and stretched, a brown ribbon, across hundreds of miles of prairie. Forty-one m. to the westward, near the present town of Gardner, Kans., this trail branched to Santa Fé, where trade was maintained with the Pueblos and other Indians of the S.W. A sign-board set up at the parting of the trail indicated the long western branch as the "Road to Oregon." Along this historic trail trading posts were located to which white and Indian trappers and hunters from the surrounding region brought their pelts. Fts. Laramie, Bridger, Hall, Boisé, Wallawalla, Vancouver, and Astoria have now become cities. So also have the principal posts along the lakes and rivers, Detroit, Prairie du Chien, Council Bluffs, Pierre, Mandan, Spokane, Winnipeg, and many others, all of which are now centres of rich agricultural regions. In recent years steps have been taken to mark some of the old routes with suitable monuments. See also *Commerce, Fur Trade, Trails and Trade routes.*

Consult Adair, Am. Inds., 1775; H. H. Bancroft, Works, I-XXXIX, 1886-90; Bartram, Travels, 1792; Bryce, Hist. of Great Company, 1900; Charlevoix, New France, Shea trans., 1866-72; Chittenden, Fur Trade, 1902; Colden, Five Nations, 1755; Coues, (1) Henry-Thompson Jour., 1897, (2) Jour. Jacob Fowler, 1898, (3) Larpenteur's Pers. Narr., 1898; Dunn. Oregon Terr., 1845; Farrand, Basis Am. Hist., 1904; Fletcher, Ind. Ed. and Civ., 1888; Fry and Jefferson, Map, 1777; Gregg, Commerce of the Prairies, 1844; Hulbert, Red Men's Roads, 1900; Irving, Astoria, 1897; Jefferson, Notes, 1825; Jesuit Relations, Thwaites ed., 1898-1901; Lawson, Hist. Carolina, repr. 1860; Lescarbot, Hist. Nouv. France, 1866; Lewis and Clark, Orig. Jour., 1904-05; Mackenzie, Voy., 1801; Marcy, Explor. Red River, 1854; Margry, Découvertes, 1875-86; Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 1898; Morgan, League of Iroquois, ed. 1904; Parkman, (1) Oregon Trail, 1883, (2) Pioneers, 1883; Roosevelt, Winning of the West, 1889; Sagard, Voy., 1865; John Smith's Works, Arber ed., 1884; Speed, Wilderness Road, 1886; Ternaux-Compans, Voy., VII, 1837; Thwaites, Early Western Trav., I-XXXII, 1904-07, and the publications of the various State historical societies.

(A. C. F.)

Trails and Trade routes. All early accounts indicate that from a period long prior to the coming of the whites the Indian was familiar with places often hundreds of miles distant one from another. and that they travelled over the same route in coming and going. The trader was inclined to follow the water courses, unloading his boat to pass obstructions and transporting the canoe and its cargo over short distances, called 'portages' or 'carries,' between different waters. Supplemental, however, to these open, and in time of war, obviously dangerous routes, were paths or trails, many of them originally made by the tracks of deer or buffalo in their seasonal migrations between feeding grounds or in search of water or salt licks. The constant passing over the same path year after year and generation after generation often so packed the soil that in places, especially on hillsides, the paths are still traceable by depressions in the ground or by the absence of, or the difference in, vegetation. Many of them have been obliterated by the roads and railways of modern times. The Jesuit Relations (1658) indicate the several routes followed from the St. Lawrence and the Great lakes to Hudson bay for trade, hunting, or fishing; one of these is mentioned as having extended a distance of 250 leagues. Many maps of the colonial period, supplemented by other records, indicate that these ways of communication extended with few breaks practically the entire length and breadth of the continent. While the streams answered in certain instances as suitable routes of travel, at times they had their drawbacks, owing to snags, freshets, or when the channel approached close to the shore, thus exposing persons in boats or on rafts to attack from enemies concealed in the vegetation along the banks. In many instances distant points were connected by trails, or traces, the latter word adopted from early French maps. Owing to the Indian habit of marching in single file, the eastern trails seldom exceeded 18 in. in width, yet these were the ordinary roads of the country travelled by hunters, migrating bands, traders,

embassies, and war parties. So long as the trails led through friendly territory, they followed the line of least natural resistance. War parties after leaving friendly territory passed into the wilderness over routes selected by scouts, which routes they followed by significant marks, natural or artificial. In some places the paths of wild beasts were followed, in others the beds of streams were chosen, so that the footprints of the party would be obliterated. Other things being equal, the trail was not laid out along rough, stony ground, because of the rapid wearing away of footgear; nor through green brier, nor dense brush, nor laurel or other thickets, because of the difficulty of making rapid progress. These trails were generally along high ground, where the soil dried quickly, where the underbrush was least dense, where the fewest and shallowest streams were to be crossed; and on journeys where mountains were encountered, the paths, with few exceptions, followed the lowest points, or gaps, in many of which stone piles are found. In the extreme S. W. these stone heaps have resulted from the Indians casting a stone when approaching a steep ascent, in order, they say, to prevent them from becoming fatigued. The numerous and wide watercourses and the dense forest growth along the coast of New England made progress on foot almost impossible; consequently the birchbark canoe was almost the only means of conveying the natives and their goods from point to point. Farther s. the dugout canoe was of such weight as to make any but the shortest portages most difficult. In the Middle states the country is more open and freer from underbrush, and the use of paths became a matter of necessity. Along the N. W. coast travel was along the beach or off shore in canoes. In the E. trails consisted of footpaths, whereas those of the plains in later times were wide roads beaten down by large parties passing with horses dragging tipi poles and travois. These trails were well marked, often being depressed 2 ft. below the surface, the difference in vegetable growth along them showing distinctly for many years where the path had been. In the S. W. there were long trails by which the Hopi and other Pueblo Indians travelled to and from the sources of supply of salt from the Colorado r. and elsewhere; long journeys were also made to obtain supplies of shells or turquoise for ornaments, clay for pottery, or stone to answer the requirements of trade or domestic use. The Iroquois of central New York were familiar with the country as far w. as the Black hills of Dakota, whence they returned with prisoners; the same Indians went from New York to South Carolina to attack the Catawba and into Florida against the Creeks. Western Indians travelled hundreds of miles to obtain blankets from the Pueblos, and some Plains Indians are known to have travelled 2,000 m. on raids. The Santa Fé trail and the Oregon trail were well-known routes whose beginning was Independence, Mo., one ending in New Mexico, the other at the Willamette. On early maps many Indian trails and trade routes are indicated, some along the streams and others across country. The route from Montreal up the Ottawa to lakes Huron and Superior may readily be traced; or from Montreal down to the Richelieu, up the latter, through lake Champlain into lake George, and by a portage to the Hudson. From lake Superior, the fur-trader followed the Grand portage route—along the present international boundary—or the Kaministikwia route past the present city of Fort William, to the lake of the Woods, thence, by way of Winnipeg river to lake Winnipeg. Here, he could, by way of the Red river, reach what is now Manitoba, Minnesota and North Dakota; or, by portaging from lake Traverse, at its head, to Bigstone lake, he could reach any point within the vast basin of the Mississippi. From the "forks" of the Red river, at Fort Garry, the Assiniboine formed a route to western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. From the foot of lake Winnipeg, he could descend to Hudson bay by the Hayes or the Nelson; or, ascending the mighty Saskatchewan, he could reach the Rocky mountains and, by way of the Fraser, Columbia and other rivers, descend to the Pacific. From the Saskatchewan, at Cumberland House, the main route to the Mackenzie River district ran by way of Frog portage, Churchill, Clearwater and Athabaska rivers, to Athabaska lake. From Fort Chipewyan on the latter, the Peace River route led to northern British Columbia and the Slave and Mackenzie to the Arctic. From the Mackenzie, the route by the Liard river led to the Pelly, Lewes and Yukon. * * * * * * * * * The white man, whether hunter, trader, or settler, blazed the trees along the Indian trails in order that seasonal changes might not mislead him should he return. The winter trails of the N. were over the frozen rivers or lakes or along paths made

by snowshoes and sleds, which packed the snow solidly. These trails of the Indians, first followed by the trapper and trader, were later used by the missionary, the hunter, the soldier, and the colonist in their conquest of the wilderness. See *Commerce, Fur trade, Trading posts, Travel,* and the authorities thereunder cited. (J D. M.)

Traps. Although devices for inducing animals to effect self-imprisonment, self-arrest, or suicide differ from hunting weapons in that the victim is the active agent, the two classes merge into each other. The Indians had land, water, and air traps, and these acted by tension, ratchet, gravity, spring, point or blade. They were self-set, ever-set, victim-set, or man-set, and were released, when necessary, either by the hunter out of sight or by the victim. The following list embraces all varieties of traps used by Indians N. of Mexico, and they were very clever in making them effective without the use of metal: *A*. Inclosing traps: (*a*) pen, (*b*) cage, (*c*) pit, (*d*) door; *B*. Arresting traps: (*e*) meshes, (*f*) hooks, (*g*) nooses, (*h*) clutches; *C*. Killing traps: (*i*) weights, (*k*) piercers, (*l*) knives. Pen traps were of the simplest kinds—dams placed in the water or stockades on land. Some of these were immense, covering many square miles. The cage was merely a pen for flying creatures. Doors or gates for this whole class were vertical shutters sliding between stakes and set free by some kind of latch or trigger. Arresting traps were all designed to take the place of the human hand. Meshes were the opened fingers; hooks, the bent forefinger; nooses, the encircling closed fingers; the clutch, the grasping hand. Killing traps were weapons acting automatically. They were complex, consisting of the working part and the mechanism of setting and release. The Eskimo and Indian devices were of the simplest character, but very effective with unwary game. The victim was caught in a pound, deadfall, cage, hole, box, toil, noose, or jaw; or upon a hook, gorge, pale, knife, or the like. The Indian placed an unstable prop, catch, or fastening, to be released in passing, curiously prying, gnawing, rubbing, or even in digesting, as when the Eskimo doubled up a skewer of baleen, inclosed in frozen fat and threw it in the snow for the bear to swallow. Inclosing traps were common on land and in waters abounding in fish. Parry describes traps of ice with doors of the same material. The tribes of California and of the plains dug pits and covered them with brush on which a dead rabbit was tied, and the hunter concealed beneath grasped the bird by the feet, dragged it below, and crushed it between his knees. Arresting traps were most common, working by meshes, barbs, nooses, or by means of manual seizure. The aborigines were familiar with the gill net, trawl lines, gorge hook, snares, springs, trawl snares, and birdlime. Killing traps included ice, stone, and log deadfalls for crushing, impaling devices, and set knives for braining or for inciting mutual slaughter, the object of perhaps the most ingenious and efficient of Indian traps, consisting of a sharp blade, inclosed in frozen fat, which was set up in the path of wolves. When a wolf in licking the fat cut its tongue the smell of blood infuriated the whole pack and drove them to destroy one another. See *Fishing, Hunting*.

Consult Mason in Smithson. Rep. 1901, 461-73, 1902, and authorities cited; Stites, Economics of the Iroquois, 1905; Boas, Murdoch, Nelson, Turner, and others in the Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology; Niblack in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1888, 294, 1890. (O. T. M.)

Travel. The North American Indian had poor facilities for getting about on land. The Arctic peoples, however, with their sleds and dogs, may be said to have been pioneers of fast travel. Of such great and universal use was this method of locomotion among them that before their language became differentiated into dialects that rendered them unintelligible one to another they had covered the entire Arctic coast from E. Greenland to Siberia. The Algonquian tribes of northern Canada, together with the Athapascans in the Mackenzie River country, also used the dog and sled for transportation and travel. South of this region the tribes had everywhere to walk until the Spaniard introduced the horse. The Indians were not discouraged by the lack of beasts of burden. They had covered the entire continent with a network of trails, over which they ran long distances with phenomenal speed and endurance; the Tarahumare mail carrier from Chihuahua to Batopilas, Mexico, runs regularly more than 500 m. a week; a Hopi messenger has been known to run 120 m. in 15 hours; and there are many instances of journeys extending over months or years, involving great hardship. It is most probable that the narrow highways alluded to were first laid down in the food quest. The

animals that were wanted knew where were the best feeding grounds and supplies of water, and the Indians had only to follow the paths already made by the game to establish the earliest roads. Hulbert in his "Historic Highways of America" traces the trails followed by the Indians in their migrations and their ordinary trade routes, especially those of the mound-builders, and he gives lists, especially of the trails in the Ohio valley, where these mounds were most abundant. The range of the buffalo afforded especially favourable routes. The portages across country between the watersheds of the different rivers became beaten paths. The Athapascan Indians were noted travellers; so also were the Siouan and other tribes of the Great Plains, and to a smaller degree the Muskhogean, while the Algonquian tribes journeyed from the extreme E. of the United States to Montana in the W., and from the headwaters of the Saskatchewan to the gulf of Mexico. Evidences of such movements are found in the ancient graves, as copper from lake Michigan, shells from the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of Mexico, and stone implements from various quarters. Pipes of catlinite are widely distributed in the graves and mounds. These articles show that active trade was going on over a wide region. There is good evidence that the men engaged in this trade had certain immunities and privileges, in so far as the pipestone quarry was on once neutral ground. They were free from attack and were allowed to go from one tribe to another unimpeded. See *Boats, Commerce, Fur trade, Sledges, Snow-shoes, Trails, and Trade Routes.*

Consult Friederici, Die Schiffahrt der Indianer, 1907; Mason in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1894, 1896, and the authorities cited under the above captions.

(O. T. M.)

Treaties.* The British Government has always recognised the title of the Indian tribes to the territory they occupied. The Indian title to the portion of southern Ontario that had not previously been acquired by the French was extinguished by a series of purchases of which the following are the most important:

A. Mississauga.—Lands purchased prior to 1784.

B. Chippewa.—May 19, 1790, for £1,200 cy.

C. Chippewa.—Purchased in 1785; northern and eastern boundaries doubtful.

D. Mississauga.—Dec. 7, 1792, for £1,180-7-4 stg.

E. Chippewa.—Sept. 7, 1796, for £800 cy.

F. Chippewa.—Sept. 7, 1796, for £1,200 cy.

G. Chippewa.—May 22, 1798, confirming surrender of May 19, 1795; for £101 cy.; 28,000 acres.

H. Mississauga.—Aug. 1, 1805, confirming surrender of Sept. 23, 1787; for 10s. "and divers good and valuable considerations given on 23rd September, 1787."

I. Mississauga.—Sept. 5-6, 1806, confirming the surrender of Aug. 2, 1805; for £1,000 cy.; 85,000 acres.

J. Chippewa.—Nov. 17-18 1815, for £4,000 cy.; 250,000 acres.

K Chippewa.—Oct. 17, 1818, for £1,200 cy.; 1,592,000 acres.

L. Missis auga.—Oct. 28, 1818 for annuity of £522-10 cy.; 648,000 acres.

M. Mississauga.—Nov 5, 1818, for annuity of £740 cy.; 1,951,000 acres.

N. Mississauga.—Nov. 28, 1822, confirming surrender of May 31, 1819; for annuity of £642-10 cy.; 2,748,000 acres

O. Chippewa.—July 8, 1822, confirming surrenders of Mar. 8, 1819 and May 9, 1820; for annuity of £600 cy.; 580,000 acres.

P. Chippewa.—July 10 1827, confirming surrender of April 26, 1825; for annuity of £1,100 cy.; 2,200,000 acres.

Q. Chippewa (Saugeens).—Aug. 9, 1836, for annuity of £1,250 cy.; 1,500,000 acres.

R. Chippewa.—Oct 13, 1854; for "interest of principal sum arising out of the sale of our lands."

In 1811, Lord Selkirk purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company a tract of land including practically the whole of the drainage basins of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, the country to the south and west of Winnipeg to Rainy river and the territory lying between lake Winnipeg and approximate long. 102°30′ and extending northward to lat. 52° to 52°30′. This trac included a large area now comprehended in the states of Minnesota and North Dakota. In 1817, Selkirk entered into negotiations with the Chippewa and Crees for the extinction of their title to a tract along the Red and Assiniboine rivers. It was explained

*As the article in the original dealt only with treaties between the Indians and Great Britain prior to the Revolution, and with the United States subsequent to it, this article has been substituted by the editor.

See also accompanying maps.

to the Indians that the width of the tract they were surrendering was "the greatest distance, at which a horse on the level prairie could be seen, or daylight seen under his belly between his legs." This area was described in the treaty, as follows:

> "All that tract of land adjacent to Red River, and Assiniboyne River, beginning at the mouth of Red River and extending along the same as far as Great Forks at the mouth of Red Lake River and along Assiniboyne River as far as the Musk Rat River, otherwise called Rivière des Champignons, and extending to the distance of six miles from Fort Douglas on every side, and likewise from Fort Daer, and also from the Great Forks and in other posts extending in breadth to the distance of two English statute miles back from the banks of the said river."

The agreement provided that each nation should receive 100 pounds of "good and merchantable tobacco," annually.

On September 7, 1850, Hon. Wm. B. Robinson concluded the Robinson-Superior treaty with the Ojibewa (Chippewa) of Lake Superior whereby the latter surrendered their right and title to the

> "Northern shore of Lake Superior, in the said Province of Canada, from Batchewanaung [Batchawana] Bay to Pigeon River, at the western extremity of said lake, and inland throughout the extent to the height of land which separates the territory covered by the charter of the Honourable the Hudson's Bay Company from the said tract. And also the islands in the said lake within the boundaries of the British possessions therein."

The agreement provided for the payment of £2,000 cy. and an annuity of £500 cy. The number of Indians included in this treaty was estimated at 1,240 including 84 half-breeds.

On September 9, 1850, Mr. Robinson concluded the Robinson-Huron treaty on similar terms with the Ojibewa (Chippewa) of Lake Huron. They received a gratuity of £2,160 cy. and an annuity of £600 cy. This treaty covered the

> "eastern and northern shores of Lake Huron from Penetanguishene to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Batchewanaung [Batchawana] Bay on the northern shore of Lake Superior, together with the islands in the said lakes opposite to the shores thereof, and inland to the height of land which separates the territory covered by the charter of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company from Canada; as well as all unconceded lands within the limits of Canada West to which they have any just claim."

The Lake Huron Chippewa were stated to number 1,422 including some 200 half-breeds.

Both these treaties contained the provision that, if the territory should, at any time, produce an amount which would enable the Government of the Province, withour incurring loss, to increase the annuity, it would be augmented, but it was not to exceed the sum of £1 cy, per head in any one year. Pursuant to this provision, the annuity has been increased to $4.00 per annum.

On October 6, 1862, the Ottawa and Chippewa of Manitoulin island signed the Manitoulin Island treaty. It recited that: the Indian title to the said island was surrendered to the Crown, August 9, 1836, by virtue of a treaty between Sir Francis Bond Head and the chiefs of the Ottawa and Chippewa then claiming title; that, but few mainland Indians had removed to the island, and that it was deemed expedient to assign to the Indians, certain portions and to sell the portions available for settlement.

The treaty covered the portion of Manitoulin island west of Heywood island and South bay, the Indians refusing to cede the eastern portion. It stipulated that the Crown would grant each head of a family 100 acres, each single person over twenty-one, 50 acres; each family of orphan children under twenty-one, containing two or more persons, 100 acres; each single orphan 50 acres and, that interests from the investment of proceeds of land sales should be paid annually.

On August 3, 1871, Treaty Number One, or Stone Fort Treaty was concluded with the Chippewa and Swampy Crees (Maskegon) of Manitoba. In 1870, owing to the influx of settlers, the Indians had manifested much uneasiness. They repudiated the Selkirk Treaty and interfered with settlers and surveyors. Proclamations were issued inviting the Indians to meet the Indian Commissioner, Wemyss McDonald Simpson, and Lieut. Governor Archibald at the Stone Fort, Man., July 27. When the meeting opened, there were a thousand Indians and a considerable number of half-breeds.

The treaty covered the tract described as follows:

"Beginning at the International boundary line near its junction with the Lake of the Woods, at a point due north from the centre of Roseau Lake; thence to run due north to the centre of Roseau Lake; thence northward to the centre of White Mouth Lake, otherwise called White Mud Lake; thence by the middle of the lake and the middle of the river issuing therefrom, to the mouth thereof in Winnipeg River; thence by the Winnipeg River to its mouth; thence westwardly, including all the islands near the south end of the lake, across the lake to the mouth of the Drunken River; thence westwardly, to a point on Lake Manitoba, half way between Oak Point and the mouth of Swan Creek; thence across Lake Manitoba, on a line due west to its western shore; thence in a straight line to the crossing of the Rapids on the Assiniboine; thence due south to the International boundary line; and thence easterly by the said line to the place of beginning."

It provided for the reservation of tracts of land sufficient to furnish 160 acres of land to each family of five; a present of $3 per head and payment of an annuity of $3 per head.

On August 21, 1871, Number Two or Manitoba Post Treaty was concluded with Chippewa, of Manitoba. It ceded a tract described as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of Winnipeg River, on the north line of the lands ceded by said treaty;* thence running along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, northwardly as far as the mouth of Beren's River; thence across said lake to its western shore at the north bank of the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan or Dauphin River; thence up said stream and along the northern and western shores thereof, and of St. Martin's Lake, and along the north bank of the stream flowing into St. Martin's Lake from Lake Manitoba by the general course of such stream to such last-mentioned lake; thence by the eastern and northern shores of Lake Manitoba to the mouth of the Waterhen River; thence by the eastern and northern shores of said river up stream to the northernmost extremity of a small lake known as Waterhen lake; thence in a line due west to and across Lake Winnipegosis; thence in a straight line to the most northerly waters forming the source of the Shell River; thence to a point west of the same, two miles distant from the river, measuring at right angles thereto; thence by a line parallel with the Shell River to its mouth and thence crossing the Assiniboine River and running parallel thereto and two miles distant therefrom, and to the westward thereof, to a point opposite Fort Ellice; thence in a south-westwardly course to the north-western point of the Moose Mountains; thence by a line due south to the United States frontier; thence by the frontier eastwardly to the westward line of said tract ceded by treaty as aforesaid; thence bounded thereby by the west, northwest and north lines of said tract, to the place of beginning, at the mouth of Winnipeg River."

The terms respecting allotments of land, presents and annuities were same as Treaty Number One.

All the Indians included within the treaty limits, with one exception—the Portage band—were summoned to the conferences and assented to the terms. The omission of the Portage band proved, later, a fruitful source of trouble. In 1870, they had warned off settlers and the Hudson's Bay Company had had to make terms with them for three years for the admission of settlers. In 1874, they endeavoured to prevent the conclusion of Treaty "Number Four" by sending a message that "the white man had not kept his promises." To obtain their adhesion to the treaty, (Number Two), the Commissioners gave them preferential treatment. In addition to the 160 acres per family of five, they conceded them "a further tract enclosing said reserve, to contain an equivalent to twenty-five square miles in breadth, to be laid out around the reserve." Under this clause they claimed nearly half the province of Manitoba. In 1876, an agreement was arrived at and, as the original band had divided into three, reserves were assigned to each.

When Treaties Number One and Number Two were made, certain verbal promises were made to the Indians but were not included in the treaty nor recognized by the Dominion Government. On April 30, 1875, an Order in Council was passed which authorized the distribution of the agricultural implements, etc.,

*Treaty Number One.

promised by the Commissioners. It also authorized the increase of the annual payments from $3 per head to $5. This was accepted by the bands who were parties to Treaties Number One and Number Two.

The North-west Angle Treaty, or Number Three, was concluded October 3, 1873, with Saulteaux (Chippewa) of north - western Ontario and of Manitoba. It extinguished the Indian title to the following tract:

"Commencing at a point on the Pigeon River route where the international boundary line between the Territories of Great Britain and the United States intersects the height of land separating the waters running to Lake Superior from those flowing to Lake Winnipeg; thence northerly, westerly and easterly along the height of land aforesaid, following its sinuosities, whatever their course may be, to the point at which the said height of land meets the summit of the watershed from which the streams flow to Lake Nepigon; thence northerly and westerly, or whatever may be its course, along the ridge separating the waters of the Nepigon and the Winnipeg to the height of land dividing the waters of the Albany and the Winnipeg; thence westerly and north-westerly along the height of land dividing the waters flowing to Hudson's Bay by the Albany or other rivers from those running to English River and the Winnipeg to a point on the said height of land bearing north forty-five degrees east from Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence south forty-five degrees west to Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence southerly along the eastern bank of the Winnipeg to the mouth of White Mouth River; then southerly by the line described as in that part forming the eastern boundary of the tract surrendered by the Chippewa and Swampy Cree tribes of Indians to Her Majesty on the third of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, namely, by White Mouth River to White Mouth Lake, and thence on a line having the general bearing of White Mouth River to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the Lake of the Woods, and from thence by the international boundary line to the place of beginning."

For the surrender of this tract, comprising about 55,000 sq. miles, the Dominion Government covenanted to reserve not more than one square mile for each family of five, "or in that proportion for larger or smaller families", to pay $12 per head and an annuity of $5 per head, each Chief to receive $25 per annum and each subordinate officer, $15 per annum.

The Qu'Appelle Treaty, or Number Four, was concluded September 15, 1874, at Fort Qu'Appelle with Cree, Saulteaux (Chippewa) and other Indians. They surrendered all their rights, titles and privileges in the following tract, and elsewhere:

"Commencing at a point on the United States frontier due south of the north-western point of the Moose Mountains, thence due north to said point of said Mountains; thence in a north-easterly course to a point two miles due west of Fort Ellice; thence in a line parallel with and two miles westward from the Assiniboine River to the mouth of the Shell River; thence parallel to the said river and two miles distant therefrom to its source; thence in a straight line to a point on the western shore of Lake Winnipegosis, due west from the most northern extremity of Waterhen Lake; thence east to the centre of Lake Winnipegosis; thence northwardly, through the middle of the said lake (including Birch Island), to the mouth of Red Deer River; thence westwardly and south-westwardly along and including the said Red Deer River and its lakes, Red Deer and Etoimaini, to the source of its western branch; thence in a straight line to the source of the northern branch of the Qu'Appelle; thence along and including said stream to the forks near Long Lake; thence along and including the valley of the west branch of the Qu'Appelle to the South Saskatchewan; thence along and including said river to the mouth of Maple Creek;* thence southwardly along said creek to a point opposite the western extremity of the Cypress Hills; thence due south to the international boundary; thence east along said boundary to the place of commencement."

The terms respecting annuities, gratuities and reserves were same as in Treaty Number Three.

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*Now called Ross creek.

In 1875, the Chippewa, Cree and Assiniboin who had not been present at Qu'Appelle gave their adhesion to the treaty. In the same year, a treaty was concluded with the Fort Ellice Chippewa. They were within the bounds of Treaty Number Two but, owing to their distance from Manitoba House, had not been treated with when that treaty was made.

The Winnipeg Treaty, or Number Five, was signed September 20, 1875. It comprehends an area of approximately 100,000 sq. miles inhabited by Chippewa and Swampy Cree (Maskegon) of Manitoba and Ontario. The tract surrendered is defined as follows:

"Commencing at the north corner or junction of Treaties Numbers One and Three; thence easterly along the boundary of Treaty Number Three to the "Height of Land" at the north-east corner of the said treaty limits, a point dividing the waters of the Albany and Winnipeg Rivers; thence due north along the said "Height of Land" to a point intersected by the 53° of north latitude; and thence north-westerly to "Favourable Lake"; thence following the east shore of said lake to its northern limit; thence north-westerly to the north end of Lake Winnipegosis; thence westerly to the "Height of Land" called "Robinson's Portage"; thence north-westerly to the east end of "Cross Lake"; thence north-westerly* crossing "Foxes Lake"; thence, north-westerly to the north end of "Split Lake"; thence south-westerly to "Pipestone Lake", on "Burntwood River"; thence south-westerly to the western point of "John Scott's Lake"; thence south-westerly to the north shore of "Beaver Lake"; thence south-westerly to the west end of "Cumberland Lake"; thence due south to the "Saskatchewan River"; thence due south to the north-west corner of the northern limits of Treaty Number Four, including all territory within the said limits, and all islands on all lakes within the said limits, as above described; and it being also understood that in all cases where lakes form the treaty limits, ten miles from the shore of the lake should be included in the treaty."

The terms of the treaty were identical with those of Treaties Number Three and Number Four except that only 160 acres, and, in some cases, 100 acres, were granted to each family of five. The gratuity was only $5 per head. It was agreed that $500 annually, should be expended for ammunition and twine for nets.

In the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 adhesions were obtained to Treaty Number Five. The Indians north and east of lake Winnipeg, and at forts Churchill and York on Hudson bay, ceded 133,400 square miles as follows:

"All that portion of the North West Territories of Canada comprised within the following limits, that is to say: Commencing where the sixtieth parallel of latitude intersects the water's edge of the West shore of Hudson Bay, thence West along the said parallel to the North-east corner of the Province of Saskatchewan, thence south along the East boundary of the said Province to the Northerly limit of the Indian treaty number Five, thence North Easterly, then South Easterly, then South Westerly and again South Easterly following the northerly limit of the said Treaty number Five to the intersection of a line drawn from the North East corner of the Province of Manitoba, North Fifty-five degrees East; thence on the said line produced fifty miles; thence North twenty-five degrees East one hundred and eighty miles more or less to a point situated due South of Cape Tatnam, thence due North ninety-eight miles more or less to the said Cape Tatnam; thence South Westerly and then Northerly following the water's edge of the West shore of Hudson Bay to the point of commencement, together with all the foreshores, and Islands adjacent to the said described tract of land, and containing approximately an area of one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred (133,400) square miles."

In August and September 1876, Treaty Number Six was signed at Carlton and at Fort Pitt with the Plain Cree (Paskwawininiwuk) the Wood Cree (Sakawithiniwuk) and 'Assiniboin of the Plains' of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It covered an area of 120,000 sq. miles comprised within the following limits:

"Commencing at the mouth of the river emptying into the north-west angle of Cumberland Lake; thence westerly up the said river to the source; thence on a straight line in a westerly direction to the head of Green Lake; thence northerly to

*Should read "north-easterly."

the elbow in the Beaver River; thence down the said river northerly to a point twenty miles from the said elbow; thence in a westerly direction, keeping on a line generally parallel with the said Beaver River (above the elbow), and about twenty miles distant therefrom, to the source of the said river; thence northerly to the north-easterly point of the south shore of Red Deer Lake,* continuing westerly along the said shore to the western limit thereof; and thence due west to the Athabaska River; thence up the said river, against the stream, to the Jasper House, in the Rocky Mountains; thence on a course south-eastwardly, following the easterly range of the Mountains, to the source of the main branch of the Red Deer River; thence down the said river, with the stream, to the junction therewith of the outlet of the river, being the outlet of the Buffalo Lake; thence due east twenty miles; thence on a straight line south-eastwardly to the mouth of the said Red Deer River on the south branch of the Saskatchewan River; thence eastwardly and northwardly, following on the boundaries of the tracts conceded by the several Treaties numbered four and five to the place of beginning."

The Indians received reserves on the basis of 640 acres for a family of five. The treaty also provided for a gratuity of $12 each, a payment of $5 each, annually, and certain expenditures for provisions, etc.

On the 11th February, 1889, an important adhesion was made to this Treaty ceding 11,066 square miles as follows:

"Commencing at a point being the north-west corner of projected Township No. 70, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of projected Townships Nos. 70 to the north-east corner of projected Township No. 70, Range 13, west of the Second Initial Meridian; thence southerly following the east boundary of said 13th Range of projected Townships to the northern limits of Treaty No. 6 into the projected Township No. 60; thence westerly following the northerly limit of Treaty No. 6 to the south-eastern shore of Green Lake, being at the north-easterly part of projected Township No. 58, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence following the westerly shore of Green Lake to the main inlet thereof known as Beaver River; thence up the right bank of Beaver River to its intersection with the west boundary of projected Township No. 62, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence northerly following the west boundary of projected Townships of Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian, to the point of commencement."

The Blackfeet Treaty or Number Seven, was concluded September 22, 1877, with the Blackfeet (Siksika), Bloods (Kainah), Peigan, Sarsi and Stonies (Assiniboin) of Alberta. It covered an area of 35,000 sq. miles, bounded as follows:

"Commencing at a point on the International Boundary due south of the western extremity of the Cypress Hills; thence west along the said boundary to the central range of the Rocky Mountains or to the boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence north-westerly along the said boundary to a point due west of the source of the main branch of the Red Deer River; thence south-westerly* and southerly following on the boundaries of the tracts ceded by the Treaties Numbered Six and Four to the place of commencement."

The conditions respecting reserves were allotted in more generous proportions, but the gratuities and annuities were same as Treaty Number Three.

In addition to the reserves segregated under the provisions of the foregoing treaties, reserves at Oak River and Birdtail Creek were set apart, in 1874, for a body of United States Sioux who had fled to Canada after the massacres of the whites in Minnesota in 1862. In 1876, another reserve was allotted to them, near Oak Lake, Man.

In June, July and August, 1899, Treaty Number Eight was concluded with the Indians occupying the territory south and west of Great Slave lake. The area covered by this surrender was defined as follows:

"Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Red Deer River in Alberta, thence due west to the central range of the Rocky Mountains, thence northwesterly

*Lac la Biche.

*South-easterly.

along the said range to the point where it intersects the 60th parallel of north latitude, thence east along said parallel to the point where it intersects Hay River, thence northeasterly down said river to the south shore of Great Slave Lake, thence along the said shore northeasterly (and including such rights to the islands in said lakes as the Indians mentioned in the treaty may possess), and thence easterly and northeasterly along the south shores of Christie's Bay and McLeod's Bay to old Fort Reliance near the mouth of Lockhart's River, thence southeasterly in a straight line to and including Black Lake, thence southwesterly up the stream from Cree Lake, thence including said lake southwesterly along the height-of-land between the Athabasca and Churchill Rivers to where it intersects the northern boundary of Treaty Six, and along the said boundary easterly, northerly and southwesterly, to the place of commencement."

The Dominion Government agreed to segregate reserves to the extent of 160 acres to each Indian; to pay gratuities of $32 to each chief, $22 to each headman and $12 to every other Indian and annuities of $25, $15 and $5, respectively. Reserves can be set apart in severalty which condition occurs in only one other Treaty, in Number Ten.

In 1899, 2,217 Indians gave their adhesion: in 1900, 1,106 Indians were admitted, making a total of 3,323. The Indian annuitants under this treaty are classified as follows: 1,161 Crees, 326 Beavers, 1,238 Chipewyans, 282 Slaves, 194 Yellow-knives and 122 Dogribs.

In July and August, 1905, and June, July and August, 1906, the James Bay Treaty, or Number Nine, was concluded with the Indians occupying the portion of Ontario lying to the north of the height-of-land, south of Albany river and east of the limits of Treaty Number Three.

It extinguished the Indian title to the area described as follows:

"That portion or tract of land lying and being in the province of Ontario, bounded on the south by the height of land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the Northwest Angle Treaty No. 3; the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less."

It provided for the segregation of reserves in the proportion of 160 acres for each family of five, a gratuity of $8 each and an annuity of $4 each.

An agreement made July 3, 1905, provides that the province of Ontario shall repay to the Dominion amounts disbursed under the provisions of this treaty, for gratuities and annuities.

Treaty Number Ten was concluded in August and September, 1906. It extinguished the Indian title in northern Alberta and northern Saskatchewan. The area included in this treaty is defined as follows:

"All that territory situated partly in the province of Saskatchewan and partly in the province of Alberta, and lying to the east of Treaty Eight and to the north of Treaties Five, Six and the addition to Treaty Six, containing approximately an area of eighty-five thousand eight hundred (85,800) square miles and which may be described as follows:—

Commencing at the point where the northern boundary of Treaty Five intersects the eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary four hundred and ten miles, more or less, to the sixtieth parallel of latitude and northern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence west along the said parallel one hundred and thirty miles, more or less, to the eastern boundary of Treaty Eight; thence southerly and westerly following the said eastern boundary of Treaty Eight to its intersection with the northern boundary of Treaty Six; thence easterly along the said northern boundary of Treaty Six to its intersection with the western boundary of the addition to Treaty Six; thence northerly along the said western boundary to the northern boundary of the said addition; thence easterly along the said northern boundary to the eastern boundary of the said addition; thence southerly along the said eastern boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of Treaty Six; thence easterly along the said northern boundary and the northern boundary of Treaty Five to the point of commencement."

The terms respecting reserves, gratuities and annuities were same as Treaty Number Eight.

In 1906, 312 Chipewyans and 82 Crees received gratuity and annuity moneys under Treaty Number Ten. In August, 1907, the Barren Land and Lac la Hache bands of Chipewyans gave their adhesions to the treaty. In the Barren Land band 232 were treated with and, in the Lac la Hache band, 97, making a total of 641 Chipewyans and 82 Crees under this treaty.

Tribe. Among the North American Indians a tribe is a body of persons who are bound together by ties of consanguinity and affinity and by certain esoteric ideas or concepts derived from their philosophy concerning the genesis and preservation of the environing cosmos, and who, by means of these kinship ties, are thus socially, politically, and religiously organized through a variety of ritualistic, governmental, and other institutions, and who dwell together occupying a definite territorial area, and who speak a common language or dialect. From a great variety of circumstances —climatic, topographical, and alimental—the social, political, and religious institutions of the tribes of North American Indians differed in both kind and degree, and were not characterized by a like complexity of structure; but they did agree in the one fundamental principle that the organic units of the social fabric were based on kinship and its inter-relations, and not on territorial districts or geographical areas.

In order to constitute a more or less permanent body politic or tribe, a people must be in more or less continuous and close contact, and possess a more or less common mental content—a definite sum of knowledge, beliefs, and sentiments—which largely supplies the motives for their rites and for the establishment and development of their institutions, and must also exhibit mental endowments and characteristics, that are likewise felt to be common, whose functioning results in unity of purpose, in patriotism, and in what is called common sense.

The tribe formed a political and territorial unit, which, as has been indicated, was more or less permanently cohesive: its habitations were fixed, its dwellings were relatively permanent, its territorial boundaries were well established, and within this geographical district the people of the tribe represented by their chiefs and headmen assembled at stated times at a fixed place within their habitation and constituted a court of law and justice. At the time the North American Indians were first brought within the view of history, they were segregated into organized bodies of persons, and wherever they assembled they constituted a state, for they united the personal and the geographical ideas in fact, if not in theory.

Various terms have been employed by discoverers, travellers, and historians to designate this political and territorial unity. French writers employed "canton," "tribu," and "nation"; English writers used "tribe," "canton," and "kingdom"; while others have used "pagus," "shire," and "gau," the territorial meaning of which is that of a section or division of a country, whereas the concept to be expressed is that of a country, an entire territorial unit. Because the word "tribe" in its European denotation signifies a political unit only, its use without a definition is also inaccurate. The jejune and colourless terms "band" and "local group" are often employed as adequately descriptive of an organized body of Indian people; but neither of these expressions in the majority of cases should be used except when, from the lack of definite ethnological information regarding the institutions of the people so designated, the employment of a more precise and descriptive term is precluded.

The effective power of the tribe for offence and defence was composed not only of the accumulated wealth of its members and the muscular strength, stamina, and experience of its quota of warriors, but also of the *orenda* (q. v.), or magic power, with which, it was assumed, its people, their weapons, and implements, and their arts and institutions, were endowed.

Some tribes constituted independent states while others through confederation with other tribes became organic units of a higher organization, retaining governmental control of purely local affairs only. Sometimes alliances between tribes were made to meet a passing emergency, but there was no attempt to coordinate structures of the social fabric in such manner as to secure permanency. Nevertheless in North America a number of complex, powerful, and well-planned confederations were established on universal principles of good government. Of this kind the League of the Five Tribes of the Iroquois in the closing decades of the 16th century was especially typical. This League was founded on the

recognition and practice of six fundamentals: (1) the establishment and maintenance of public peace; (2) the security and health or welfare of the body; (3) the doing of justice or equity; (4) the advocacy and defence of the doing of justice; (5) the recognition of the authority of law, supported as it was by the body of warriors; and (6) the use and preservation of the *orenda* or magic power. The sum of the activities of these six principles in the public, foreign, and private life of these tribes so confederated resulted in the establishment and preservation of what in their tongue is called the Great Commonwealth.

In the history of the American Indian tribes, differences in culture are as frequent as coincidences. Different peoples have different ideas, different ideals, different methods of doing things, different modes of life, and of course different institutions in greatly different degrees and kinds. The course of the history of a people is not predetermined, and it is divergent from varying and variable conditions. Different results are consequent upon different departures. In some places tribal organizations are established on a clan or a gentile basis; in other regions a system of village communities was developed; and in still others pueblos or village communities were founded. From these different modes of life, influenced by varying environment and experiences, many new departures, resulting in unlike issues, were made. For the reason that the elementary group, the family, whence the other units are directly or mediately derived, is always preserved, coincidences are not infrequent. The term "family" here is taken in its broad sociological sense, which is quite different from the modern use of it as equivalent to fireside (see *Family*). In gentile and clan tribal organizations a family consists of the union of two persons, each from a different gens or clan, as the case might be, and their offspring, who, therefore, have certain rights in, and owe certain obligations to, the two clans or gentes thus united in marriage by the two parents.

In historical times, in the group of Iroquois peoples, the tribes consisted of from 3 to 12 or 14 clans, irrespective of population. For social, political, and religious purposes the clans of a tribe were invariably organized into two tribal portions or organic units, commonly denominated phratries, each of which units in council, in games, in ceremonial assemblies, or in any tribal gathering occupied around the actual or assumed fire a place opposite to that held by the other phratry. In the placing of these clan groups the cult of the quarters is merely vestigial, having long ago lost its influence. In the great tribal gambling games between the units of the tribe (for phratry must at all times contend against phratry), the eastern side of the "plot" was regarded as insuring success; but at the present day the phratries alternate annually in occupying this auspicious quarter, although the phratry occupying this side is not at all times successful.

This dualism in the organization of the social, religious, and political units, next in importance to that of the tribe itself, is seemingly based on a concept derived from the primitive philosophy of the tribe regarding the procreation, reproduction, and maintenance of life on earth. The clans of a phratry, or association of clans, called one another "brothers," and the clans of the opposite phratry "cousins" or "offspring." In the elder period the phratry—the organic unit next to the tribe—was an incest group to the members of it, and consequently marriage was prohibited within it, hence the phratry was exogamous. But owing to the many displacements of the tribes by the advance of Caucasians this regulation in regard to the phratry has fallen into disuse, so that at the present time the clan alone is in the exogamous group, just as the gens is the only exogamous group in those tribes in which gentile organizations prevail and gentile brotherhoods were formerly in vogue. There were, however, never any phratriarchs as such. The chiefs and other officers of the several clans acted as the directors and rulers of the two phratries, whose acts, to have tribal force and authority, must have had the approval of both phratries acting conjointly through their recognized representatives. Neither phratry could act for the tribe as a whole. The members of a phratry owed certain duties and obligations to the members of the opposite one; and these obligations were based not only on considerations of consanguinity and affinity but also on esoteric concepts as well. The reason for the last expression will be found to be cosmical and will be emphasized later.

Selecting the Iroquois tribes as fairly typical of those in which the clan organization had reached its highest development, it is found that in such a tribe citizenship consisted in being by birth or adoption a member of a clan, and membership by birth in a clan

was traced only through the mother and her female ancestors; hence it was solely through the mother that the clan was preserved and kept distinct from every other. But although the child acquired his birth-rights only through his mother, singularly enough it was through the father that his or her kinship was extended beyond his own into that of his father's clan, which owed to the offspring of its sons certain important obligations, which bound these two clans together not only by marriage but by the stronger tie of a recognized kinship. By this process the clans of the tribe were bound together into a tribal unity. By the organization of the clans of the tribe into two exogamic groups, the possible number of clans between which the said mutual rights, privileges, and duties of fatherhood might subsist were in most cases reduced by about half; but this reduction was not the object of this dualism in tribal structure. The wise men of the early Iroquois, having endowed the bodies and elements of their environment and the fictions of their brains with human attributes, regarded these bodies and phenomena as anthropic beings, and so they imputed to them even social relations, such as kinship and affinity, and not the least of these imputed endowments was that of sex—the principles of fatherhood and motherhood. These beings were therefore apportioned in relative numbers to the two sexes. Even the Upper and the Lower and the Four Quarters were regarded as anthropic beings. They, too, were male and female; the Sky was male and a father; and the Earth was female and a mother; the Sun their elder brother, was male, and the Moon, their grandmother, was female. And as this dual principle precedent to procreation was apparently everywhere present, it was deemed the part of wisdom, it would seem, to incorporate this dual principle by symbolism into the tribal structure, which was of course devised to secure not only welfare to its members living and those yet unborn, but also to effect the perpetuation of the tribe by fostering the begetting of offspring. If, then, a clan or a gens or a phratry of clans or gentes came to represent symbolically a single sex, it would consequently be regarded as unnatural or abnormal to permit marriage between members of such a symbolic group, and so prohibition of such marriage would naturally follow as a taboo, the breaking of which was sacrilegious. This would in time develop into the inhibition of marriage commonly called exogamy as a protest against unnatural and incestuous sex relations. The union of man and woman in marriage for the perpetuation of the race was but a combination in the concrete of the two great reproductive principles pervading all nature, the male and the female—the father and the mother. It would seem, then, that exogamy is not an inhibition arising from any influence of the clan or gentile tutelary, as some hold, but is rather the result of the expression or the typifying of the male and the female principles in nature—the dualism of the fatherhood and the motherhood of nature expressed in the social fabric.

In pursuing the study of this dualism in organic tribal structure it is important to note the appellations applied by the Iroquois to these two esoteric divisions.

When the Five Tribes, or the Five Nations, as they were sometimes called, united in the formation of their famous League of the Iroquois, this dualistic concept was carefully incorporated into the structure of the organic federal law. The Mohawk, the Onondaga, and the Seneca were organized into a phratry of three tribes, ceremonially called the "Father's Brothers," while the Oneida and the Cayuga were organized into a phratry of two tribes, ceremonially called "My Offspring," or the phratry of the "Mother's Sisters." These esoteric designations are echoed and re-echoed in the long and interesting chants of the Condolence Council, whose functions are constructive and preservative of the unity of the League, and of course adversative to the destructive activity of death in its myriad forms.

It is equally important and interesting to note the fact that the name for "father" in the tongues of the Iroquois is the term which in the cognate Tuscarora dialect signifies 'male,' but not 'father,' without a characteristic dialectic change. It is thus shown that fundamentally the concepts "father" and "male" are identical.

In the autumn at the Green Corn Dance, and in the second month after the winter solstice at the extensive New Year ceremonies, the chiefs and the elders in each phratry receive from those of the other the enigmatic details of dreams dreamed by fasting children, to be interpreted by them in order to ascertain the personal tutelary (? totem, q. v.) of the dreamer. And in the earlier time, because the procreation of life and the preservation of it must originate with the paternal clan or

association of clans, the members of such a clan should in reasonable time replace a person killed or captured by enemies in the clan of their offspring, The paternal clan and the phratry to which it belonged was called, with reference to a third person, *hoñdoñnis'ʻhȅⁿ'*, i. e. 'his father's brothers (and kindred).' Since the clan, and therefore the tribe of which it is a component part, is supported by the numbers of those who compose it, whether men or women (for its power and wealth lie chiefly in the numbers of its constituents), it followed that the loss of a single person was a great one and one that it was necessary to restore by replacing the lacking person by one or many according to the esteem and the standing in which he was held. This peculiar duty and obligation of the members of the paternal clans to their offspring in the other clans is still typified among the modern Tuscarora and other Iroquois tribes on the first day of the new year. On this day it is customary to make calls of congratulation and for the purpose of receiving a present, usually some article of food, such as small cakes, doughnuts, apples, pieces of pie, etc. But every person on entering the house of a clansman of his or her father may demand, in addition to the ordinary presents provided, "a baby," using for this purpose the ordinary term for a baby, *owi'ră'ă'*. To comply with these apprehended demands, the thrifty housewife, to aid her good man in fulfilling his obligations, usually has prepared in advance a goodly number of small mummy-like figures of pastry, 8 or 10 inches in length, to represent symbolically the "babies" demanded.

So it would seem that marriage, to be fruitful, must be contracted between members of the male and female parts of the tribal unity. In primitive thought, kinship, expressed in terms of agnatic and enatic kinship, of consanguinity and affinity, was the one basis recognized in the structure of the social organization. At first all social relations and political and religious affiliations were founded on ties of blood kinship of varying degrees of closeness; but later, where such actual blood kinship was wanting, it was assumed by legal fictions. Within the family as well as outside of it the individual was governed by obligations based primarily on kinship of blood and on certain fundamental cosmical concepts consonant therewith.

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According to Boas there are remarkable differences in the complex social organizations of the tribes of the N. W. coast. Of these the Haida and the Tlingit, both having maternal descent, are each composed of two exogamous organic and organized halves or units, which among the Tlingit are called the Raven and the Wolf, respectively, while among the Haida they are known by the names Eagle and Raven. The sociology of these two tribes, while approximating in general structure that of the Tsimshian, having likewise a definite maternal organization, is less complex, for among the latter there are apparently four exogamous associations with subdivisions or sub-clans. Before any satisfactory knowledge of the tribal structure and its functions can be obtained, it is necessary to possess in addition to the foregoing general statements a detailed and systemized knowledge of the technique by which these several organic units, singly and jointly, transact the affairs of the tribe. This kind of information is still in large measure lacking for a great proportion of the North American Indian tribes. Among the Kwakiutl, Boas found a peculiar social organization which closer study may satisfactorily explain. Among the northern Kwakiutl tribes there are a number of exogamic clans in which descent is traced preferably in the maternal line, but in certain cases a child may be counted as a member of his father's clan. Yet, Boas adds, "By a peculiar arrangement, however, descent is so regulated, that it proceeds in the maternal line."

In speaking of the widely prevalent dualism in the highest organic units of the tribal structure, especially with reference to these tribes of the N. W., Boas remarks: "Since the two-fold division of a whole tribe into exogamic groups is a phenomenon of very wide occurrence, it is fruitless to speculate on its origin in this special case, but it is worth while to point out that Dr. Swanton in his investigations among the Haida was led to the conclusion that possibly the Eagle group may represent a foreign element in the tribe," and states what but few others appear to see: that the crest system ("totemism") on the Pacific coast is not necessarily connected with this peculiar division of the tribe. But it has already been herein indicated in what manner this dualism has been made a feature in the social structure of at least two linguistic stocks, and that the reasons there advanced

may be tentatively accepted as at least a probable explanation of such divisions in other tribes having analogous social institutions, unless it can be shown with greater reason to be due to some other equally potent cause.

Among the Salish, the clan and the gentile forms of social structure do not occur. In this respect the littoral Salish differ materially from those of the interior. Among the latter, according to Hill-Tout, the social fabric is so simple and loose, that it "borders closely upon anarchy," while among the former it is comparatively complex, and the commune is divided into "a number of hard and fast classes or castes," three in number, exclusive of the slave class. Boas, writing in 1905 of the Salish tribes of the interior of British Columbia, says that in the "very loose" social organization of these people, if such it may be called, no tribal unit is recognized; that there are no exogamic groups; and no hereditary nobility was found, personal distinction being acquired chiefly by wealth and wisdom. While the exigencies of the food quest compelled these Indians to change their habitations from season to season, their permanent villages were situated in the river valleys. There are according to this author frequent and considerable fluctuations in the population of the villages, but it does not appear that these changes result in a diminution of the tribal population. It appears that deer-fences and fishing-places were the property of certain persons and families, and moreover that the hunting territory was regarded as the common property of the whole tribe. From the prominence given to the "family" in marriage observances, in burial customs, and in property rights, it is possible that further investigation will reveal a much more complex and cohesive organization than is now known to exist.

According to Chamberlain the social structure of the Kutenai is remarkably simple, being in strong contrast to the social systems of great complexity found elsewhere in British Columbia and on the N. W. coast. There is no evidence that the Kutenai have or ever had clan or gentile institutions or secret societies. Each tribal or local community had a chief whose office was hereditary, although the people always had the right to select some other member of the family when for any cause it was needful so to do. The power and authority of the chief was limited by the advice and action of the Council. Formerly, a chief was elected to direct the great hunting expeditions. The population of the tribe was supported by the adoption of aliens by residence and by marriage. Descent was probably traced through the mother, and marriage of first cousins was strictly forbidden. These apparently tentative statements of Chamberlain indicate that the tribe was held together by the ties of consanguinity and affinity.

Trotsikkutchin ('people of the fork of the river'). A Kutchin tribe on Yukon and Stewart rs., Yukon territory, extending up the latter stream to the mouth of Beaver r., where they meet the Esbataottine, to whom they are hostile. They are said to spear salmon in the shoals of the Yukon. Ross described their songs as more musical than those of any other northern Indians.

Rampart Indians.—Ross, notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Tathzey-kutchi.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 398, 1851 ('rampart people'). **Tathzey-kutshi.**—Latham, Nat. Races Russ. Emp., 293, 1854 (includes Kutchakutchin, Hankutchin, and Tutchonekutchin). **Tatzei-kutshi.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 67, 1856. **Tĭn'-zĭt Kūtch'-ĭn.**—Ross, notes on Tinne, B. A. E. ('people of the ramparts'). **T'kitskĕ.**—Whymper, Travels in Alaska, map, 1869. **Tlagga-silla.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 399, 1851 ('little dogs'). **Totshik-o-tin.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can. 1887, 202B, 1889. **Tran-jik-koo-chin.**—Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. for 1866, 311, 1872. **Tratsè-kutshi.**—Latham, Nat. Races Russ. Emp., 293, 1854. **Trō'-tsĭk kūtch'-ĭn.**—Ross, notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Tsœs-tsieg-Kuttchin.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876. **Upper Gens du fou.**—Ross, notes on Tinne, MS., B. A. E.

Tsaeqalalis (*Tsāēqálalis*). The name of an ancestor of a Koskimo gens; also applied to the gens itself.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Tsaganha. An Iroquoian term, having here the phonetics of the Onondaga dialect, and freely rendered, 'One utters unintelligible speech,' and so approximately synonymous with 'alien,' 'foreigner.' Its literal meaning is 'one rolls (or purls) one's mouth (speech).' This term was applied to the several Algonquian tribes dwelling E. and S. of the Iroquois in widely separated localities; the Hurons applied the name to the "Canadiens" of 1626, i. e. the Algonquians dwelling on the lower St. Lawrence. It was applied indiscriminately to the Abnaki, Mohegan, Mahican, Delawares, Munsee, Stockbridges, Brothertons, and generally to all the New England and contiguous southern Algonquian tribes. (J. N. B. H.)

Agotsaganens.—Jogues (1643) in Jes. Rel., Thwaites ed., XXVIII, 113, 1898. **Agotsaganes.**—Clark quoted

by Brinton, Lenape, 255, 1885. **Agotsakann.**—Cuoq, Lexique Iroquoise, 155, 1882 (name of "Les Abenaquis de St. François"). **Agozhàgauta.**—Ettwein quoted by Brinton, op. cit., 14. **Anasaquanan.**—Sagard, Huron Dictionnaire (1632) in Hist. Can., IV, s. v. *Nations*, repr. 1836. **Aosaannen.**—Potier, Radices Huronnes, MS., 1751. **Atsagannen.**—Bruyas, Radices, 42, 1863. **Tsa ga ha.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1907 (Seneca form). **Tsaganha.**—Hewitt, inf'n, 1907 (Onondaga, Mohawk, Oneida, and Tuscarora common form).

Tsahis (*Tsáh'is*). The principal town of the true Kwakiutl, surrounding Ft. Rupert, Brit. Col.

Fort Rupert Village.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Sā-kish.**—Ibid. **Tsáh'lis.**—Boas in Jour. Am. Geog. Soc., XIX, 227, 1887.

Tsahwitook (*Tsah-wit-ook*). A body of Salish of Victoria superintendency, Brit. Col.; pop. 71 in 1882, the last time the name appears.

Tsaiiyeuk (*Tsai'-ī-ye-uk*). A village of the Kueha sept of the Lekwiltok at the entrance of Bute inlet, Brit. Col.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1887, sec. II, 65, 1888.

Tsaite (*Tsai-tē*, An ancient village on the w. end of Harbledown id., Brit. Col.—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv., map, 1887.

Tsaktsakoath (*Tsa'k'tsak'oath*). A sept of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Tsakuam (*Ts'ākuä'm*). A Cowichan tribe living in the town of Shilekuatl, at Yale, on Fraser r., Brit. Col. (Boas in Rep. Brit. A.A.S., 454, 1894). The Indian population of Yale in 1911 was 76.

Tsakwalooin. A village of the Wiwekae, near cape Mudge, Brit. Col.

Euclitus.—Downie in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XXXI. 249, 1861. **Tsa-kwa-loo'-in.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy, Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Uculta.**—Ibid.

Tsantieottine ('people of the excrement lake'). A clan or division of the Thlingchadinne dwelling on La Martre lake and r., Mackenzie dist., N. W. T.

Tsan-t'iè-ottinè.—Petitot in Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Tsan-tρié-ρottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du Lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891. **Tson-tρié-ρottinè.**—Ibid., 303. **Western Dog-ribbed Indians.**—Hearne, Jour. to N. Ocean, 262, 1795.

Tsartlip. A body of Sanetch on the S. E. end of Vancouver id.; pop. 73 in 1911.

Tsartlip.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. ii, 69, 1905.

Tsattine ('dwellers among the beavers'). An Athapascan tribe belonging to the Sekan group, who roam over the wide prairies s. of Peace r. and E. of the Rocky mts. Mackenzie spoke of them as one of the small tribes of Rocky Mountain Indians living in the Chipewyan country and speaking their language (Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 42, 1814). On his map he locates them between Peace r. and Liard r., and says their name is derived from that of an affluent of the latter. It was, however, Peace r. that they called *Tsades*, 'the river of beavers' (Petitot, La Mer Glaciale, 292, 1887), and was the source of the supply of beaver furs early in the 19th century. Ross (MS., B. A. E.) said in 1858, that they resided in the country along Peace r. from below Ft. Vermilion to the Rocky mts., roaming as far as the upper Hay r. on one side and Lesser Slave lake on the other. Gibbs (MS., B.A.E.) located them w. of lake Athabaska, on Peace r. Hind (Labrador Penin., II, 261, 1863) said that they resorted to Fts. Vermilion and Dunvegan. Petitot (Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876) said that they hunted along Peace r. and that they formerly included the Sarsi. Dawson (Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 1879-80, 51, 1881) gave their territory as along Peace r. N. to Battle r., E. to Simonette r. to the fork of Smoky r., and w. to the Mountain of Rocks portage on Peace r., where they mingled with the Sekani. Morice (Trans. Can. Inst., 113, 1889) placed them in his Eastern Déné division of the Athapascan, following the classification of Ross and Gibbs, and gave their habitat as along Peace r., trading at Hudsons Hope and Ft. St. John. In 1890 he stated that they inhabited both sides of Peace r. from Hudsons Hope to Ft. Dunvegan. They are bolder and braver than their neighbours on the N. and superior in most ways to the Chipewyan, whom they much resemble in features, customs, and moral character. Their dialect is softer than that of the other Tinne tribes, it having been modified by their intercourse with the Cree. Possessing horses and subsisting principally on the products of the chase, they are more nomadic than the other mountain tribes. They are good workers in iron and make neat spurs and crooked knives out of worn-out files. In 1858 Ross found 35 of the tribe at Ft. Resolution, on Great Slave lake. In 1889 Morice gave their supposed population for the entire tribe as 800, in 1906 as 700.

Beaver.—Mackenzie, Voy., II, 81, 1802. **Beaver Hunters.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 164, 1847. **Beavers.**—Morice in Anthropos, I, 272, 1906. **Castors.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, XX, 1876. **Copper.**—Keane in

Stanford, Compend., 464, 1878 (mistake). **Danè.**—Petitot, Kutchin, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1869. **Gens de Castor.**—De Smet, Missions de l'Oregon, 109, 1844. **Isattiné.**—Ibid. (misprint). **Tsāh'-tyuh.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B. A. E. **Tsa-ottiné.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1865. **Tsaten.**—Morice in Proc. Can., Inst., 112, 1889. **Tsa-'tenne.**—Morice in Anthropos, I, 272, 1906. **Tsa-tinneh.**—Ross quoted by Gibbs, MS., B. A. E. **Tsa-tqenne.**—Morice, letter, B. A. E., 1890. **Tsa-ttiné.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Tsa-ttinnè.**—Petitot quoted by Hale in Rep. Brit. A. A. S. on N. W. Tribes, 21, 1888. **Tzah-dinneh.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., 821, 1826.

Tsawatenok (*Ts'ā'watEēnôx*, or *Dzā'wadEēnox*^{u}, 'people of the eulachon country'). A Kwakiutl tribe on Kingcome inlet, Brit. Col. Their gentes (according to Boas) are Lelewagyila, Gyigyekemae, Wiwokemae, Gyagygyilakya, and Kakawatilikya. In winter they occupy the town of Kwaustums conjointly with the Hahuamis and Guauaenok; in summer they go to Hata and Kwae. Pop. in 1911 (probably including the Guauaenok), 228, all of whom are members of the Anglican church.

Dzā'wadEēnox^{u}.—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. v, pt. I, 7, 1902. **Soi-il-enu.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Soi it inu.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 488, 1855. **Toah-waw-lay-neuch.**—Sproat in Can, Ind. Aff., 145, 1879. **Toa-waw-ti-e-neuh.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1896, 435, 1897. **Tsah-wau-tay-neuch.**—Ibid., 148, 1879. **Tsah-waw-ti-neuch.**—Ibid., 1884, 189, 1885. **Tsah-waw-ty-neuchs.**—Ibid., 1880, 119, 1881. **Tsāūat'ēnoq.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Tsawadainoh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs, Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Tsawahtee.**—Brit. Col. map. 1872. **Tsawalinough.**—Ibid. **Tsawantiano.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 76, 1908. **Tsa-wan-ti-e-neuh.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1895, 362, 1896. **Tsawantieneuk.**—Ibid., 1904, pt. II, 71, 1905. **Tsawataineuk.**—Ibid., pt. 2, 86, 1910. **Tsā'watEēnoq.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Ts'ā'watEēnôx.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897. **Tsawat'enoq.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 228, 1887. **Tsawatli.**—Tolmie and Dawson, op. cit. (name given by white people). **Tsa-waw-ti-e-neuk.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 364, 1897. **Tsā'-wut-ai-nuk.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Tsa-wutti-ē-nuh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, op. cit., 119B.

Tsawout. A body of Sanetch near the S.E. end of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.; pop. 103 in 1902, 92 in 1911.

Tsanout.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 164, 1901. **Tsarout.**—Ibid., 1883, 190, 1884. **Tsawout.**—Ibid., 417, 1898.

Tschantoga ('people of the woods,' from *chan*, 'tree'). A division of the Assiniboin, which Dobbs (Hudson Bay, 35, map, 1744) placed a considerable distance N. W. of lake Winnipeg. De Smet (Oregon Miss., 150, 1847) said that they did not number more than 50 lodges, divided into several bands, and were seldom seen on the plains, but "travel over the mountains and through the woods, over the different forks and branches of the sources of the Sascatshawin and Athabaska." Jefferys in 1741 placed them N.W. of lake Winnipeg, and in 1776, in lat. 55°. Their usual habitat at that time was not far from Saskatchewan r. They are probably the same as the Strongwood Assiniboin, who, in 1808, were on Battle r. and between it and the South Saskatchewan, according to Henry (Coues, Henry-Thompson Jour., II, 522, 1897). They ranged as far s. as Little Missouri r., if identical with the Oseegah of Lewis and Clark (Discov., 43, 1806) and the Waziah that Hayden found in United States territory, though they traded at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s posts on Assiniboine r. Denig said that the Waziah whom he met in Dakota, 60 lodges under chief Le Robe de Vent, came from the N. in 1839. According to Hayden they numbered 120 to 200 persons in 1862. Lewis (Statist. View, 1817) said there were between Little Missouri and Assiniboine rs. 100 lodges, 250 warriors, and a total population of 880. Under the official designation "Stonies" they now occupy a reserve of 69,720 acres divided by Bow r., in the foothills of the Rocky mts., about 40 m. w. of Calgary, Alberta. They are described as of pleasant visage, active and fleet of foot, and the most energetic of all the tribes of the Canadian N.W. They gain a livelihood by stock raising, by selling timber, furs, and beadwork, and by labouring for ranchmen. A mission was established among them in 1873, and, in 1904, the McDougall boarding school at Morley accommodated 48 children. Pop. 665 in 1911. Cf. *Chabin*, or Gens des Montagnes, of Maximililan.

Assiniboels of the North.—Jefferys, Am. Atlas, map, 8, 1776. **Assiniboins des Forêts.**—De Smet, Miss. de l'Oregon, 100, 1848. **Assiniboins of the forest.**—De Smet, Oregon, Miss., 150, 1847. **Assiniboins of the North.**—Jefferys, French Dom., pt. 1, map, 1741. **Assiniboins of the Rocky Mountains.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 536, 1878. **Assiniboins of the Woods.**—Dobbs, Hudson Bay, 35, 1744. **Gens de Feuillees.**—Lewis and Clark Exped., I, 184, 1817. **Gens de Feuilles.**—Ibid., I, 146, 1814. **Gens des Bois.**—Maximilian ,Trav., 194, 1843. **Gens de Tee.**—Lewis, Statistical View (1806), quoted by Coues, Lewis and Clark Exped., I, 193, 1893 (said to be a misprint for Gens des Feuilles). **Gens du Nord.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 387, 1862. **Mountain Assinaboins.**—Brown in Beach, Ind. Miscel., 76, 1877. **Mountain Stoneys.**—Maclean, Can. Savage Folk, 21 1896. **O-see'-gâh.**—Lewis quoted by Coues, Lewis and Clark Exped., I, 193, note, 1893. **Osegah.**—Schermerhorn (1812) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 42, 1814. **Osseegahs.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 470, 1878. **Stonies.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Reps. (official

name). **Strong Wood Assiniboines.**—Henry in Coues, Henry-Thompson Jour., II, 523, 1897. **Strong-wood Assinniboines.**—Hind, Red River Exped., II, 152, 1860. **To-kum'-pi.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 387, 1862. **Tschunguscetoner.**—Balbi, Atlas, Ethnog., 55, 1826. **Wah-ze-ah we-chas-ta.**—Denig in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 223, 1897. **Wah-zi-ah.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 387, 1862. **Waziya witcacta.**—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 223, 1897. **Waziya wiċasta.**—Ibid. **Wood Assiniboines.**—Maclean, Can. Savage Folk, 21, 1896. **Wood Stoneys.**—Ibid.

Tsechah ('down against the rocks'). A Hwotsotenne village on Bulkley r., Brit. Col.

Tsétcah.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1893.

Tsehum. A band of Sanetch on the S. E. end of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.; pop. 20 in 1911.

Tsehum.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 69, 1904. **Tsekum.**—Ibid., 190, 1883. **Tse-kun.**—Ibid., 1892, 313, 1893. **Tsi-klum.**—Ibid., 308, 1879.

Tsekehneaz ('little people on the rocks'). A tribe of the Sekani whose range lies between McLeod lake and the summit of the Rocky mts., Brit. Col.

Tse'-'kéh-na.—Morice, letter, B. A. E., 1890. **Tsé-kéh-ne-az.**—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., 1893, 28, 1895.

Tseklten (*Tsęxltē'n*). A division of the Squawmish on Howe sd., w. coast of Brit. Col. (F. B.)

Tselkazkwo ('axe-edge river'). A Hwotsotenne village on Bulkley r., Brit. Col.

Tsel-'kaz-Kwoh.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 27, 1895.

Tselone ('people of the end of the rocks'). A Sekani division trading at Bear Lake* outpost on Finlay r., lat. 57°, Brit. Col. They inhabit a plain that intersects the Rocky mts., believed by the tribes in the s. to be at the end of the range.

Tse'-loh-ne.—Morice, letter, B. A. E., 1890. **Tse-loné.**—Morice in Proc. Can. Inst. 1889, 112, 1890 ('people of the end of the rocks').

Tsenkam (*Ts'E'nq'am*). A subdivision of the Tsentsenkaio, a gens of the Walas Kwakiutl.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus, 1895, 332, 1897.

Tsentsenkaio (*Ts'E'nts'Enx̣qaiō*, 'the Ts'E'-nx̣qaiōs'). A gens of the Walas Kwakiutl, subdivided into the Tsenkam and the Haimaksto.

*Bear lake, is at the head of the Skeena river. 'Plain' should, probably, read 'valley'

Ts'E'ntsEnHk'aiō.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Ts'E'nts'Enx-qaiō.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 332, 1897. **Tsę́nχq'aió.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Tseokuimik (*Ts'ē'okuimîX*). A clan of the Somehulitk, a Kwakiutl tribe.

Ts'ē'okuimîX.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897. **Ts'ē'uîtx.**—Ibid.

Tseoomkas. The principal village of the Klaskino, on Klaskino inlet, N. W. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.

Tsē-oom'-kas.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1887, sec. II, 65, 1888.

Tseottine ('people of the bark canoes'). A clan or division of the Thlingchadinne living along the S. shore of Great Bear lake, Mackenzie dist., N. W. T. The dog is their totem.

Ttsé-ottiné.—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876. **Ttsè-ρottinè.**—Petitot, Autour du Lac des Esclaves, 363, 1891.

Tseshaath (*Ts'ēcā'ath*, 'Seshart proper'). A sept of the Seshart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Tsetautkenne ('people against the rocks'). A division of the Sekani, residing about the E. base of the Rocky mts., N. of Peace r., chiefly around Ft. St. John, Brit. Col.

Cheta-ut-tinné.—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 180, 1851. **'Dtcheta-ta-ut-tunne.**—Ibid. **Tse-ta-hwo-tqenne.**—Morice, letter, B. A. E., 1890. **Tsé'-ta-ut'qenne.**—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst. 1893, 29, 1895.

Tsetsaa (*Tsē'tsaa*). A gens of the Koskimo, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897.

Tsetsaut (*Ts'Els'ā'ut*, 'people of the interior': Niska name). An Athapascan band long settled among the Niska on Portland canal, Alaska, reduced in 1895 to 12 individuals. They are a branch of the western Nahane speaking a dialect similar to the Tahltan. This territory extended from Chunah r. to Observatory inlet and northward to the watershed of Iskut r. About 1830 they numbered 500, but were practically exterminated by continued attacks of their kinsmen, the Lakweip, and of the Tlingit. They once lived on Behm channel, and were friendly with the Sanya until these determined to kill them and enslave their women and children, whereupon they migrated to Portland channel and, when reduced in numbers, fell under the control of the Niska. See Boas in 10th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 34, 1895, and in Jour. Am. Folklore, IX, No. 4, 1896; X, No. 1, 1897.

Tsetsetloalakemae (*Tsētsē Loā'laq Emaē*, 'the famous ones'). A gens of the Nimkish, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Tsilkotin ('people of young-man's river'). An Athapascan tribe of British Columbia, occupying, a territory lying chiefly in the valley of Chilcotin r. at about lat. 52°. Their nearest relatives are the Takulli, or Carriers, whose territory is adjacent on the N., and who are the only Athapascan people with whom they come in contact. Toward the w. a pass leads through the Coast range to Bellacoola, and intercourse with the tribe of that name, which was formerly frequent (see *Nakuntlun*), is still kept up to some extent. In early days there was also some communication with the Kwakiutl of Knight inlet on the s. w. On the E. the Tsilkotin are separated from the Shuswap by Fraser r., and do not hold very intimate relations with that people. In earlier times the two tribes were constantly at war, the Tsilkotin invading their country and penetrating as far as Similkameen valley, whose inhabitants are descended from the invaders, who compelled the Salish to make peace and permit intermarriage. Even to-day there is a decided undercurrent of suspicion between the Tsilkotin and the Shuswap. Toward the s. their nearest neighbours are the Lillooet, but contact between the two tribes is slight. In former times and down to within about 40 years, the centre of the territory and population of the Tsilkotin was Anahim lake; and, from here, they covered a considerable extent of country, the principal points of gathering being Tatlah, Puntzee, and Chizikut lakes. They ranged as far s. as Chilko lake, and at the time of salmon fishing were accustomed to move in large numbers down to Chilcotin r., to a point near the present Anahim res., always returning to their homes as soon as the season was past. More recently they have been brought to the eastward, and to-day the chief centres of the tribe are three reservations in the valley of the Chilcotin—Anahim, Stone, Riske Creek—and the Carrier res. at Alexandria, on Fraser r., where a few Tsilkotin families reside (see *Stella*). Besides these there are a number of families leading a semi-nomadic life in the old tribal territory, in the woods and mountains to the westward. These latter Indians, considerably less influenced by civilization than their reservation relatives, are known by the whites as "Stone Chilcotin," or "Stonies." Although subjected to intercourse with the whites for a comparatively short period, the Tsilkotin have assimilated the customs and ideas of their civilized neighbours to such an extent that their own have largely disappeared, except among the families still living in the mountains. The sedentary Tsilkotin, who have abandoned semi-subterranean huts and live like their white neighbours in log houses covered with mud, now cultivate cereals, peas, and potatoes, and are reported to be moral, temperate and religious. These Morice divides into the Tleskotin, Tlathenkotin, and Toosey. Their population was estimated at 450 in 1906. For their mythology, see Farrand in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Anthr. III, No. 1, 1900. (L. F.)

Chilcotin.—Cox, Columbia R., II, 368, 1831. **Chileatin.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 19, 1862. **Chilhχotin.**—Morice in Proc. Can. Inst. 1889, 110, 1890. **Chilicoatens.**—Macfie, Vancouver Id., 428, 1865. **Chilicotens.**—Whymper, Alaska, 48, 1869. **Chilicotin.**—Fleming in Can. Pac. Ry. Rep., 121, 1877. **Chi|kho'tenne.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, map, 1892. **Chi-|-ɣohten.**—Morice, letter, B. A. E., 1890 (Takulli name). **Chilko-tin.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 66, 1856. **Chillcoatens.**—Wilkes, U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 450, 1845. **Chiltokin.**—McDonald, Brit. Col., 126, 1862. **Tchilkoten.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 100, 1847. **Tshilkotin.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884. **Tsi|ʀoh'tin.**—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst. 1893, IV, 22, 1895. **Tsilkótin.**—Hale, Ethnog. and Philol., 202, 1846 .**T'silkotinneh.**—Dall in Proc. A. A. A. S., XXXIV, 1886.

Tsimshian ('people of Skeena r.') The most important of the three main divisions of the Chimmesyan linguistic family, and that which gives it its name. In the strictest sense it designates the following closely related tribes or divisions living between Nass and Skeena rs., N. Brit. Col.: Kilutsai, Kinagingeeg, Kinuhtoiah, Kishpachlaots, Kitlani, Kitsalthlal, Kitunto, Kitwilgioks, Kitwilksheba, and Kitzeesh. To these are sometimes added the Kitsalas and Kitsumgallum, who live farther up Skeena r., near the cañon, but speak the same dialect. The appellation has also been extended to cover all other tribes speaking this dialect, viz, the Kitkahta, Kitkatla, and Kittizoo, who live on the islands southward. The divisional names given are also names of the ancient towns. To these may be added the following modern towns: New Kitsalas, Metlakatla (New and Old), Port Essington, and Port Simpson. Pop. in 1911 (including 465 enumerated in Duncan's colony, Alaska, 1900), 1,944.

The name for this division has been so often extended to include other branches of it that some of the synonyms may have a similar extension. (J. R. S.)

Chimpsain.—Halleck in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Chimseyans.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., VI, 136, 1883. **Chymshean Nation.**—W. A. Howard, Notes on Northern Tribes, MS., B. A. E., 1860. **Elqī'miE.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 9, 1889 (Bellacoola name). **Fort Simpson Indians.**—Scott (1859) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 65, 36th Cong., 1st sess., 115, 1860 (portion in that town). **Isimpshean.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 7, 8, 1872 (misprint). **Kilat.**—Swanton, field notes, 1900–01 (Masset Haida name). **Kilgat.**—Ibid. (Skidegate Haida name). **Kil-kat.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 136, 1877 (Haida name). **Kwē'tEla.**—Boas, op. cit. (Heiltsuk name). **Milbauks-chim-zi-ans.**—Crosbie in H. R. Ex. Doc. 77, 36th Cong., 1st sess., 7, 1860 (Tsimshian on Milbanke sd.). **Nishmumta.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 115B, 1884. **Shimshyans.**—Pinart, Notes sur les Koloches, 2, 1873. **Shineshean.**—Phelps quoted by Bancroft, Hist. Wash., 135, 1890. **Simpsian.**—Mahoney in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 576, 1870. **Simpsians.**—Mahoney (1869) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 68, 41st Cong., 2d sess., 21, 1870. **Simseans.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 25, 1862. **Skeena Indians.**—Collective name of many authors for the Tsimshian; also extended to the Kitksan. **Ts'ẹmŝia'n.**—Boas in Zeitschr. für Ethnol., 231, 1888. **Tsimchian.**—Ibid. **T'simpheeans.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 122, 1880. **Tsimpsean.**—Wright, Among the Alaskans, 1882. **T'simpshean.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 125, 1879. **T'simpsheẹan.**—Ibid., 123, 1879. **Tsimpsians.**—Ibid., 193, 1906. **Tsimsean.**—Swan in Morris Treas. Rep., 144, 1879. **Tsimseyans.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 268, 1877. **Tsimsheeans.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 287, 1862. **Tsimshian.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 8, 1889. **T'sim-si-an'.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 143, 1877. **Ts'ōtsqE'n.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 9, 1889 (Tlingit name). **Tuhakwilh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, op. cit., 122B, 1884 (Bellacoola name). **Zimshīan-Indianer.**—Von Schulenberg, Sprache der Zimshīan Ind., 1894.

Tsiniksistsoyiks (*Tsin-ik-sis'-tso-yiks*, 'early finished eating'). A band of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika, as well as of the Siksika proper.

Early Finished Eating.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Tsin-ik-sis-tso-yiks.**—Ibid., 209.

Tsiomhau (*Ts'iomxau*). A Wikeno village on Rivers inlet, Brit. Col.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 130, 1887.

Tsisli. A village of the Tatshiautin at the mouth of Tatla r., Brit. Col., connected with Tsisthainli.—Can. Ind. Aff., 213, 1902.

Tsisthainli. A Tatshiautin village on lac Trembleur, Brit. Col.; pop. 13 in 1902, 28 in 1911.

Tsistiks (*Tsĭ-stīks'*, 'little birds'). A society of the Ikunuhkahtsi, or All Comrades, in the Piegan tribe of the Siksika. It includes boys from 15 to 20 years of age.—Grinnell Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

Tsitoklinoton. A part of the Hankutchin living near the mouth of Forty-mile cr., on Yukon r., Yukon.

Tcu-Kutchi.—Richardson, Arctic Exped., I, 397, 1851 ('people of the water'). **Tshu-*Kutshi*.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 67, 1856. **Tsit-o-klinotin.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 1888, 202B, 1889.

Tsitsi. A former village of the Ntshaautin of British Columbia.—Morice in Trans. Can. Inst., IV, 25, 1895.

Tsitsimelekala (*Tsītsîmē'lEqala*, 'the Tsîmē'lEqalas'). A gens of the Nakoaktok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897.

Tsitualaqumae (*Tsitualaqûmāe*). The name of an ancestor of a Tlauítsis gens; also sometimes given to the gens itself.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 130, 1887.

Tskoakkane (*Tsxoaxqā'nē*). A Bellacoola village on Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., above Nukaakmats.

TsQoaQk'ā'nē.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Tsxoaxqā'nē.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Tsomootl (*Tsomō'oL*). A Bellacoola village on Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., above Senktl. —Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1898.

Tsomosath (*Tsō'mōs'ath*). A sept of the Opitchesaht, a Nootka tribe.

Somass.—Mayne, Brit. Col., 167, 1862. **Tsomass.**—Ibid., 251. **Tsō'mōs'ath.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Tsonai (*Tsō'nai*). A Seechelt sept which formerly lived at Deserted bay, the junction of Queens reach and Princess Royal reach, Jervis inlet, Brit. Col. The founder is said to have come from Ft. Rupert.—Hill-Tout in Jour. Anthr. Inst., 21, 1904.

Tsooquahna. A Nitinat village on the s.w. coast of Vancouver id., about 1 m. w. of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon; pop. 20 in 1902.

Tsuquanah.—Can. Ind. Aff., suppl., 81, 1902.

Tsoowahlie. A Chilliwak town on Sagwalie res. near Fraser r., Brit. Col.; pop. 49 in 1911.

Soowahlie.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 75, 1904. **Sowhylie.**—Ibid., 78, 1878. **Sūwā'lē.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 4, 1902. **To-y-lee.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 317, 1880. **To-ylee.**—Ibid., 188, 1884. **Tsoowahlie.**—Ibid., pt. II, 160, 1901. **Ts'uwä'lē.**—Boas in Rep. 64th Meeting Brit. A. A. S., 454, 1894.

Tsotaee (*Tso-tā'-ee*, 'stick-cutter,' i. e. 'beaver'). A clan of the Hurons or Wyandot. —Morgan, Anc. Soc., 153, 1878.

Tsotsena (*Ts'ō'ts'ēna*, 'thunder-birds'). A gens of the Awaitlala, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Tsulus ('open' or 'open flat'). A village of the Nicola band of Ntlakyapamuk near Nicola r., about 40 m. above Spence Bridge, Brit. Col.

Cūlū'c.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Sulu's.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900. **Tshoo-loos'.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **Tsulu's.**—Teit. op. cit.

Tsutsiola (*Tsoo-tsī-ola*). A Quatsino village on the E. side of the mouth of Forward inlet, W. coast of Vancouver id.—Dawson in Can. Geol. Surv., map, 1887.

Tsuzel (*TsuzEl*, 'palisaded enclosure containing houses'). A Ntlakyapamuk village on Fraser r., Brit. Col., above Lytton.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899.

Tuakdjuak. An Okomiut Eskimo summer settlement of the Saumingmiut subtribe on Cumberland penin., Baffin island.

Touaqdjuaq.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Tuarpukdjuak. A winter village of the Nugumiut Eskimo in Countess of Warwick sd., Baffin island.

Tuarpukdjuaq.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 422, 1888. **Twerpukjua.**—Hall, Arct Researches, 268, 1865.

Tuhezep (*Tûxezê'p*, shortened form of *xûxē'êp* 'sharp ground or place for pitching lodges,' so called from small sharp stones around there.—Teit). A Ntlakyapamuk village on the E. side of Fraser r., about a mile above Lytton, Brit. Col.

Tayosap.—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878. **Tûxezê'p.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Tuiskistiks (*Tŭis-kĭs'-tīks*, 'mosquitos'). A society of the Ikunuhkahtsi, or All Comrades, in the Piegan tribe of the Siksika. It is composed of men who were constantly going to war.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

Tukkuthkutchin ('squint-eyed people'). A Kutchin tribe at the head of Porcupine r., occupying the territory between the headwaters of the Porcupine r. and Ft. McPherson, in N. E. Yukon ter. and N. W. Mackenzie dist. Their eyes are frequently small and oblique, hence their name. Although barbarous, they are more intelligent than other tribes. They are a commercial people, living by barter. Though good hunters, rarely lacking food, they do not hunt furs, but exchange their beads, which form the circulating medium, for the peltry of the neighbouring tribes. They are fond of oratorial display, and in their harangues the voice of the speaker gradually rises, becoming a screech at the climax. They subsist at all seasons almost exclusively on caribou, which they hunt on the mountains. Formerly they were numerous, but by 1866 they had become reduced to 15 hunters or 40 men. Dawson (Rep. Geol. Surv. Can. 1888, 206B, 1889) gave the number of inhabitants of Peel r. and La Pierre House, the Tatlitkutchin and Tukkuthkutchin together, as 337, consisting of 185 males and 152 females. Morice estimated their number at 150 in 1906.

Dakaz.—Morice in Anthropos, I, 261, 1906. **Dakkadhæ.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Eslaves, 361,. 1891. **Dakkadhè.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876 ('squinters'). **Deagothee Loochoo.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 28, 1852. **Deegothee.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 19, 1836. **Degathee Dinees.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 511, 1878. **Degothees.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 542, 1853. **Degothi-Kutchin.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 146, 1874. **Degutbee Dinees.**—Mackenzie, Voy., 49, 1802. **Deguthee Dennee.**—Franklin, Sec. Exped., 40, 1828 ('the people who avoid the arrows of their enemies by keeping a lookout on both sides'). **Deguthee Dine.**—Mackenzie, Voy., II, 213, 1802. **Deguthee Dinees.**—Mackenzie, Voy. 51,, 1801. **Digothi.**—Latham, Nat. Races Russ. Emp., 292, 1854. **Digothi-Kutchin.**—Simpson, Nar. of Discov., 103, 1843. **Gēns-de-ralt.**—Colyer in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 593, 1870. **Gens de rats.**—Whymper, Alaska, 255, 1869. **Klô-ven-Kouttchin.**—Petitot, Autour, 361, 1891 (gens du bord des Prairies). **Klovén-Kuttchin.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876 ('people at the end of the prairie'). **Kukuth-kutchin.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 147, 1874 (misprint). **Lapiene's House Indians.**—Kirkby in Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 254, 1863. **Louches.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 361, 1891. **Louchioux Proper.**—Ross, notes on Tinne, S. I. MS. 474. **Nattsæ-Kouttchin.**—Petitot, Autour du lac des Esclaves, 361, 1891 (marmot people). **Njĭth.**—Ibid. ('between others'). **Porcupine.**—Colyer in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 593, 1870. **Porcupine River Indians.**—Whymper, Alaska, 255, 1869. **Quarrelers.**—Mackenzie, Voy., 51, 1801. **Quarrellers.**—Franklin, Nar. Journ. Polar Sea, 261, 1824. **Querelleurs.**—Balbi, Atlas-Ethnog., 821, 1826. **Rat Indians.**—Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 311, 1872. **Rat River Indians.**—Whymper, Alaska, 255, 1869. **Squinters.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 67, 1856. **Squint-Eyes.**—Franklin, Nar. Journ. Polar Sea, 261, 1824. **Takadhé.**—Petitot, MS. vocab., 1865, S. I. 6613. **Takag.**—Morice in Anthropos, I, 261, 1906 (Dakaz, or). **Tā'-kŭ'rth.**—Ross, notes on Tinne, S. I. MS. 474 ('twisted'). **Ta-kuth Kutchin.**—Gibbs, MS. notes from Ross, B. A. E. ('wry-necked people'). **Tä-Küth-Kutchin.**—Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 254, 1863. **Tdha-kkè-Kuttchin.**—Petitot, Dict. Dènè-Dindjié, xx, 1876 ('mountain race'). **Tdha-Kouttchin.**—Petitot, Au-

tour du lac des Esclaves, 361, 1891 ('mountain people'). **Tdha-kuttchin.**—Petitot in Bull. Soc. Géog. Paris, chart, 1875. **Thycothe.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 67, 1856. **Tuk-kuth.**—Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 311, 1872. **Tukúkth-Kutchín.**—Dall, Alaska, 430, 1870. **Tŭkkŭth'-kŭtchin'.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 31, 1877. **Tukudh.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 540, 1878. **Tykothee.**—Balbi, Atlas Ethnog., no. 821, 1826. **Tykothee-dinneh.**—Franklin, Nar. Journ. Polar Sea, 261, 1824. **Yukuth.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 545, 1878 (misprint). **Yukuth Kutchin.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 115, 1882 (misprint).

Tuladi. See *Touladi.*

Tulibee. A species of whitefish (*Coregonus tullibee*) of the Great lakes and the waters of the Canadian Northwest, the mongrel whitefish. The Canadian-French form of the word, which came into English as *tulibee*, or *tullibee*, from N. W. Canada, is *toulibi*, representing the *otonabi* of the Cree-Chippewa dialects of Algonquian, with the well-known interchange of *n* and *l* and the dropping of the first syllable. The word signifies literally 'mouth water,' from *oton*, 'its mouth,' and *abi*, 'water,' 'liquid,' referring to the watery flesh of this fish.

(A. F. C.)

Tumkoaakyas (*TumQoā'akyas*). A Bellacoola gens at Talio, Brit. Col.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891.

Tumtls ('paint'). A Squawmish village on the E. side of Howe sd., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Tununirmiut ('people of the back country'). One of the two subdivisions of the Agomiut Eskimo, living at Ponds inlet, opening into Eclipse sd., N. E. coast of Baffin island.

Toonoonek.—Parry, Second Voy., 359, 1824. **Tudnunirmiut.**—Boas in Trans. Anthr. Soc. Wash., III, 96, 1885. **Tununirmiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 442, 1888.

Tununirusirmiut ('people of the smaller back country'). A subtribe of Agomiut Eskimo living at Admiralty inlet, the N. shore of Cockburn id., and the S. shore of Devon island.

Toonoonee-roochiuh.—Parry, Second Voy., 370, 1824. **Tudnunirossirmiut.**—Boas in Trans. Anthr. Soc. Wash., III, 96, 1885. **Tununirusirmiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 442, 1888.

Tupirbikdjuin. A summer settlement of the Kingnait Okomiut Eskimo near the coast of Cumberland sd.—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., map, 1888.

Turtle Mountain Sioux. An Assiniboin band occupying a reserve of 640 acres at the base of Turtle mt., 12 m. S. E. of Deloraine, Manitoba. They numbered 45 until the autumn of 1908, when 30 of their number joined the Oak Lake band on its reservation 5 m. N. of Pipestone, Manitoba.

Tuscarora (*Skarū'rèⁿ'*, 'hemp gatherers,' the *Apocynum cannabinum*, or Indian hemp, being a plant of many uses among the Carolina Tuscarora; the native form of this appellative is impersonal, there being no expressed pronominal affix to indicate person, number, or gender). Formerly an important confederation of tribes, speaking languages cognate with those of the Iroquoian linguistic group, and dwelling, when first encountered, on the Roanoke, Neuse, Taw (Torhunta or Narhontes), and Pamlico rs., North Carolina. The evidence drawn from the testimony of writers contemporary with them, confirmed in part by tradition, makes it appear that while occupying this primitive habitat the Tuscarora league was composed of at least three tribal constituent members, each bearing an independent and exclusive appellation. The names of these component members still survive in the traditions of the Tuscarora now dwelling in w. New York and s. Ontario The first of these tribal names is *Kă'tĕ'nu'ā'kā'*, i. e. 'People of the Submerged Pine-tree'; the second *Akawĕñtc'ākā'* (meaning doubtful); and the third, *Skarū'rĕⁿ'*, 'Hemp Gatherers.' Cusick (Hist. Six Nations, 34, 1828) wrote these tribal appellations "Kautanohakau," "Kauwetseka," and "Tuscarora" respectively, and (p. 31) refers also to the "Esaurora, or Tuscarora," from which it may be inferred that Esaurora is a synonym of Skarū'rĕⁿ'. According to the same authority (p. 36), the Tuscarora, on traditionary evidence, possessed in early times, the "country lying between the sea shores and the mountains, which divide the Atlantic states," in which they had 24 large towns and could muster 6,000 warriors, probably meaning persons. Lawson, a better authority, wrote that in 1708, the Tuscarora had 15 towns and about 1,200 warriors—perhaps a minimum estimate of the true number of their fighting men; and Johnson (Legends, etc., of the Iroquois, 1881) says that the Tuscarora in North Carolina had 6 towns and 1,200 warriors, which was probably approximately true of the Tuscarora proper. Col. Barnwell, the commander of the South Carolina forces in the war of 1711-12, said that the Tuscarora or "the enemy can't be less than 1,200 or 1,400 [warriors], which may be easily

judged by their large settlements;" but Gov. Spotswood of Virginia placed their fighting strength at 2,000 men in 1711. According to Barnwell the Tuscarora had 3 towns on Pamlico r., of which one was Ucouhnerunt, but that most of their towns were on Neuse r. and its many affluents. Some indication of the extent of the territory claimed by the Tuscarora may be obtained from the terms of the truce declared between the Tuscarora and Col. Barnwell in 1712. It was agreed therein that the Tuscarora were "to plant only on Neuse river, the creek the fort is on, quitting all claims to other lands. . . . To quit all pretensions to planting, fishing, hunting, or ranging to all lands lying between Neuse river and Cape Feare, that entirely to be left to the So. Carolina Indians, and to be treated as enemies if found in those ranges without breach of peace, and the enemy's line shall be between Neuse and Pamblico . . . fishing on both sides Bear river." This would indicate that Cape Fear r. was the southern boundary of the Tuscarora territory.

History.—The data for the history of the Tuscarora are meagre and fragmentary, hence while they were at first, an important people of North Carolina, little is definitely known regarding them, and that little usually applies to only a part of the people. The first authentic information concerning the Tuscarora is that recorded by Lawson, the Surveyor General of North Carolina, who knew them well, having lived in close contact with them for many years. His History of Carolina, having been written about 1709 and published in 1718, contains nothing in regard to the Tuscarora during the most eventful period of their history, namely, that covering the years 1711 to 1713. During this time they fought two wars with the colonists of North Carolina, who were effectively aided by those of South Carolina and Virginia, reinforced by their tributary Indian allies. The first war began with the capture of Lawson and the Baron De Graffenried by about 60 Tuscarora and the condemnation to death of the former in Sept., 1711. Immediately following, a portion of the Tuscarora under Hencock, the Coree, Pamlico, Matamuskeet, Bear Rivers, and Machapungo, conspired to cut off the whites, each one of the tribes agreeing to operate in its own district whence they were being driven by the steady encroachment of the colonists. This compact resulted in the massacre of about 130 of the colonists on Sept. 22, 1711, on Trent and Pamlico rs., by the tribes mentioned. Col. Barnwell was sent by South Carolina to aid the hard-pressed colonists of North Carolina, and succeeded in driving the Tuscarora into one of their palisaded towns about 20 m. above Newbern, N. C., where he defeated them and later induced them to accept terms of peace; but Barnwell violated this treaty by seizing some of the Indians and sending them away into slavery. This was the beginning of the second war between the Tuscarora and their allies and the people of North Carolina. Again an appeal was made to South Carolina for aid, which responded by sending Col. James Moore with a small militia force and about 900 tributary Indians.

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The date of the adoption of the Tuscarora into the council board of the League of the Iroquois, through the Oneida, their political sponsors, is indefinite, judging from the differing dates, ranging from 1712 to 1715, given by various well-informed writers. In their forced migration northward the Tuscarora did not all decamp at once. The hostiles and their most apprehensive sympathizers were most probably the first to leave their ancient homes in North Carolina. On the total defeat and dispersion of the hostile Tuscarora and their allies in 1713, the scattered fragments of tribes fled and sought an asylum with other tribes, among whom their identity was not always maintained. Although the Five Nations gave asylum to the fugitive Tuscarora, there is also abundant evidence that, for political reasons perhaps, the Tuscarora were not for many years after their flight from North Carolina formally admitted into the Council Board of the League of the Five Nations as a constitutive member. The fact is that the Tuscarora were 90 years in removing from their North Carolina home to more friendly dwelling-places in the N., and there is no evidence that they were formally incorporated into the confederation of the Five Nations as a co-equal member, before Sept. 1722. On Sept. 6, 1722, Gov. Burnet held a conference with the Five Nations at Albany, at which Governor Spotswood of Virginia was present. For the purpose of preventing forays between the Five Nations and their allies on the one hand, and the Southern Indians on the other, Spotswood induced the Five Nations to consent to the running of a dividing line along the Potomac and the high ridge of the Alleghany mts. This agreement was made in the name of the

Five Nations and the Tuscarora, indicating that the latter had become a factor in the councils of the League of the Iroquois. In closing the conference, it is stated that the Indians "gave six shouts—five for the Five Nations and one for the castle of Tuscaroras, lately seated between the Oneidas and Onondagas." The record continues that at the conclusion of this conference, on Sept. 13, the Five Nations sought a special interview with the Governor of Pennsylvania, and that on Sept. 14 the governor received "the ten chiefs of the Five Nations, being two from each, together with two others, said to be of the Tuscororoes." This appears to be the first official mention of the Tuscarora as taking part in the management of the public affairs of the League. The Tuscarora mentioned here, however, did not include those who dwelt on the Juniata and on the Susquehanna at Oquaga and its environs, nor those still in North Carolina.

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Major portions of the Oneida and the Tuscarora, espoused the American cause during the Revolution. When the Indian allies of the British, even some of their brethren of the Six Nations, learned that a majority of the Tuscarora had cast their lot with the Colonies, they invaded the Tuscarora country, burned their lodges, and destroyed their crops and other property. Thus again by the fortunes of war the Tuscarora were scattered and homeless. A large party of these settled at a place called Oyonwayea, or Johnson Landing, in Niagara co., N. Y., about 4 m. E. of the outlet of Niagara r., at the mouth of Four Mile cr., in order not to be directly among the many Indians friendly to the British cause camped around Ft. Niagara. At the close of the war, two families, probably clans, of Tuscarora from Oyonwayea made their way to the N. E. limits of their present reservation, where they found many walnuts and butternuts, and a fine stream. Here they decided to winter. Being missed from Oyonwayea, scouts were sent out, who found them in their newly chosen settlement, a situation so favourable that, after the gratuitous cession of their former home among the Oneida, Oyonwayea was abandoned and all the families removed to the new site. Although the Tuscarora had only a tacit permission from the Seneca to reside at this place, the last settlement became the foundation of the present Tuscarora reservation in New York. At the treaty held at Genessee, Sept. 15, 1797, between Robert Morris and the Seneca tribe, the Tuscarora chiefs complained, for the first time since their admission to the councils of the League, that the Five Nations had, from time to time, allotted lands to their people, but that each time these lands had been included in a subsequent cession to the whites, and that the Tuscarora had received nothing in return for their rights of occupancy or for their improvrments. The justice and merits of their complaint having been acknowledged by the Five Nations, Morris reserved to the Tuscarora, by grant, two square miles, covering their settlement on the ridge mentioned above, and the Seneca thereupon granted them an adjoining square mile. About 1800-02 a deputation was sent to North Carolina to learn whether they could obtain funds in payment for the lands they formerly occupied there, with the result that, by aid of the North Carolina legislature, they were able to lease the Carolina lands, which yielded a fund of $13,722. This sum enabled the Secretary of War in 1804, under authority of Congress, to purchase 4,329 acres for the Tuscarora from the Holland Land Co., adjoining the three square miles already occupied by them. Such is the origin of the land holdings of the New York Tuscarora.

It was while the Tuscarora deputation was in North Carolina that the remnant of the tribe still residing there was brought to the N. and joined their brethren in New York state.

The Tuscarora in sympathy with those of the Six Nations that adhered to the cause of Great Britain in the Revolution were granted lands in severalty on the Six Nations res. on the Grand river, Ontario.

The evangelizing work of Christian missionaries began among the Tuscarora in W. New York as early as 1805 under the patronage of the New York Missionary Society. At first there were only six persons among the Tuscarora willing to abjure their ancient faith and customs, at least in name and appearance, and join in the missionary work; the remainder were generally strongly averse to the work of the missionaries. So violent were the struggles between the two unequal parties that in the spring of 1820 the "pagans" succeeded in inducing about 70 persons to emigrate to Canada, where they settled on the Six Nations res. on the Grand river, Ontario. The church membership at this time was 16 persons.

Little progress was apparent in the education of the Tuscarora although the New York Society had maintained a school among them.

Ethnology.—The Tuscarora in New York are governed by a council of irresponsible chiefs, for the Indians have forgotten and so neglect the means to be employed in enforcing the will of the clan in case a chief fails in his plain duty; the criminal law of New York at this point nullifies the early sovereignty of the clan over its members. In common with the other tribes of the Iroquoian linguistic stock, the Tuscarora traced the descent of blood through the line of the mother, and made the civil and official military chieftainships hereditary in the *ohwatcira* of certain clans (see *Clans*) over which the woman chiefs and the elder women presided. The simplest political unit was the *ohwachirā*, of which one or more constituted a clan, which was the simplest organized political unit. The Tuscarora were constituted of at least eight clans, which primitively were organized into phratries. There are no data, other than those furnished by tradition and analogy, as to the organization of the Tuscarora confederation. The clans were exogamic as to their own members, as were also the phratries in primitive times. The Tuscarora of New York being completely isolated from any of their own people who still profess their ancient dogmas and beliefs and who still practise their ancient rites and ceremonies, have preserved only a hazy recollection of their early customs, ceremonies, and rites; even less do they comprehend the meaning of the ceremonies still practised by the so-called pagan members of cognate tribes. They are all professed Christians, and so turn away from the old forms of thought and practice of their ancestors.

The exact number of clans still existing among the Tuscarora is not definitely known, for the native authorities themselves do not agree on the number and the names of those still recognized—some informants give seven, while others with equal credibility give eight. There is likewise some diversity in regard to the correct names of certain clans. One list has Bear, Wolf, Turtle, Beaver, Deer, Eel, and Snipe; another has Bear, Eel, Large Turtle, Small Turtle, Beaver, Deer, Wolf, and Snipe; still another list has Bear, Eel, Deer, Turtle, Grey Wolf, Yellow Wolf, Beaver, and Snipe; and yet another is like the last, except that the Turtle clan is replaced by the clans Small Turtle and Large Turtle. Like differences appear in the lists of clans of the other Iroquois tribes.

The names of the civil chiefs still in use among the present two divisions of the Tuscarora (that in Ontario and the other in w. New York) are: (A) *Sākwarī''çrā'* (Sacharissa), 'The spear trailer'; Ni'hawĕñnā''ă', 'His voice is small'; *Hotio'kwawă''kĕⁿ'*, 'He holds or grasps the multitude,' or possibly, 'He holds or grasps his own loins'; these three belong to the Turtle clan. (B) *Nākāiĕñ'tĕⁿ'* (signification not clear); *Utākwă'tĕⁿ'ă'*, 'The Bear cub'; *Ioněñtchāněñ''năkĕⁿ'*, 'Its fore-paw pressed against its breast'; these three belong to the Bear clan. (C) *Nāio 'kāwe''ă'* (signification not known); *Neiotchă'k'doñ'*, 'It is bent'; these two belong to the Wolf clan. (D) *Karoñdawă''kĕⁿ'*, 'One is holding the tree'; *Thanädăk'hwă'* (signification not clear); these two belong to the Snipe clan. (E) *Kari'hĕñ'tiă'*, 'It goes along teaching'; *Ni'hno'kā'wā'*, 'He anoints the hide'; *Näkă'hĕñwă''ç'hĕñ*, 'It is twenty canoes'; these three belong to the Beaver clan. Among the Canadian Tuscarora on Six Nations res., Ontario, the first and last names of the Turtle clan, the first title of the Wolf clan, and the first title of the Snipe clan appear to be the only ones now in use, although these four titles are questionably also in use among the New York Tuscarora.

There is no definite information available as to the former and more complete organization into clan phratries. Some of the translations of the chieftain titles above would seem to indicate that they were originally designations of some habit, attitude, or other characteristic feature of the clan tutelary or patron, questionably called "totem." The clan name, with one or two exceptions, is not the ordinary name of the clan guardian or patron, but is rather descriptive of some feature or attitude, or is the name of the usual habitat of the tutelary; for example, the name of the Bear clan signifies literally, 'Broken-off tail'; that of the Plover or Killdee (Snipe), 'Clean-sand people'; that of the Beaver, 'People of the stream'; that of the Turtle clan, 'Climbing-the-mountain people,' named from the position of the turtle basking; etc. It is probable that the plover or killdee should be substituted in the foregoing lists of clans, for the name clearly refers to the killdee's habit of running along the clean sand at the water's edge.

De Graffenried gives (N. C. Col. Rec., 1, 905 et seq.) an interesting account of the preparations made for the execution of Lawson and himself by the hostile Tuscarora. In the open space or public square mentioned there was a large fire, near which was the shaman or high priest, a grizzled sorcerer, who made two white rings on the ground, whether of flour or white sand was not stated. In front of the two victims was placed a wolf skin, and a short distance farther there stood an Indian in a terrifying posture, holding in one hand a knife and in the other a tomahawk; he was apparently the executioner. He did not move from the spot. On the farther side of the fire were assembled young men, women, and children, who danced with weird and frightful contortions and attitudes. In the centre of the circle of dancers were seated two singers who intoned a dismal song, "rather fit to provoke tears and anger than joy." Within the circle of dancers the shaman stood unterrified, uttering his threatenings and adjurations and performing his exorcisms, against the foes of his people and their *orenda* or "medicine," when there would come a pause in the dancing. Finally, with shouts and howls the dancers ran into the neighbouring forest. In a short time they returned with their faces painted black, white, and red, in bands, and with their hair loose and flying, oiled and sprinkled with fine down or cotton from the cat-tail flag and with small white feathers, and some returned arrayed in all kinds of furs. After their return, the dance was renewed. Back of the two victims stood a double line of armed warriors who kept their posts until everything was over; back of this guard was the council of war, whose members were seated on the ground in a circle, gravely deliberating on the fate of the two noted prisoners. Finally, they acted on the advice of "King" Tom Blunt, the head-chief of their neighbours, "the villages of the Tuscaroros," properly so called, that "King" Hencock should liberate De Graffenried, and could deal with Lawson as he and his council pleased. The manner of Lawson's death, as learned from Indian information, is found in a letter of Maj. Christopher Gale to his brother, Nov. 2, 1711, wherein it is said that the Indians stuck the unfortunate prisoner "full of fine small splinters of torchwood, like hogs' bristles, and so set them gradually on fire." De Graffenried was not permitted to know how Lawson was executed.

To this account of the Tuscarora method of preparing for the execution of captives may be added their triumphal ceremonies which De Graffenried says they performed after their defeat of a large party of Swiss and Palatines. He reports that they built bonfires at night, and especially a large one in the place of executions, where they raised "three wolf's hides, figuring as many protectors or gods," to which offerings, consisting of jewels, were made by the women. In the middle of the circle, the chief shaman performed all manner of contortions, conjurations, and imprecations against the enemies of his country, while the populace danced in a circle around the wolf-hides.

The council of "King" Hencock, which consisted of 40 elders, was called by the Tuscarora, according to De Graffenried, the "Assembly of the Great," a translation of the Tuscarora terms for the council of chiefs, the general word for chief signifying 'one is great,' either in size or position. At the council before which Lawson and De Graffenried were tried the "forty elders" were seated around a great fire kindled in a large open space devoted to important festivals and public executions. On this occasion these chiefs and the accused were seated on rush mats, which were customarily provided for the comfort of guests as a mark of deference and honour. Although the two captives were acquitted by the first council, they were again tried before a second council after Lawson had, incautiously, had a bitter quarrel with Cor Tom, the chief of Cor town, who was not at the first council. The two captives were not given mats upon which to sit, and Lawson was condemned to death and De Graffenried was acquitted.

Lawson asserts that the most powerful tribe "scorns to treat or trade with any others of fewer numbers and less power in any other tongue but their own, which serves for the lingua of the country; with which we travel and deal." As an example of this the Tuscarora are cited. Being the most numerous tribe on North Carolina, their language was necessarily understood by some persons in every town of all the neighbouring tribes.

The Tuscarora carried on a pernicious trade in rum with the Indians dwelling to their westward. In 1708 rum had been but recently introduced among the latter—chiefly by the Tuscarora, who transported it in rundlets several hundred miles—amongst other Indians.

They sold it at "so many mouthfuls for a buckskin, they never using any other measure," the buyer always choosing a man having the largest mouth possible to accompany him to the market, and the mouthful was scrupulously emptied into a bowl brought for the purpose. The Tuscarora also traded with the Shakori and Occaneechi, selling them wooden bowls and ladles for rawhides.

Their lodges, usually round in form, were constructed of poles, covered with the bark of cypress, red or white cedar, or sometimes pine. At one place Lawson met more than 500 Tuscarora in one body in a hunting camp. They had constructed their lodges with bark "not with round tops, as they commonly use, but ridge fashion, after the manner of most Indians." Among them he found much corn, while meat and venison were scarce, because of the great number of people, for although they were expert hunters, they were too populous for one range.

According to Lawson, the native Tuscarora of North Carolina had rather flat bodies, due probably to the fact that in early infancy the children were swathed to cradle-boards. He adds: "They are not of so robust and strong bodies as to lift great burdens, and endure labour and slavish work, as Europeans are; yet some that are slaves prove very good and laborious." They were dexterous and steady, and collected in the use of their hands and feet; their bearing was sedate and majestic; their eyes were commonly full and manly, being black or dark hazel in colour, and the white of the eye was usually marbled with red lines; their skin was tawny, and somewhat darkened by the habit of anointing it with bear's oil and a pigment resembling burnt cork. When they wished to be very fine they mixed with the oil a certain red powder made from a scarlet root growing in the hilly country. The root was held in great esteem among them, selling it one to another at a very high price, on account of the distance from which it came and the danger to which they were exposed in obtaining it. The Tuscarora and other Indians attempted to cultivate this plant, but it would not grow in their land. As a substitute they sometimes used puccoon root, which also has a crimson colour, but this dyed the hair an ugly hue. The heads even of the aged were scarcely ever bald; their teeth were tinged yellow from smoking tobacco, to which habit both men and women were much addicted; they however did not snuff or chew tobacco. They plucked the hair from their faces and bodies. There were but few deformed or crippled persons among them.

The Tuscarora had many dances suitable to various occasions; these, as a rule, were accompanied with public feasts prepared under the direction of the women chiefs. Every dance had its peculiar song, but probably was not changed for every occasion on which the dance was performed, although Lawson states that "all these songs are made new for every feast; nor is one and the same song sung at two several festivals. Some one of the nation, which has the best gift of expressing their designs, is appointed by their king and war captains to make these songs." To these festivals the people came from all the towns within 50 or 60 m., "where they buy and sell several commodities."

The Tuscarora, in like measure with the northern Iroquois, were passionately given to gaming, frequently stripping one another of every piece of property available. Sometimes they went even so far as to bet themselves away to the winner, readily becoming his slave until he or his relatives could pay the redemption price; nevertheless they bore their losses with great equanimity, no matter how ruinous they were. Among their games was that of a bundle of 51 split reeds about 7 in. in length and neatly made. The game consisted in throwing a part of the bundle before an opponent, who must on sight guess the number thrown. It is said that experts were able to tell the number correctly ten times in ten throws. A set of these reeds was valued at a dressed doe skin. The Tuscarora also had the well-known bowl and plum-seed game, which is such an important adjunct to the thanksgiving festivals of the northern Iroquois. They also had a number of other games, but some of their neighbours had games which they did not have.

There were feasts among the Tuscarora when several villages united to celebrate some event or when two or more tribes assembled to negotiate peace. There were feasts and dances of thanksgiving, and invocations to the gods that watched over their harvests, when their crops were garnered and when the first fruits of the year were gathered.

Population.—No trustworthy estimates of the Tuscarora population at any given date, exclusive of those of Lawson and Barnwell, previous to 1830, are available for the entire

Tuscarora people. The earliest and perhaps most authoritative estimate of the total Tuscarora population at a given time was that of Lawson in 1708. His estimate of 15 towns and 1,200 fighting men would indicate a population of about 4,800 at that date; Colonel Barnwell's figures are somewhat larger than Lawson's, though they appear to be conservative; his estimate was 1,200 to 1,400 warriors, or a maximum population of about 5,600 persons. The estimate of Chauvignerie in 1736 was 250 warriors, or about 1,000 persons. His estimate was restricted to the Tuscarora living near Oneida, N. Y., hence did not include those living in North Carolina or on the Susquehanna and Juniata rs. Other estimates of this group give them 1,000 (1765), 2,000 (1778), 1,000 (1783), 400 (1796) in the United States; 414 (1885) in New York and an equal number in Canada, or a total of 828; 364 (1909) in New York, and 421 (1911) in Canada, a total of 785.

Settlements.—The following Tuscarora towns have been mentioned in writings pertaining to this people: Annaooka, Chunaneets, Coerntha, Cohunche, Conauhkare, Contahnah, Cotechney, Coram, Corutra, Eno, Ganasaraga, Ganatisgowa, Harooka, Harutawaqui, Ingaren, Junastriyo, Jutaneaga, Kanhato, Kaunehsuntahkeh, Kenta, Kentanuska, Naurheghne, Nonawharitse; Nursoorooka, Nyuchirhaan, Ohagi, Oonossora, Oneida (in part), Oquaga, Shawhiangto, Tasqui, Tiochcrungwe, Tonarooka, Torhunte, Tosneoc, Tuscarora, Unanauhan, Ucouhnerunt. Some of these towns were in North Carolina, others on Juniata r. in Pennsylvania, others on the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, others on the Susquehanna in New York, while others were s. of Oneida lake in New York, and one in Genessee valley. The exact situation of the majority of these towns is not definitely known. In some instances the Tuscarora shared a town with other tribes, as was the case at Anajot (Oneida or Ganowarohare) and Onohoquaga.

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For further information consult Elias Johnson (native Tuscarora) Legends Traditions and Laws of the Iroquois, or Six Nations, and History of the Tuscarora Indians, 1881; Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, I-XI, 1855-61; Documentary History of New York, I-IV, 1849-51; Pennsylvania Archives, I-XII, 1852-56; Minutes of the Provincial council of Pennsylvania (Colonial Records), I-XVI, 1852-53; South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, I-X, especially IX and X; Virginia Magazine, I-XV, 1893-1908; Lawson, History of Carolina, 1714, repr. 1860; Publications of the Buffalo Hist. Soc., especially vol. VI.

(J. N. B. H.)

Ă-ko-t'ăs-kă-ro'-rĕⁿ'.—Hewitt, Mohawk MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Mohawk name). **Ani'-Skălâ'-lĭ.**—Mooney in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 509, 1900 (Cherokee name). **A-Skălâ'lĭ.**—Ibid. (or Skălâ'lĭ; sing. form). **Ă-t'ăs-kă-lo'-lĕⁿ'.**—Hewitt, Oneida MS. vocab., B.A.E., 1882 (an Oneida name). **Caskarorins.**—Document *ca.* 1758 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 675, 1858. **Caskarouns.**—Mackenzie, Voy., app., 315, 1802. **Dus-gao'-weh'.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 53, 1851. **Kaskarorens.**—Montreal Conference (1754) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 267, 1858. **Keew-ahomomy.**—Irvine (1728) in Col. Rec. N. C., II, 812, 1886 (given as the Saponi name; the correct form is probably Tewohomomy, as given by the Va. Boundary Commissioners; cf. *Dus-gao-weh* ante). **Skălâ'-lĭ-.**—Mooney in 19th Rep. B.A.E., 509, 1900 (Cherokee name, sing. form.; see *A-Skălâ'lĭ* ante). **Skă-ru'-rĕⁿ.**—Hewitt, Tuscarora MS. vocab., B. A.E., 1880 (name used by the tribe). **Tachekaroreins.**—Document of 1741 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1081, 1855. **Tascorins.**—Quebec Conference (1748), ibid., x, 186, 1858. **Tascororins.**—Quebec Conference (1748), ibid., 187. **Tascuroreus.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 555, 1853. **Taska'ho.**—Gatschet, Wyandot MS., B. A. E., 1881 (Wyandot name). **T'ăs-kă-lo'-lĕⁿ'.**—Hewitt, Oneida MS., vocab. B. A. E., 1882 (an Oneida name). **Taska-lo'nugi.**—Gatschet, Shawnee MS., 1879 (Shawnee name). **Taskarorens.**—Duquesne (1754) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 266, 1858. **Taskarosins.**—Writer of 1756, ibid., 487 (misprint). **Taskiroras.**—Lederer (1670) quoted by Hawks, N. C., II, 51, 1858. **Taskororins.**—Letter of 1756 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 480, 1858. **Tasks.**—Spotswood (1717) in Va. Hist. Soc. Coll., n. s., II, 236, 1885. **Tescarorins.**—Document of 1747 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 97, 1858. **Tewohomomy.**—Va. Boundary Comrs. (1728) in Col. Rec. N. C., II, 786, 1886 (? Saponi name; Irvine gives the word as Keew-aho, probably a misprint). **Tharhkarorin.**—Vaudreuil (1755) in N.Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 322, 1858. **Theskaroriens.**—Vaudreuil (1755), ibid., 377. **Toscororas.**—Trader (1778) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 561, 1853. **Toskiroros.**—Lederer map (1670) in Hawks, N. C., II, 1858. **Touscaroros.**—Homann Heirs' map, 1756. **Turcaroras.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 178-9, 1829 (misprint). **tuscarara.**—Hunter (1712) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., v, 343, 1855. **Tuscararo.**—Humphreys, Acct., x, 1730. **Tuscareras.**—Memoir of 1727 in N. Y.Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 998, 1855. **Tuscarooroes.**—Document of 1726 in Col. Rec. N. C., II, 644, 1886. **Tuscarora.**—Lords of Trade (1712) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., v, 346, 1855. **Tuscaroras.**—Albany Conference (1714) quoted by Ruttenber, Tribes Hudson R., 190, 1872. **tusCarorase.**—Hansen (1713) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., v, 376, 1855. **Tuscaroraw.**—La Tour map, 1782. **Tuscarore haga.**—Pyrlaeus map (*ca.* 1750) quoted in Am. Antiq., iv. 75, 1882. **Tuscarorens.**—Chauvignerie (1736) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 1057, 1855. **Tuscarories.**—Carver, Travels, 173, 1778. **Tuscaroroes.**—French & Worley (1710) in Day, Penn., 391, 1843. **Tuscarow.**—Humphreys, Acct., 26, 1730. **Tuscarura.**—Lords of Trade (1712) in N.Y. Doc. Col. Hist., v, 346, 1855. **Tuscaruro.**—Spotswood (1711) in Col. Rec. N. C., I, 796, 1886. **Tuscoraras.**—

Turkish spy quoted by Malcome, Collection of Letters, 1739. **Tuscorora.**—Writer, *ca.* 1795, in Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 5, 94, 1848. **Tuscororoes.**—Pollock (1712) in Col. Rec. N. C., I, 893, 1886. **Tuscoroura.**—Spotswood (1713) ibid., II, 79, 1886. **Tuscorure.**—Spotswood (1711), ibid., I, 782, 1886. **Tuscouroro.**—Spotswood (1713), ibid., II., 15, 1886. **T'us-kai'-y'ĕⁿ'.**—Hewitt, Onondaga MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882 (Onondaga name). **T'us-kă-o-wäⁿ'.**—Hewitt, Cayuga MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Cayuga name). **Tuskararo.**—Assembly (1722) in Col. Rec. N. C., II, 456, 1886. **Tuskaroes.**—Document of 1733 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 963, 1855. **Tuskarooroe.**—Assembly (1721) in Col. Rec. N. C., II, 428, 1886. **tuskarora.**—Document of 1711, ibid., I, 819, 1886. **Tuskarorahs.**—Penhallow (1726) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 79, 1824. **Tuskarorers.**—Albany Conference (1746) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 317, 1855. **Tuskarores.**—Albany Conference (1722), ibid., V, 660, 1855. **Tuskarorins.**—Montreal Conference (1756), ibid., X, 500, 1858. **Tuskaroro.**—Assembly of 1723 in Col. Rec. N. C., II, 485, 1886. **Tuskawres.**—Albany Conference (1744) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 264, 1855. **T'us-ke-o'-wäⁿ'.**—Hewitt, Seneca MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1880 (Seneca name). **Tuskeroode.**—Irvine (1728) in Col. Rec. N. C., II, 812, 1886 (a creek). **Tuskeruda.**—Va. Boundary Comrs. (1728), ibid., 786. **Tuskeruros.**—Lawson (1700), Hist. Car., 103, 1860. **Tuskierores.**—Albany Conference (1737) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 107, 1855. **Tuskoraries.**—Goldthwait (1766) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 121, 1809. **Tuskorore.**—Albany Conference (1715) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 444, 1855. **Tuskroroes.**—Assembly of 1723 in Col. Rec. N. C., II, 485, 1886. **Tusks.**—Spotswood (1713), ibid., 26. **Tuskurora.**—Assembly of 1714, ibid., 140. **Tusquarores.**—Albany Conference (1724) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 713, 1855. **Tusqueroro.**—Document of 1711 in Col. Rec. N. C., I, 818, 1886.

Tushkisath (*Tuckis'a'th*). A sept of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Tutchonekutchin ('crow people'). A Kutchin tribe on Yukon r. from Klondike r. to Ft. Selkirk, Yukon ter. They number about 1,100 and differ but little from their Kutchin neighbours below.

Caribou Indians.—Dall in Cont. N.A. Ethnol., I, 32, 1877 (so called by Hudson's Bay Co. people). **Carribou Indians.**—Ross, MS. notes on Tinne, B.A.E. **Crow People.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 32, 1877. **Gens de bois.**—Whymper, Alaska, 255, 1869. **Gens des Foux.**—Dall, Alaska, 429, 1870. **Gens-de-wiz.**—Raymond in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 593, 1870 (misprint). **Klo-a-tsul-tshik'.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can. 1888, 202B, 1889. **Mountain Indians.**—Hardisty in Smithson. Rep. 1866, 311, 1872. **Nehaunee.**—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 32, 1877 (so called by Hudson's Bay Co. men). **Tatanchaks.**—Colyer in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 593, 1870. **Tatanchakutchin.**—Raymond, in Jour. Am.Geog. Soc., III, 178, 1873. **Tatanchok-Kutchin.**—Whymper in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 233, 1868. **Tatchone Kutchin.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 464, 1878. **Touchon-ta-Kutchin.**—Kirkby in Smithson. Rep. 1864, 418, 1865. **Touchon-tay Kutchin.**—Kirkby (1862) quoted by Hind, Lab. Penin., II, 254, 1863. **Tŭt-chohn'-kŭt-chin.**—Dall in Proc. Am. A. A. S.,379, 1886. **Tutchóne-Kutchin.**—Dall, Alaska, 429, 1870. **Tutchone-kut'qin.**—Morice in Anthropos, I, 506, 1906. **Tutchon Kutchin.**—Whymper, Alaska, 271, 1869. **Tŭtch-ŭn-th' kūtchĭn.**—Ross, Notes on Tinne, S.I., MS. 474. **Tŭtcone-kut'qin.**—Morice in Anthropos, I, 261, 1906 (='crow people'). **Wood Indians.**—Dawson in Rep. Geol. Surv. Can., 202B. 1889 (so called by fur traders).

Tutelo. One of the eastern Siouan tribes, formerly living in Virginia and North Carolina, but now extinct. Hale (Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., Mar. 2, 1883) first made it known that the Tutelo language pertained to the Siouan stock, a discovery which, followed by the investigations of Gatschet, Mooney, and J. O. Dorsey, brought to light the fact that a considerable group of Siouan tribes formerly inhabited the piedmont region of Virginia and the Carolinas. The relation of the Tutelo appears to have been most intimate with the Saponi, the language of the two tribes being substantially the same. Their intimate association with the Occaneechi and their allied tribes indicates ethnic relationship. The history of the Tutelo is virtually the same as that of the Saponi. The name Tutelo, although by the English commonly used to designate a particular tribe, was by the Iroquois applied as a generic term for all the Siouan tribes of Virginia and Carolina, being applied more particularly to the allied tribes gathered at Fort Christanna. They are first mentioned by Capt. John Smith in 1609 under the names of Monacan and Mannahoac, with many subtribes, occupying the upper waters of James and Rappahannock rs., Va., and described by him as very barbarous, subsisting chiefly on the products of the chase and wild fruits. They were at constant war with the Powhatan Indians and in mortal dread of the Iroquois. Lederer, in his exploration from Virginia into North Carolina in 1670, passed through their territory and mentions the names of Nahyssan (Monahassanough) and Sapon (Saponi). In their frontier position at the base of the mountains the Saponi and Tutelo were directly in the path of the Iroquois.

Unable to withstand the constant attacks of these northern enemies, they abandoned this locality some time between 1671 and 1701, and removed to the junction of Staunton and Dan rs., where they established themselves near their friends and kinsmen, the Occaneechi, occupying two of the islands in the Roanoke immediately below the forks, the Tutelo settling on the upper one. How long they remained here is unknown; it is certain, how-

ever, that in 1701 Lawson found the Saponi on Yadkin r., N.C., and says that the Tutelo were living in the neighbouring mountains toward the w., probably about the headwaters of the Yadkin. At this time, according to Lawson, the 5 Siouan tribes, the Tutelo, Saponi, Keyauwee, Occaneechi, and Shakori, numbered together only about 750 souls. Soon after Lawson's visit they all moved in toward the white settlements, and, crossing the Roanoke, occupied a village called Sapona town, a short distance E. of the river, about 15 m. w. of the present Windsor, Bertie co., N. C. Soon after this they removed and settled near Ft. Christanna.

In 1722, through the efforts of the Colonial governments, peace was finally made between the Iroquois and the Virginia tribes. In consequence the Saponi and Tutelo some years later moved to the N. and settled on the Susquehanna at Shamokin, Pa., under Iroquois protection, later moving up the river to Skogari. Their chiefs were allowed to sit in the great council of the Six Nations. In 1763 the two tribes, together with the Nanticoke and Conoy, numbered, according to Sir Wm. Johnson, 200 men, possibly 1,000 souls. In 1771 the Tutelo were settled on the E. side of Cayuga inlet, about 3 m. from the s. end of the lake, in a town called Coreorgonel, which was destroyed in 1779 by Gen. Sullivan. The last surviving full-blooded Tutelo known was Nikonha, from whom Hale obtained the linguistic material by which he determined the relation of the tribe to the Siouan stock. He died in 1871. It is believed there are still a few mixed-bloods in Canada, but the last one who could speak the language was John Key, or Gostango ('Below the Rock'), whose Tutelo name was Nastabon ('One Step'), and who died in 1898, aged about 80 years (Chadwick, People of the Long-house, 19, 1897; Boyle in Ann. Archæol. Rep. Ontario, 55, pl. XVIII, b, 1898). Lawson describes the Tutelo as "tall, likely men, having great plenty of buffaloes, elks, and bears, with every sort of deer amongst them, which strong food makes large, robust bodies." Nevertheless the evidence is clear that they were cultivators of the soil and relied thereon to a large extent for subsistence. The photograph of Nokinha, given by Hale, shows a face full oval in outline and large features of an almost European cast, "evidently," says Hale, "not individual or family traits, as they reappear in the Tutelo half-breeds on the Reserve, who do not claim a near relationship to Nikonha." On the other hand, Zeisberger, who visited the remnant of the tribe while settled at Shamokin, speaks of the village as "the only town on the continent inhabited by Tuteloes, a degenerate remnant of thieves and drunkards." Lederer describes the Nahyssan chief as an absolute monarch, and the people as tall, warlike, and rich. In their temples, or medicine lodges, they had large quantities of pearls, which they had taken in war from more southern tribes. Their tribal ensign consisted of three arrows.

Consult Hale in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, No. 114, 1883; Mooney Siouan Tribes of the East, 1894.

(J. M.)

Kattera.—De l'Isle, map 41, in Kitchin, New Atlas, 1800. **Nahyssan.**—Lederer, Discov., 9, 1672 (Mooney regards this as a form of Yesan). **Shateras.**—Bellomont (1699) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IV, 488, 1854. **Taderighrones.**—Ibid., index, 312, 1861. **Tadirighrone.**—Albany conf. (1722). ibid., V, 660, 1855. **Tateras.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 100, 1816. **Tedarighroones.**—Lond. doc. 31 (1753) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 811, 1855. **Tedarrighroones.**—Doc. of 1753, ibid., 812. **Tedderighroones.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., index, 312, 1861. **Tedirighroonas.**—Doc. of 1756, ibid., VII, 55, 1856. **Tehōtirigh.**—Hale in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, No. 114, A, 11, 1883. **Tehūtili.**—Ibid. **Tentilves.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 129, 1816. **Tetarighroones.**—Doc. of 1753 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 814, 1855. **Teuteloe.**—Macauley, Hist. N. Y. II, 180, 1829. **Thedirighroonas.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist. Index, 312, 1861. **Thoderighroonas.**—Doc. of 1756, ibid., VII, 136, 1856. **Tiederighroenes.**—Doc. of 1759, ibid., 380. **Tiederighroonas.**—Doc. of 1755, ibid., VI, 982, 1855. **Tiederighroones.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., Index, 312, 1861. **Tiederigoene.**—Stone, Life of Sir William Johnson, I, 485, note, 1865. **Tiederigroenes.**—Doc. of 1755 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 964, 1855. **Tiūtei.**—Hale in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, No. 114, A, 11, 1884. **Tiūterih.**—Ibid. **Toalaghreghroonees.**—Doc. of 1748 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 447, 1855. **Toalaghreghsoonees.**—Doc. of 1748, ibid., 441. **Toataghreghroones.**—Ibid., note. **Toderechrones.**—Ibid., V, 671, 1855. **Toderichroone.**—Ibid., 491. **Todericks.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 100, 1816. **Todevighrono.**—Johnson, map (1771) quoted by Hale in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, No. 114, A, 8, 1884 (misprint). **Todirichrones.**—Hale, ibid., 5, **Todirichroones.**—Doc. 1722 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 673, 1855. **Tolera.**—Batts (1671), ibid,. III, 194, 1853. **Tolere.**—Lambreville (1686), ibid., 489. **Toleri.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., index, 313, 1861. **Tortero.**—Logan, Hist. So. Car., I, 33, 1859. **Totaly.**—Macauley, Hist. N. Y., II, 166, 1829. **Totaro.**—Harrison, letter to Dorsey, May 25, 1886 (present name of a district in Brunswick co., Va., between Lawrenceville and Belfield). **Toteloes.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 196, 1853. **Totera.**—Clayton (1671) in Fernow, Ohio Valley, 223, 1890. **Toteras.**—Brickell, Nat. Hist. N. Car., 343, 1737. **Toteri.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., index, 313, 1861. **Toteroes.**—Doc. of 1722, ibid., V, 673, 1855. **Toteros.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 85, 1836. **Totierono.**—Paris doc. 12 (1756) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 500,

1858. **Totiri.**—Paris doc. 8 (1736), ibid., IX, 1057, 1855. **Totora.**—Clayton (1671) quoted by Fernow, Ohio Val., 221, 1890. **Tottero.**—Spotswood (1711) quoted by Burk, Va., III, 89, 1805. **Totteroy.**—D'Anville (1746), map 50, in Kitchin, New Atlas, 1800. **Tutaloes.**—Chadwick, People of the Long-house, 19, 1897. **Tutecoes.**—Stone, Life of Sir Wm. Johnson, II, 487, 1865. **Tuteeves.**—Doc. of 1764 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 641, 1856. **Tutelas.**—Brainerd (1745) quoted by Day, Penn., 525, 1843. **Tútele.**—Gatschet, MS., B.A.E. (Shawnee name). **Tutelo.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 24, 1855. **Tuteloes.**—Doc. of 1700 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VIII, 229, 1857. **Tūtie.**—Hale in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, No. 114, 11, 1884. **Tutiloes.**—Davies, Mod. Geog. 532, 1805. **Tutloe.**—Macauley, Hist. N. Y., II, 169, 1829. **Tuttelars.**—Doc. of 1756 in Rupp, Northampton Co., Pa., 106, 1845. **Tuttelee.**—Jones, Ojebway Inds., 21, 1861, **Tutulor.**—Peters (1761) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 440, 1870. **Yesáh.**—Hale in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., xxi., No. 114, A, 11, 1884. **Ye-sa^{n}.**—Hale, letter to Powell, B.A.E., 1877 (own name). **Yesáng.**—Hale, op. cit., 11.

Tutonaguy. A village in 1535 on the N. bank of St. Lawrence r., 25 leagues above the site of Quebec.—Cartier (1534) quoted in Hakluyt, Prin. Navigations, 235, 1598.

Tuvak. A Tahagmiut Eskimo village on the N. coast of Ungava, long. 70°.—Hind, Lab. Penin., II, map, 1863.

Tuwanek (*Tūwánekq*). A Seechelt sept which formerly lived at the head of Narrows arm, Seechelt inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Jour. Anthr. Inst., 25, 1904.

Tyee. 1. A man of importance; a chief; somebody. 2. Important; superior; great. The word is used in parts of the Pacific coast: from *tyee* 'chief,' in the Chinook jargon, a term ultimately derived from the Nootka dialect of the Wakashan family.

(A. F. C.)

Tyendinaga (named in honour of *Thayendanegea*, q.v.). A Mohawk reservation of about 17,000 acres of tillable land, occupied in 1911 by 1,343 Indians, on the bay of Quinte near the E. end of lake Ontario, in Hastings co. Ontario. The Indians are known officially as "Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte."—Can. Ind. Aff. Reps.

Tzauamuk (refers to the noise of rolling stones in the bed of a stream). A Ntlakyapamuk village 6 or 7 m. above Boston Bar, Fraser r., Brit. Col.; pop. 5 in 1897, when last separately enumerated.

Chomok.—Can. Ind. Aff., 230, 1884. **Chomok-Spayam.**—Ibid., 418, 1898 (names of two towns combined). **Tay-ab-Muck.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878. **Tsa'umâk.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900. **Tzau'āmuk.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899.

Uchucklesit. A Nootka tribe on Uchucklesit harbour, Barkley sd., w. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col. Pop. 35 in 1911. Their principal village is Elhlateese.

Cojuklesatuch.—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **Hāutcu'k'tlēs'ath.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890. **How-chuck-les-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Howchucklus-aht.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Howchuk-lis-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1897, 357, 1898. **Howchuklisat.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 158, 1901. **Howschueselet.**—Kelley, Oreg., 68, 1830. **Ouchuchlisit.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1861. **Ouchuk-lis-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 51, 1875.

Uclenu. Mentioned by Kane (Wand. in N. A., app., 1859) as the name of a tribe occupying Scott id., N. W. of Vancouver id., Brit. Col. According to Boas it is the name of the island "Yutl," belonging to the Nakomgilisala, compounded with *-ēnoq* 'inhabitants of.'

Ucluelet. A Nootka tribe at the N. entrance of Barkley sd., w. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col. Not to be confounded with the Lekwiltok. Their principal town is Ittatso; pop. 150 in 1904, 134 in 1911.

Emlh-wilh-laht.—Can. Ind. Aff., 310, 1892. **Ewlbwiehaht**—Ibid, pt. 2, 158, 1901. **Ewlhwiehaht.**—Ibid., pt. 2, 74, 1902. **Ewl-hwilh-aht.**—Ibid., 357, 1897. **Ucle-tah.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251,1862. **Uclúlet.**—Swan, MS., B. A. E. **Ugluxlatuch.**—Grant in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., 293, 1857. **W-ltoo-ilth-aht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 308, 1879. **Yongletats.**—Domenech, Deserts, 445, 1860. **Youchehtaht.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **You-clul-aht.**—Sproat, Savage Life, 308, 1868. **Yutlū'lath.**—Boas, 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 31, 1890.

Udekumaig (*adĭ'kamäg*, 'caribou fish,' meaning whitefish.—W. J.). A gens of the Chippewa.

Ad-dik-kun-maig.—Tanner, Narr., 314, 1830. **Adi-'kamäg.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1907. **Ude-kumaig.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885.

Ugjuktung ('abounding in seal'). An Okomiut Eskimo winter village of the Saumingmiut subtribe in Baffin island.—Boas in Deutsche Geog. Blätt., VIII, 32, 1885.

Ugjulirmiut ('people possessing seal'). A tribe of Eskimo occupying King William id. and Adelaide penin., Arctic coast. These are the Eskimo who fell heir to the wrecked ship of Franklin. The Netchilirmiut, who in recent times regularly visited King William island, became mixed with the Ugjulirmiut. Their village is Kingmiktuk.

Kρikeρtaloρméut.—Petitot in Bib. Ling. et Ethn. Am., III, xi, 1876 (sig. 'islanders': Kopagmiut name). **Oogeoo-lik.**—Ross, Second Voy., 308, 1835. **Ook-joolik.**—Gilder, Schwatka's Search, 85, 1881. **Ookwolik.**—Ibid., 199. **Ugjulik.**—Boas in Zeitschr. Ges. Erdk., 226,

1883. **Ugjulirmiut.**—Boas in Trans. Anthr. Soc. Wash., III, 101, 1885. **Ukdschulik.**—Schwatka quoted in Ausland, 653, 1885. **Ukdshúlik.**—Schwatka in Century Mag., XXII, 76, 1881.

Uglariak. A winter settlement of the Aivilirmiut Eskimo at the entrance of Repulse bay, N. end of Hudson bay.

Uglariaq.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 447, 1888.

Uglirn. A winter settlement of Iglulirmiut Eskimo on an island in N. W. Fox channel, N. Hudson bay.

Ooglit.—Parry, Second Voy., 359, 1824. **Ooglitt.**—Lyons, Priv. Jour., 406, 1825. **Uglirn.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Uissuit. Dwarfs which the Central Eskimo believe to inhabit the depths of the sea. They fish for them with hook and line, but none is ever caught, because, it is believed, when one is hooked and drawn up, as soon as he comes near the surface he flashes his legs above water and dives below.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 621, 1888.

Ukadlik. A winter village of Nugumiut Eskimo on the coast between Frobisher bay and Cumberland sd., Baffin island.

Ukadliq.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 422, 1888. **Ukadlik.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., XVII, suppl., No. 80, 67, 1885.

Ukiadliving ('autumn settlement'). A winter settlement of Okomiut Eskimo of Saumia on N. Cumberland sd., Baffin id.: pop. 17 in 1883.

Okkiadliving.—Boas in Trans. Anthr. Soc. Wash., III 98, 1885. **Ukiadliving.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888; Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., No. 80, 70, 1885. **Ukiolik.**—Rink, Eskimo Tribes, 33, 1887.

Ukusiksalik. A winter village of the Aivirlirmiut Eskimo on Wager inlet, N. W. Hudson bay.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 449, 1888.

Ukusiksalirmiut ('people possessing pot-stone kettles'). A tribe of the Central Eskimo living on Back r., Kee., and formerly on the shores of Boothia penin. According to Schwatka they are nearly extinct, the few survivors living at Dangerous rapids. They live on musk-ox and fish, do not hunt seal, and have no fuel.

Oogueesik Salik.—Schwatka in Science, 543, 1884. **Ooguensik-salik-Innuits.**—Ausland, 653, 1885. **Ooqueesiksillik.**—Schwatka in Century, XXII, map, 1881. **Ootkooseek-kalingmœoot.**—Franklin, Journ. to Polar Sea, II, 42, 1824. **Stone Kettle Esquimaux.**—Ibid. **Thleweechodezeth.**—Back, Narr., map, 1836. **Ukusiksalik.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A.E., 458, 1888. **Ukusiksalingmiut.**—Boas in Trans. Anthr. Soc. Wash., III, 101, 1885. **Ukusiksalirmiut.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B.A. E., 458, 1888. **Ukusiksillik.**—Klutschak, Als Eskimo unter den Eskimo, map, 64, 1881. **Utku-hikalik.**—Richardson, Polar Regions, 170, 1861. **Ut-ku-hikaling-mëut.**—Ibid., 300. **Ut-ku-sik-kaling-me' ut.**—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 362, 1851. **Utkusiksalik.**—Boas in Zeitsch. Ges. f. Erdk., 226, 1883. **Utkutçiki-aliñ-méut.**—Petitot in Bib. Ling. et Ethn, Am., III, xi, 1876. **Uvkusigsalik.**—Rink, Eskimo Tribes, 33, 1887.

Ulksin (*U'lk·s'n*, 'point'). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col. —Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Umanaktuak. A winter settlement of Talirpia Okomiut Eskimo on an island near the S. W. coast of Cumberland sd., not far from the entrance, Baffin id.

Annanactook.—Kumlien in Bull. 15, U. S. Nat. Mus., 15, 1879. **Umanaqtuaq.**—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 426, 1888. **Umanaktuak.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., XVII, No. 80, p. 70, 1885.

Umiak. See *Oomiak.*

Undl-skadjins-gitunai (*ᵍAnᵀ squadji'ns gîtAnā'-i*, 'Gituns on the river Skadjins'). A subdivision of the Gituns, a Haida family of the Eagle clan living at Masset, Q. C. ids. The name was derived from that of a small stream which flows into the upper expansion of Masset inlet, and upon which they used to camp.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905.

Upeshipow. A tribe, related to the Cree, living near the E. coast of James bay, Quebec, between Rupert and Great Whale rs., bordering on the Eskimo of Ungava penin. One band, the Winnepeskowuk, lived on Eastmain r., another was said to live on Moose r., probably the Monsoni, who were doubtless a cognate if not the same tribe.

Upe-shi-pow.—Hutchins (1770) quoted by Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 38, 1851.

Upper Fraser Band. One of 4 subdivisions of the Upper Ntlakyapamuk of the interior of British Columbia.

Slaxa'yux.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 170, 1900. **Upper Fraser band.**—Ibid.

Upper Kutenai. The larger of the 2 divisions of the Kutenai, speaking a different dialect and more amenable to civilizing influences than the Lower Kutenai. They live in the region inclosed between the Selkirks and Rocky mts., on the lakes at the head of Columbia r., and on upper Kootenay r., B.C. Their sub-divisions are Akiskenukenik, Akamnik, Akanekunik, and Akiyenik.

Ki'tōnā'qa.—Chamberlain in 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 6, 1892. **Upper Kootanais.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 298, 1862. **Upper Kootanie.**—Tolmie and Dawson,

Comp. Vocabs., 124B, 1884. **Upper Kootenay.**—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. **Upper Kootenuha.**—Tolmie and Dawson, op. cit.

Upper Thompson Indians. The Ntlakyapamuk on Fraser r, and its tributaries above Cisco, Brit. Col. They embody 4 minor divisions: the Lytton, Upper Fraser, Spence Bridge, and Nicola bands.

Nku'kûmamux.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 168, 1900 (='people above'). **Upper Thompsons.**—Ibid.

Utikimitung. A village of the Talirpingmiut Okomiut Eskimo, on the s. shore of Cumberland sd., Baffin id.

Utiqimitung.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Utlums. An abandoned Salishan village on the s. side of Galiano id., Brit. Col.

Ut-lums.—Dawson, Can. Geol. Surv., map, 1887.

Viger. A Malecite settlement in Viger township, Temiscouata co., Quebec, containing 106 inhabitants in 1911.

Wabezhaze ('marten'). A gens of the Chippewa.

Wa-be-zhaze'.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877. **Wábishesh.**—Gatschet, Ojibwa MS., B.A.E., **Waub-ish-ash-e.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 44, 1885.

Wachapalaschuk (*Wachap'álaschuk*). The name of an ancestor of a gens of the Kwakiutl proper; also applied to the gens itself (Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887).

Wachaskesouek. A tribe mentioned in 1648, in connection with bands of the Ottawa, as allies of the Hurons, living s. of lake Huron.

Ouachaskesouek.—Jes. Rel. 1648, 62, 1858. **Wachaskesouek.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858.

Wachegami (prob. 'beaver-dam lake,' or possibly 'shining lake.'—Hewitt). An unidentified tribe or band living in Canada N. of lake Nipissing; probably named from a lake on which they resided.*

Ouachegami.—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Wachegami.**—Jes. Rel., III, index.

Waddington Harbour Indians. A body of Salish of Fraser River agency, Brit. Col., numbering 37 in 1895, the last time the name appears.

Waddington Harbour.—Can. Ind. Aff., 277, 1894. **Wadington Harbour.**—Ibid., 189, 1883.

Wadjahonak ('those who seek a living'). The name given by the Algonkin of Oka (q.v.) to the Iroquois women of the same settlement on account of their custom of peddling their manufactures to the neighbouring whites, a thing which the Algonkin women of Oka never do.—Cuoq, Lexique Algonquine, 416, 1886.

Waitlas. A village of the Goasila at the mouth of Samo r., Smith inlet, Brit. Col.

Oi-cle-la.—Kane, Wand., in N. A., app., 1859. **Wycless.**—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 226, 1887.

Wakashan Family. A linguistic family occupying the W. coast of British Columbia between lat. 54° and 50° 30′, the N. and W. portions of Vancouver id., and the extreme N.W. corner of Washington, nearly to lat. 48°. The name is derived from *waukash*, 'good,' which Cook heard at Friendly cove, Nootka sd., and supposed to be the name ot a tribe. The culture of these people is almost identical with that of the coast Salish to the S. and E. of them, and with that of the Tsimshian, Haida, and Tlingit in the N. In physical characteristics they rather approach the coast Salish, and their language conforms in type most closely with that of the Salish and Chimakuan. Juan de Fuca probably reached the coast of British Columbia and was the first white man to see the lands of the Wakashan. If Fuentes be not an imaginary person, nor his voyage a fable, he sailed in 1640 through the archipelago where the Wakashan live.* Ensign Juan Perez is believed to have anchored in Nootka sd. in 1774. In the following year Bodega and Maurelle passed along the Wakashan coast on their way S. In 1786 English vessels under Capts. Hanna, Portlock, and Dixon called at this coast, and, from that time, visits of British and American trading vessels were constant, Nootka in particular being much frequented. Between 1792 and 1794 Capt. George Vancouver, R.N., the famous British explorer, made the first accurate and detailed survey of the coast. In 1803 the *Boston*, of Boston, of Mass., was destroyed by the people of Nootka, and all on board except two persons were killed. From the account of one of these, John R. Jewitt, we have important information regarding the tribes of the W. coast of Vancouver id. The Hudson's Bay Co. established a post at Victoria in 1843, and from that time relations with the natives became more intimate. Since then the native population has pretty steadily declined. Mission stations have been established at many points with considerable

*Probably Shining-tree lake in Gowganda dist., N. E. of Sudbury, Ont.

*Both voyages are utterly discredited.

success in the N., but half of the southern Kwakiutl still hold to their ancient customs and beliefs. Most of the Nootka have been converted by Roman Catholic missionaries. Wakashan dwellings were large structures of huge cedar beams and planks, and stood in a row fronting the sea. Each accommodated several families which had separate fires. The canoe was one of the essentials of existence on these shores, where there were no better seamen than the tribes of the w. coast of Vancouver id. These and a few of the neighbouring tribes in Washington were the only people who pursued and killed the whale, others being content to wait until the animals drifted ashore dead. For the rest of their diet they depended mainly upon fish, but they also hunted land and sea animals and collected shell-fish, roots, and berries, each family owning its own fishing grounds and salmon creeks, which it guarded jealously. Although good carvers of wood, they were excelled in this respect by the Haida and Tlingit. The northern tribes, the Heiltsuk Kwakiutl, reckoned descent in the female line; but the southern tribes, though in a transitional stage, are rather to be reckoned in the paternal stage. Intertribal warfare was constant and slavery an institution. Head flattening was practised by the tribes of Vancouver id. The potlatch was one of the cardinal institutions, and around it centred a large part of the social and religious interests of the people. Owing mainly to smallpox and vices, the number of Wakashan has fallen off steadily since their first contact with whites. In 1909 there were enumerated in the Dominion of Canada 4,150, to which are to be added 434 Makah in Washington; total, 4,584. Of these, 2,090 were Kwakiutl and 2,494 Nootka. (J. R. S.)

>**Wakash.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 15, 306, 1836 (of Nootka Sound; gives Jewitt's vocab.); Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II. pt, 1, 77, 1848 (based on Newittee); Berghaus (1851), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852; Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853 (includes Newittee and Nootka Sound); Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 73, 1856 (of Vancouver id.); Latham, Opuscula, 340, 1860; Latham, El. Comp. Philol., 403, 1862 (Tlaoquatsh and Wakash proper; Nútka and congeners also referred to here). ×**Wakash.**—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man., 301, 1850 (includes Naspatle, proper Nutkans, Tlaoquatsh, Nittenat, Klasset, Klallems; the last named is Salishan). =**Wakashan.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 128, 1891. ×**Nootka-Columbian.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 221, 1841 (includes Vancouver id., Haeeltzuk, Billechoola, Tlaoquatch, Kawitchen, Noosdalum, Squallyamish, Cheenooks); Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, V, 435, 1847 (follows Scouler); Latham in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 162, 1848 (remarks on Scouler's group of this name); Latham, Opuscula, 257, 1860 (the same). <**Nootka.**—Hale in U.S. Expl. Exped., VI, 220, 569, 1846 (proposes family to include tribes of Vancouver id. and tribes on south side of Fuca str.). >**Nutka.**—Buschmann, Neu-Mexico, 329, 1858. >**Nootka.**—Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 170, 1877 (mentions only Makah, and Classet tribes of cape Flattery); Gatschet in Beach, Ind. Misc., 446, 1877. ×**Nootkahs.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., 473, 1878 (includes Muchlahts, Nitinahts, Ohyahts, Manosahts, and Quoquoulths of present family, together with a number of Salishan tribes). ×**Nootka.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 564, 608, 1882 (a heterogeneous group, largely Salishan, with Wakashan, Skittagetan, and other families represented). >**Straits of Fuca.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 134, 306, 1836 (vocabulary of, referred here with doubt; considered distinct by Gallatin). ×**Southern.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 224, 1841 (same as his Nootka-Columbian above). ×**Insular.**—Scouler, ibid., (same as his Nootka-Columbian above). ×**Haeltzuk.**—Latham in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 155, 1848 (cites Tolmie's vocab.; spoken from 50° 30′ to 53° 30′); Latham, Opuscula, 251, 1860 (the same). >**Haeeltsuk and Hailtsa.**—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man., 300, 1850 (includes Hyshalla, Hyhysh, Esleytuk, Weekenoch, Nalatsenoch, Quagheuil, Tlatla-Shequilla, Lequeeltoch). >**Hailtsa.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 72, 1856; Buschmann, Neu-Mexico, 322, 1858; Latham, Opuscula, 339, 1860; Latham, El. Comp. Philol., 401, 1862 (includes coast dialects between Hawkesbury id., Broughton archipelago, and northern portion of Vancouver id.). >**Ha eelb zuk.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V. 487, 1855; Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859 (or Ballabola; a census of N. W. tribes classified by language). >**Ha-ilt'-zŭkh.**—Dall, after Gibbs, in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 144, 1877 (vocabularies of Bel-bella of Milbanke sd. and of Kwákiūtl.)' <**Nass.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc. II, pt. 1, c. 1848. <**Naass.**—Gallatin, ibid., 77 (includes Hailstla, Haceltzuk, Billechola, Chimeysan); Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853 (includes Huitsla). ×**Nass.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 564, 606, 1882 (includes Hailtza of present family). >**Aht.**—Sproat, Savage Life, app., 312, 1868 (name suggested for family instead of Nootka-Columbian); Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 50, 1884 (vocab. of Kaiookwāht). ×**Puget Sound Group.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., 460, 474, 1878. ×**Hydahs.**—Keane, ibid., 473 (includes Hailtzas of the present family). >**Kwakiool.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 27-48, 1884 (vocabs. of Haishilla, Hailtzuk, Kwiha, Likwiltoh septs; also map showing family domain). >**Kwā'kiutl.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., 130, 1887 (general account of family, with list of tribes).

Wakouingouechiwek. An Algonquian tribe or band living on a river about 60 leagues s. of Hudson bay and 150 leagues N. W. of Three Rivers, Quebec. They were probably a part of the Mistassin living on Marten r.

K8aK8aK8chiouets.—Jes. Rel., LX, 244, 1900. **K8aK8chi8ets.**—Jes. Rel., LXIII, 248, 1900. **Koüakoüikoüesioüek.**—Jes. Rel. 1672, 54, 1858. **Kouakouikouesiwek.**—Jes. Rel., LXXIII, 60, 1901. **Kwakwakouchiouets.**—Ibid., LX, 245. **Ouakouingouechiouek.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 20, 1858. **Oukouingouechiouek.**—Ibid.

Walas (*Wā'las*, 'the great ones'). A gens of the Nakoaktok and of the Mamalelekala Kwakiutl tribes.—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897.

Walas Kwakiutl ('the great Kwakiutl'). A sept of the true Kwakiutl, comprising the Tsentsenkaio, Gyekem, Waulipoe, Tlekem, and Tletlkete gentes. Pop. 30 in 1889, the last time they were enumerated separately. **Lâ'kuilila.**—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897 ('the tramps': a nickname). **Lock-qua-lillas.**—Lord, Natur. in Brit. Col., I, 165, 1866. **Wa'las Kwakiutl.**—Boas, op. cit., 330. **Wālis-kwā-ki-ool.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Waw-lis-knahkewlth.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 189, 1884. **Waw-lis-knahk-newith.**—Ibid., 1889, 270, 1890.

Walasnomoqois. An ancestor of a Kwakiutl gens whose name was sometimes given to the gens itself.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Wamnughaoin. ('shell ear pendant'). A band of the Sihasapa or Blackfoot Sioux. **Wamnuǧa-oiŋ**-—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 219, 1897. **Wamnuxa-oi^{n}.**—Ibid.

Wampum (the contracted form of New England Algonquian *wampŭmpeak*, *wampŭmpeage*, or *wampŏmpeag*, expressed phonetically as *wa^{n}pa^{n}piak* or *wa^{n}ba^{n}biag*, the component lexical elements of which are *wamp*, for *wa^{n}b*, a derivative of *wab*, '(being) white'; *umpe* or *ompe*, for *a^{n}bi* or *a^{n}pi*, 'a string (of shell-beads)'; *ak* or *ag*, the grammatic sign of the animate plural. As the native expression was too cumbersome for ready utterance by the New England colonists, the sentence-word was divided by them into *wampum* and *peak* or *peage*, regardless of the exact line of phonetic division between the component lexical elements of the expression). The shell beads in use among the North American Indians, wrought out of several kinds of shells found along both the western and the eastern littorals of the continent, including various species of Veneridæ, as the *poquaûhaug* (Venus mercenaria), usually contracted to *quahaug* or *quahog*, formerly sometimes called *hens*, the common round or hard-shell clam, which in the S. sometimes attains a weight of 4 pounds; the periwinkle (Pyrula carica and P. canaliculata), or winkle, the *meteaûhock* of Roger Williams; the whelk (Buccinum undatum); fresh-water shells of the genus Unio; and, on the Pacific coast, the Dentalium (D. entalis, and D. indianorum), the abalone or haliotis (H. rufescens, H. splendens, and H. cracherodii), the scallop shells or pectens, and the olivella (O. biplicata), and a number of other sea shells.

In the manufacture of these shell beads much patient labour and a marked degree of skill and careful manipulation were required. Their manufacture was apparently not confined to any class of persons among the natives, for Roger Williams (Key, 128, 1827) remarks that, in general, those who live along the seashore manufacture the beads, and that "as many make as will." In New England and along the Atlantic seaboard wampum was chiefly of two colours: the white and the violet or purple, which latter varied in shade from pale or pink violet to dark rich purple. The value of these shell beads was determined by their colour and degree of finish. In form they were cylindrical, being from about $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in diameter. and from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{16}$ in. in length. Notwithstanding the abundant literature concerning the multifarious uses of these shell beads in trade, in the embroidering of articles of dress, the making of objects for personal adornment and badges of rank and official dignity, and in the fiducial transactions of private and public life, no technical statement of the exact methods employed by the natives in their manufacture is available.

According to Barber and Howe (Hist. Col. N. J., 1844) the method of manufacture after contact with the whites was as follows: The wampum was wrought, largely by the women, from the thick blue portions of the shell, and the process, though simple, required a skill acquired only by long practice. The intense hardness and brittleness of the materials made it impossible to wear, grind, and bore the shell by machinery alone. First the thin portions were removed with a light, sharp hammer, and the remainder was clamped in a scissure sawed in a slender stick, and was then ground into an octagonal figure, an inch in length and half an inch in diameter. This piece being ready for boring was inserted into another piece of wood, sawed like the first stick which was firmly fastened to a bench, a weight being so adjusted that it caused the scissure to grip the shell and to hold it securely. The drill was made from an untempered handsaw, ground into proper shape and tempered in the flame of a candle. Braced against a steel plate on the operator's chest and nicely adjusted to the centre of the shell, the drill was rotated by means of the common hand-bow. To clean the aperture, the drill was dexterously withdrawn while in motion, and was cleared by the thumb and finger of the particles of shell. From a vessel hanging over the closely

clamped shell drops of water fell on the drill to cool it, for particular care was exercised lest the shell break from the heat caused by friction. When the drilling reached halfway through the shell, the shell was reversed and the boring was completed from the opposite side. To finish the surface and to shape the edges were the next processes. A wire about a foot long was fastened at one end to a bench; beneath and parallel with the wire was a grindstone with a grooved face, which was worked by a foot-treadle. The beads were strung on the wire; the free end was grasped in the left hand and the wire of beads was drawn into the groove of the fast-revolving grindstone. By means of a flat piece of wood, held in the right hand, the beads were continually turned. By this process the beads soon became round, smooth, and polished, and were then strung on hempen strings about a foot in length. Five to ten such strings could be made in a day, and were sold to country merchants at the rate of 12½ cents apiece.

Wampum very early in the intercourse between the whites and the Indians, as it already was among themselves, became a medium of exchange at fixed values, not only in merchandise but also in dollars and cents. So important was this use of it that Weeden (Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud., 2d s., VIII-IX, 1884) wrote a monograph on wampum with the suggestive title, "Indian Money as a Factor in New England Civilization." in which this phase of the subject is fully discussed. Powers, Stearns, Goddard, and others mention facts showing that, at an early time on the Pacific coast, shell money became a medium of exchange, not only among the Indians but also among the whites. Goddard (Life and Culture of the Hupa, 48-49, 1903) says that a single shell of the decorated dentalium is measured and its value determined by the creases on the left hand; that strings of these shells reaching from the thumb-nail to the point of the shoulder contain 11 of the largest and 14 of the smallest of these shells; that some of the natives have a set of lines tattooed on the inner side of the left forearm, which indicate the length of 5 shells of the several standards of length. Rosendale (Wampum Currency, 1896) shows by ample citations from the ordinances of New Netherland that the period from 1641 to 1662 "marked the decadence of wampum as currency." His article is valuable and interesting for giving the value of the different kinds and grades of wampum in stivers and guilders at the periods mentioned.

Williams (op. cit.). speaking of the *poquaûhock* or *quahaug*, called *hens* by the English, or the hard round clam, says that the Indians "break out of the shell about half an inch of a black part of it, of which they make their *suckaûhock*, or black money," and that they manufacture from the stem or stock of the *meteaûhock*, or periwinkle, their "wómpam or white money," of half the value of the *suckáwhock* or black money or shell beads. In his lexicon Williams gives the words *sawhóog* and *sawhósachick* as the native terms for 'loose beads,' *enomphósachick* as that for 'strung ones,' and *máchequoce* as 'a girdle, or belt,' curiously made from one to five or more inches in width of these shell beads. Such a belt, he tells us, was worth sometimes more than £10 sterling, and was worn either as a girdle or as a scarf or sash around the shoulders or breasts, hence the common name of belt for this article. Strings were also so worn as ornaments around the necks of women and children. Williams quaintly adds: "Princes make rich caps and aprons (or small breeches) of these beads, thus curiously strung into many forms and figures: their black and white finely mixed together." As to their means of manufacture he says also before the Indians obtained awl blades from Europeans they "made shift to bore this their shell money with stone," and that the work of smoothing the beads "they doe on stones" and other things.

Lawson (Hist. Car., 315-316, 1714) writes that the Indians of Carolina had two different kinds of shell money, called *peak* and *ronoak*, chiefly the former kind, which at New York went by the name of *wampum*, and was used as current money. He believed that *peak* was used on the continent "as far as the bay of Mexico." The *peak*, he says, was called "porcelan" by many writers, and was made in great quantities in New York and "with us in some measure." It was made from shells found on the coast, very large and hard, so that it was difficult to cut them; that some English smiths attempted "to drill this sort of shell money" for profit, but found the task too hard and saw that nothing could be gained for the "drilling was the most difficult part of the work to the Englishmen, which the Indians manage with a nail stuck in a cane or reed, which was rolled by them on their thighs with the right hand and the bit of shell was held in the left, so in time they drill a

hole quite through it, which is a tedious work; but especially in making their *ronoak*, four of which will scarce make one length of their wampum." He does not say how the drilling was done before the Indians had nails. For this shell money "skins, furs, slaves, and whatever the Indians possessed might be bought; by it they might be enticed to do anything—to part with anything except their children for slaves; by its means murders and other crimes were adjusted and settled." Beverley (Hist. Va., bk. III, 58, 1705) says that the Indians of the Virginia and Carolina littoral had *peak* and *roenoke;* that the *peak* was of two colours, dark purple and white; that they (presumably the purple and the white) were alike in size and figure, being made of different portions of the same shell (evidently the *poquaûhock*); they were polished as smooth as glass, and were strung through holes drilled through their centres; the purple or dark-coloured beads were more valuable than the white, bringing among the Indian traders 18 pence per yard, while the white brought only 9 pence; and that these Indians made of these shell beads pipes (probably tubular objects), 2 or 3 in. long and "thicker than ordinary, which are much more valuable;" that they also made *runtees* of the same shell, grinding them smooth as the beads of the *peak*, "the strung beads," and that these *runtees* were either large like an oval bead, drilled through the length of the oval, or they were flat and circular, nearly an inch in width and 3 in. thick, and were drilled edgewise. The *peak*, the *runtees*, and the "pipes," he continues, were used for coronets, bracelets, belts, or else the shell beads were made into long strings to hang down before the breast, to lace up their garments, or to adorn their tomahawks and other weapons and implements; lastly, he adds, that these Indians made another kind of beads, of less value than the other, from the cockle shell, which was broken into small fragments, which were left with rough edges, and drilled through in the same manner as the other shell beads forming the *peak;* these rough-edged "beads" were called *roenoke* (the *ronoak* of Lawson), and they were used in the same manner as the *peak* or strung beads.

To the Iroquois and to many other Indians white as a colour was auspicious, and its use in ritual and ceremony therefore indicated peace, health, welfare, and prosperity—ideas expressed by white wampum when ceremonially employed; on the contrary, black as a colour was inauspicious, and its use therefore indicated hostility, sorrow, death, condolence, and mourning—ideas expressed by dark or purple wampum when ceremonially employed; nevertheless the dark or purple variety of wampum was commercially much more valuable than the white kind, and the darker its shade the more valuable it was. Commonly the ratio was as one to two. In commercial transactions wampum was used strung or unstrung. In trade it was usually exchanged by count when loose, by the string, or by the fathom. The fathom was a count. Williams (Key, chap. XIV) says that *piúckquat* was the native name for 10 sixpence, or 60 pence, and that this was called *nquittómpeg*, that is, 'one fathom,' 5 shillings. So a fathom was a count of beads, the number of which was determined by the number legally current for a penny. Williams said that 6 white and 3 black beads were current for a penny; therefore at this ratio 360 white and 180 black beads constituted a fathom. A large portion of the white shell beads was consumed in the manufacture of various articles of personal adornment and in the embroidery of various articles of raiment for both men and women. For use in public affairs and in official communications, in ritualistic and fiducial transactions, wampum was wrought into two well-known products—strings, often tied into bundles or sheaves of strings, and belts or scarfs or sashes. The first variety was made originally by stringing the wampum beads on small strands of skin or sinew, and, later, on a strong thread or on several threads twisted together; these strings of shell beads were called "branches" by French writers generally, probably including the bunches or sheaves. In making these strings of beads it was possible, by using all white, all purple, or by a combination of the two colours in definite proportions, regulated by the colour symbolism of the people, to convey mnemonically a variety or a difference of ideas, indicated by the proportion, the sequence of the two colours, and the figures or outlines portrayed by them on the strand or string; for example, there might be one white bead and then one purple bead alternately on the strand, or a white bead and then two purple beads alternately, or there might be two or more white beads followed by two or more purple beads alternately on the strand; or the strand might be composed one half of white and the other half of purple beads; or one-half of the string of beads might

be arranged in one way and the other half in another. Thus it was possible by these simple devices to indicate by means of the two available colours a number of combinations, differing one from another sufficiently to convey a number of ideas without much chance of confusion. The white strings tinged red by vermilion or some other red colour were used as a challenge or declaration of war, or as an invitation to friends to join in a war. For these reasons some strings of beads consisted wholly of white beads, while others were composed entirely of purple or dark beads. A string composed entirely of dark beads is the official string of beads by which one of the Iroquois tribes notifies its brother and cousin tribes of the death of one or more of its chiefs. White strings were commonly employed in matters of ordinary routine, requiring only some degree of formality, or merely as preliminary exhibits to others of more and deeper import. The second kind of shell-bead product was the more or less broad sash, scarf, or belt, on which the white and purple beads, first suitably proportioned on strings, were fastened together by small strands of sinew or skin in such manner as to form a neat and durable fabric. By suitable combinations of the two colours dominant in the beads various symbolic figures and devices were neatly and deftly wrought into the body of the belt or scarf. Sometimes the fabric took the form of a symbolic sun. But the breadth and length of the belt or sash, and the proportions of the white and the purple beads composing it, were naturally determined by the nature and importance of the occasion for its use. According to Lafitau (1724), a very good authority, the usual size of a belt in his time was 11 strands of 180 beads each, or about 1,980 wampum beads. There are references to belts composed of 6,000 and 7,000 beads, and proportionately long. Some belts were employed to convey a double message—that is, one half to one person and the other half to another, or two messages to one person or people.

The chiefs and the elders of the people were accustomed to assemble to rehearse the matters mnemonically connected with the several wampum strings, sheaves of strings, and belts in their keeping. In complex and important affairs, certain of these annalists were charged with remembering only a particular portion of the record, while to others were entrusted other portions, thereby rendering it the more easy to remember the details of the entire matter without forgetting any material circumstance. To aid these annalists and others they devised the complex and varied forms of wampum strands, sheaves, and belts already noted. Belts were used for various purposes,-as the ratification of treaties, the confirmation of alliances, and the authentication of proposals made by one people to another.

In addition to packs of skins and furs, the public treasure of a people, such as the tribes of the Iroquois league, consisted largely of wampum, together with the strands, bunches, or sheaves of strings or strands, and the belts, scarfs, or sashes made from it, as above described. Not having the use of writing of any kind, the Indians, naturally apt to forget events and occurrences happening among them, devised the variety of uses for wampum and its products.

In addition to the descriptive names or merely denotive designations of wampum and the things made from it, a number of terms of political import were applied to these wampum strings and belts by the Iroquoian tribes, which indicate the importance attached to these several objects. By all these tribes the term *kană''să'*, 'a braid or plaited object,' was applied to strings of wampum of whatever nature. The Mohawk applied the term *gāioñ'nĭ'* to the belt of wampum, while the Onondaga and the Seneca use *kăs'hwĕⁿ''tă'*. Figuratively, and perhaps ceremonially, these people apply the following names to wampum employed officially and formally: *kari''hwă'* (*gāi''hwă'*, dialectic variant), 'the business, the affair, or the authentic credential'; *gawĕñ'-nă'*, 'the voice, the word, or the proposition,' because every proposal of a public nature, as an edict, required for its authentication a belt or a string of wampum according to its importance and to the exigency of the case; and *kāianerĕⁿ''seră'* (*gāianĕñ''sä'*, a dialectic variant 'welfare,' 'the commonwealth,' 'justice,' here 'the law.' For wampum the Mohawk have the name *oneko'r'hă'*, which by strict dialectic changes of sounds ($n=t$, and the dropping of r) becomes *otko''ä'*, which is the Onondaga and the Seneca name for it.

The Dutch about New York (Manhattan) applied the Algonquian term *sewan* (also written *sewant*, *sewared*, *zeewand*, etc.), 'scattered or loose (beads),' to all shell beads, in the same manner that the English called all *peage*, or strung beads, wampum, 'white.' The Dutch applied the name *Sewan hacky*, 'Wampum

land,' to Long island, perhaps in imitation of the natives, for it was noted for its abundance of shells suited to shell bead making. In New England *mowhackees*, 'black beads,' was used.

As early as 1640, in New England and especially in New Netherlands, there was much trouble and discontent owing to the manufacture of counterfeit and unfinished wampum. It was complained that payments were made in nothing but rough, unpolished stuff, while the good, polished beads, commonly called "Manhattan wampum," were exported, concealed, or at least not to be had at all. Many ordinances of the Director and Council of New Netherlands were passed in more or less successful attempts to remedy this growing evil. The following citation from such an ordinance, passed May 30, 1650, shows to what an alarming extent wampum was counterfeited: "Whereas, we have by experience, and for a long time seen the decline and daily depreciation of the loose wampum among which are circulating many with holes and half finished; also some of stone, bone, glass, muscle-shells, horn, yea, even of wood and broken beads, together with the manifold complaints of the inhabitants that they cannot go to market with such wampum, nor obtain any commodities, not even a small loaf of white bread or a pot of beer from the traders, bakers, or tapsters for loose wampum. . . in order hereby to prevent the further importation of all lump and unperforated wampum, so as in future to obviate all misunderstanding, the Hon'ble Director and Council aforesaid do ordain that the commercial shall pass and be good pay as heretofore, to wit, six white or three black for one stiver; on the contrary, poor strung wampum shall pass eight white and four black for one stiver [stiver=one penny]."

On the Pacific coast, according to Powers, Gibbs, and other writers, immense quantities of shell money or beads were in circulation, the value of which fluctuated greatly from tribe to tribe. Much of it was made from the so-called tusk-shell, a species of dentalium, which was obtained in the following manner: To the end of a suitable pole a strip of wood was secured, being placed transversely to the line of the pole, and first studded with bone or wooden teeth. From the bow of a canoe or boat, propelled usually by a woman, the tusk-shell fisher stood and carefully prodded the sands at the botton of the water a number of times with his comb-like instrument, and then drew it to up see whether any of the shells had become impaled on the teeth of the instrument. Sometimes four or five of the shells were brought up, and sometimes none at all. This was a practical method of obtaining these shells, as they are not found between tide marks. The form of this shell, which gave it its name of tusk-shell, is tooth- or fang-shaped, having an orifice at each end. A fine specimen is about 3 in. in length, but usually they are much shorter. With the small end invariably downward, it is found burrowed in the sand in from 4 to 8 fathoms of water in sheltered harbours or inlets. The women string these shells neatly on bits of dried sinew; they are afterward ornamented with fragments of haliotis shell and with tufts of mountain-goat's wool. A string of 25 of these shells, which, placed end to end, reached one fathom, or 6 ft., was called a *hiaqua* and was the standard of value. The shorter broken shells were strung in like manner, and these inferior strings were called *kopkops*, of which 40 were equal in value to one *hiaqua*. Bands or belts were also made of dentalium shells, and these also served as currency and for ornament. But according to Gibbs "forty to the fathom" was the standard, or one *hiaqua*, which would purchase as a rule one male and two female slaves: this was approximately £50 sterling. According to Powers and others *álli-co-chick* was the name of this tusk-money in California. In the central and southern portions of the state there was a staple currency known as *hawock* or *hawok*, made from the shells of "a bivalve, a ponderous clam when adult." The shell was cut into small discs, of which the larger were worth about 25 cents and the smaller about 4 cents. Some of the discs, 2 in. in diameter and ½ in. in thickness, were worth a dollar apiece. Powers mentions a necklace of *hawok*, worn by a young woman, which was 10 yds. long, consisting of 1,160 pieces, and was worth about $225. The olivella shell money was known as *kolkol*, or *col-col*. The shell was prepared by simply grinding off the apex and stringing it mouth-to-mouth with others. This money it is said, was "slightly esteemed," perhaps owing to the great abundance of the species. The abalone or haliotis shell money was known as *uhl-lo* or *ül-lo*; this was made from a very beautiful shell, rather too large and cumbersome to be used as money. The shell was prepared for use by cutting it into oblong strips from 1 in. to 2 in. long and about ½ in.

in width. Holes were drilled near one end of the strip, and the strips were then strung edge to edge. Ten pieces constituted a string. The larger pieces are worth $1 apiece, thus making the value of a string about $10.

The literature pertaining to shell money and to shell objects is extensive. The more important writings on the subjects are: Barber and Howe, Hist. Coll. N. J., 1844; Beach, Indian Miscel., 295, 1877; Beauchamp (1) in Am. Antiq., Mar. 1889; (2) in Bull. N. Y. State Mus., VIII, No. 41, 1901, with bibliog.; Beverley, Hist. Va., bk. III, 58, 1705; Boas, (1) in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 36, 1889; (2) in Rep. on N. W. Tribes Can., 85, 1890; Bradford in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., 3, 234-35, 335–36, 1856; Brinton, Myths of the New World, 1903; Burnaby, Travels in N. Am., 60, 1775; Bushnell, in Jour. Anthr. Inst. Gt. Brit., XXXVI, 172, 1906; Cartier in Hakluyt, Voy., III, 272, 1600; repr. 1810; Carver, Travels, 235, 1796; Cox, Adventures, 332-33, 1831; Eells in Smithson. Rep. 1887, 647, 1889; Forsyth, Acct. Man. and Cust. of the Sauk, 3, 1826; Goddard in Univ. Cal. Pub., I, 49, 1903; Gookin (1674) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., I, 152, 1792; Hale in Am. Nat., XVIII, 1884; Holm (1646) in Mem. Hist. Soc. Pa., III, 1834; Holmes in 2d Rep. B. A. E., 179, 1883; Ingersoll in Am. Nat., XVII, No. 5, 1883; Jewitt, Narr., 76, 1815; Jones, Antiq. So. Ind., 1873; Josselyn, Acct. Two Voy. to New Eng., 1865; Kane, Wanderings in N. Am., 238, 1859; Lawson (1714), Hist. Car., 1860; Lord, Naturalist in Brit. Col., II, 22, 1866; Morgan, (1) League of the Iroq., 1904; (2) in Rep. N. Y. State Mus., 5, 71, 73, 1852; Norton in Am. Mag., Mar. 1888; Penn in Harvey, Hist. Shawnee Inds., 20, 1855; Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877; Pratt in Proc. Davenport Acad. Sci., II, 1876; Proud, Hist. Pa., I, 133-34, 1797-98; Ross, Adventures in Oregon, 95, 1849; Ruttenber, Ind. Tribes Hudson R., 26, 1872; Smith, Hist. N. Y., II, 42, 1829; Stearns, (1) in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1887; 297-334, 1889; with bibliography; (2) in Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., July, 1873; (3) in Am. Nat., XI, 1877; Stites, Economics of the Iroq., 1905; Thompson, Hist. Long Island, I, 84-88, 1843; Timberlake, Memoir, 50, 62, 1765; Townshend, Quinnipiack Inds., 33, 1900; Trumbull, Hist. Conn., 52, 1818, repr. 1898; Van der Donck, Descrip. New Netherlands, 206, 1841; Weeden, Indian Money, 1884; Whipple, Pac. R. R. Rep., III 115, 1856; Williams (1643), Key into Lang. of Amer., 1827 and 1866; Woodward, Wampum, 1878. (J. N. B. H.)

Waneta ('The Charger'). A Yanktonai Sioux of the Pabaksa or Cuthead band, son of Shappa or Red Thunder; born on Elm r., in the present Brown co., S. Dak., about 1795. He enlisted with his father in the English service in the War of 1812, and fought valiantly at Ft. Meigs and Sandusky, winning his name by his bravery in charging the Americans in the open, and being seriously wounded in the battle at the latter place. After the war he was given a captain's commission by the British, and visited England. He continued to sympathize with the British until 1820, when he attempted to destroy Ft. Snelling by stealth, but being thwarted in his enterprise by Col. Snelling, he afterwards heartily supported American interests. Waneta was a dominant chief of the Sioux and exceedingly active in his operations. He signed the treaty of trade and intercourse at Ft. Pierre, July 5, 1825, and, on Aug. 17 of the same year, signed the treaty of Prairie du Chien which fixed the boundaries of the Sioux territory. He died in 1848 at the mouth of the Warreconne, the present Beaver cr., Emmons co., N. Dak. His name is variously spelled, as Wahnaataa, Wanotan, and Wawnahton. (D. R.)

Wanigan. A receptacle in which small supplies or a reserve stock of goods are kept; also a large chest in which the lumbermen of New Brunswick, Maine and Minnesota keep their spare clothing, pipes, tobacco, etc. Called also *wongan*-box, and spelled *wangun* and *wangan*. (2) A boat used on the rivers of New Brunswick and Maine for the transportation of the entire personnel of a logging camp, along with the tools of the camp and provisions for the trip. (3) A place in a lumber camp where accounts are kept and the men paid. "Running the *wangan*" is the act of taking a loaded boat down a river, from station to station, particularly in swiftly flowing water. The word is from Abnaki *waniigan*, 'trap'; literally, that into which any object strays, wanders, or gets lost; a receptacle for catching and holding stray objects; from *wan*, 'to wander', 'go astray,' 'get lost,' *-igan*, often used in Abnaki in the sense of 'trap.' Similarly, a locker in a hunting phaëton is called a 'trap,' and this eventually gave its name to the vehicle itself. (W. R. G.)

Wanineath (*WaninEa'th*). A sept of the Seshart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Wanlish. A division of the true Kwakiutl, probably named mistakenly from its chief.—Lord, Nat. in Brit. Col., I, 165, 1866.

Waokuitem (*Waō'kuitEm*). A clan of the Wikeno, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897.

Washatnagunashka. A Montagnais village on a bay on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec.—Stearns, Labrador, 271, 1884.

Wastsanek (*Wā'stsanEk*). A sept of the Toquart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Watap. Roots of the pine, spruce, tamarack, etc., used to sew birch-bark for canoes and other purposes: from *watap*, in the Chippewa and closely related Algonquian dialects, signifying root of the tamarack. The word has come into English through Canadian French. Cuoq (Lex. Alg., 426, 1886) says the word is known from one end of Canada to the other and deserves adoption by the French Academy. (A. F. C.)

Watshishu. A Montagnais village near Manikuagan bay, on the N. shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec.—Stearns, Labrador, 271, 1884.

Watopapinah ('canoe people'). A band of the Assiniboin which, according to Lewis and Clark, in 1804, roved on Souris r. and the branches of the Assiniboine N. of the Mandan tribe, in the United States and Canada. At this period they numbered 450 warriors, in 200 tipis. In 1806, Henry (Coues, Henry-Thompson, II, 522, 1897) said they had 160 lodges; while Hayden (Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 387, 1862) in 1856, said that they ranged from White Earth r. to the sources of the Souris and Pembina rs. and occupied 220 lodges, averaging 4 persons.

Assiniboin Menatopa.—Lewis and Clark Exped., I, 146, 1814. **Band lar Gru (crain) or canoe.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 104, 1905. **Canoe and Paddling Assiniboines.**—Henry, quoted by Coues, Henry-Thompson, 522, 1897. **Canoe Assiniboines.**—Ibid. **Canoe band.**—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. 1850, 143, 1851. **Canoe Indians.**—U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 289, 1854. **Gens de Canot.**—Brackenridge, Views of La., 79, 1814 (=Manelopec, ibid., ed. 1817). **Gens des Canoe.**—Lewis and Clark Discov., 43, 1806. **Gens des canots.**—Maximilian, Travels, 194, 1843. **Les gens des Caruts.**—U.S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 289, 1854. **Manelopec.**—Brackenridge, op. cit., 1814 (='Gens de Canots,' ibid., ed. 1815). **Ma-ne-to'-pâ.**—Lewis and Clark, Discov., 44, 1806 **Ma-ne-to-par.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 104, 1905. **Menatopa.**—Lewis and Clark Exped., 184, 1817. **Otaopabinè.**—Maximilian, Travels, 194, 1843 (sig. 'les gens des canots'). **Wato-pana.**—Iapi Oaye, XIII, no. 5, p. 17, 1884. **Wah-to-pan-ah.**—Denig quoted by Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 222, 1897. **Waȟ-to'-pap-i-nah.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 387, 1862.

Wauanouk. A former village near St. Francis, Quebec, probably of refugee Wewenoc.—Lattré map, 1784.

Waulipoe (*Wa'ulipoē*, 'those who are feared'). A gens of the Kwakiutl proper on the coast of British Columbia.—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897.

Wawikyem (*Wā'wik'em*). A clan of the Wikeno, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897.

Wazhush (*wazhash*, 'muskrat'). A gens of the Chippewa. In the beginning of the 19th century they were considered a division of the Kenozhe gens, and resided on the N. shore of lake Superior at Grand portage and Thunder bay.

Hawoyzask.—Long. Voy. and Trav., 62, 1791. **Musquash.**—Ibid. **Omackāsiwag.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1907. **Omäschkäse Wenenewak.**—Long, Exped. St. Peter's R., II, 153, 1824. **Omush-kas.**—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 84, 1885. **O-mush-kas-ug.**—Ibid. **Rat nation.**—Long, Voy. and Trav., 117, 1791.

Weendigo, Wendigo. See *Windigo*.

Weperigweia. An Algonquian tribe living in 1635 N. of St. Lawrence r., below Tadoussac, Quebec.

Oueperigoueiaouek.—Jes. Rel. 1643, 38, 1858. **Ouperigoue-ouaouakhi.**—Jes. Rel. 1635, 18, 1858. **Weperigoueiawek.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858.

Weskarini. An Algonquian tribe that lived on the N. side of Ottawa r. below Allumettes id., Quebec, with the people of which they appear to be closely associated in the Jesuit Relations.

Little Nation of the Algomquins.—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Ouaouechkaïrini.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 34, 1858. **Ouaouechkairiniouek.**—Jes. Rel. for 1658, 22, 1858. **Ouaouiechkaïrini.**—Champlain (1613), Œuvres, III, 299, note, 1870. **8a8iechkarini8ek.**—Jes. Rel. for 1646, 34, 1858. **8e8eskariniens.**—Jes. Rel. for 1643, 61, 1858. **Ouescharini.**—Champlain (1613), Œuvres, III, 299, 1870. **Petite Nation.**—Jes. Rel. for 1633, 34, 1858. **Petite nation des Algonquins.**—Jes. Rel. for 1640, 34, 1858. **Petits Algonquins.**—La Tour map, 1784. **Quieunontateronons.**—Sagard, Hist. du Can., III, 738, 1866 (Huron name). **Wawechkaïrini.**—Jes. Rel., III, index, 1858. **Waweskaïrini.**—Ibid. **Wewechkaïrini.**—Ibid.

Wewamaskem (*Wē'wamasqEm*, 'the noble ones'). A gens of the Mamalelekala, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897.

Wewanitowuk. A band of Cree.—Hutchins (1770) quoted by Richardson, Arct. Exped., II, 37, 1851.

Wewenoc. A tribe of the Abnaki confederacy that lived on the coast of Maine about the mouth of the Kennebec r., in Lincoln and Sagadahoc cos. They were closely related to the Arosaguntacook, with whom they combined at an early period when displaced by the English. They figured in the Falmouth treaty of 1749 and other treaties of that period. Before 1727 most of them had removed to St. Francis and Bécancour, Quebec, and in 1747 only a few families remained in Maine, who soon afterward removed also to Canada, where a remnant still exists.

8an8inak.—French letter (1721) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 263, 1819. **8arinakiens.**—Rasle (trans. of 1724) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., VIII, 247, 1819. **Sheepscot Indians.**—Williamson in N. Y. Doc. Coll. Hist., IX, 475, 1855 (local name). **Sheepscuts.**—Douglass, Summary, I, 184, 1755. **Walináki.**—Gatschet, Penobscot, MS., B. A. E., 1887 (Penobscot name). **Walnonoak.**—Douglass, op. cit., 185. **Wananoak.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., V, 331, 1789. **Wanonoaks.**—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, map, 1761. **Waweenock.**—Casco conf. (1727) in N. H. Hist. Sod. Coll., II, 261, 1827. **Wawenech.**—Colman (1727) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 117, 1800, **Wawenock.**—Casco conf. (1727) in N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, 261, 1827. **Weewenocks.**—Falmouth jour. (1749) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 164, 1856. **Weweenocks.**—Falmouth jour. (1749), ibid., 155. **Wewenocks.**—Niles (*ca.* 1761) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., V, 365, 1861. **Wewoonock.**—Falmouth treaty rep. (1726) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 390, 1853. **Winnenocks.**—Falmouth Treaty rep. (1726) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 386, 1853. **Wiscassett.**—Sullivan in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., IX, 220, 1804 (local name). **Woenoeks.**—Falmouth treaty rep. (1726) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 386, 1853. **Womenog.**—Gyles (1726) in Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 357, 1853 (misprint). **Wowenocks.**—Falmouth treaty rep. (1726), ibid., III, 386, 1853.

Wharnock. A Kwantlen village on Fraser r., a few miles below the mouth of Stave r., Brit. Col.; pop. 29 in 1910.

Hō'nak.—Hill-Tout in Ethnol. Surv. Can., 54, 1902. **Stcuwā'çEl.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1891 (probably identical). **Wharnock.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 160, 1901. **Whonnoch.**—Hill-Tout, op. cit. **Whonock.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 74, 1878.

Whatlminek (*Whatl-min-ēk'*). An Okinagan village $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Deep cr., Okanagan lake, Brit. Col—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891.

Whulk. A Nimkish village at the mouth of Nimkish r., E. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887.

Wickaninnish. Originally the name of a chief, but used by authors to designate several tribes, separately and collectively, between Nootka sd., Vancouver id., and Juan de Fuca str., Brit. Col.

Wickaninnish.—Jewitt, Narr., 37, 1849. **Wick-a-nook.**—Ross, Adventures, 159, 1849 (near Nootka). **Wickinninish.**—Jewitt, op. cit., 76.

Widja (*Wī'dja*). A Haida town of the Widja-gitunai family formerly on the N. coast of Graham id., just w. of the entrance to Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.

(J. R. S.)

Wī'dja.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905. **Wī'ts'a.**—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898.

Widja-gitunai (*Wī'dja gītAnā'-i*, 'Gituns of the town of Widja'). A Haida family of the Eagle clan, named from its town on the N. coast of Graham id., Brit. Col., between Masset inlet and Virago sd. This with the Tohlka-gitunai, Chets-gitunai, and Djus-hade formed one larger related group.

(J. R. S.)

Wī'dja gītanā'-i.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 275, 1905. **Wī'ts'a gyit'inai'.**—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898.

Wigwam. (1) A name for an Algonquian dwelling, an arbour-like or conical structure in which, from Canada to North Carolina, was employed the same general mode of erection, which varied mainly in the plant materials (saplings, barks, rushes, or flags) used, and which differences in soil and climate changed here and there to a certain extent (see *Habitations*). The word, which appears in English as early as 1634 (Wood, New England's Prospect, 65, 1634) was, like the terms skunk, musquash, etc., borrowed from Abnaki by the colonists of E. Massachusetts, who adopted it as the name for an Indian habitation, in preference to the term *wetu* (*witu*) used by the natives among whom they settled. The Massachusett Indians, like the Narraganset, used also as the name for a house the word *wetuom* (*wituôm*), formed from the same base. Eliot (Indian Grammar Begun, 11, 1666), who was ignorant of the origin of the word under consideration, mentions, we may suppose through an inadvertence, a word *wekuwomut* (for *wetuomut*), which he interprets 'in his house,' and adds: "hence we corrupt this word

[to] wigwam." This erroneous etymology, based on a word nonexistent in the Massachusett dialect, and, in fact, impossible in any Algonquian dialect, has unfortunately been copied by nearly every English dictionary.

The Abnaki word *wigwâm*, literally 'dwelling,' is from *wigw*, 'he dwells,' + the formative *-am*, from the Algonquian root *wig*, *wik* (*ig*, *ik*, in composition), 'to dwell,' and is cognate with Micmac *wigwâm*, Mohegan *wikwâm*, Lenape (Delaware) *wikwam*, and Chippewa *wigiwam* (from *wigiw*, 'he dwells,' a word obsolete in Chippewa but preserved in Cree), and Nipissing *wikiwâm*, and by change, in this dialect, of *w* to *m*, *mikiwâm*. The Virginia Renape seem not to have employed the word *wikwâm* used by their relatives of the N., but substituted for it the term *kómŭk*, which, like its cognates in other Algonquian dialects (Lenape *gámĭk*, or *kámĭk*, Abnaki *gámĭk*, Cree and Chippewa *kámĭk*, Masachuset *kómŭk*, Narraganset *kómŏk*, etc.), was always used in compounds, and never disjunctively. The word *wigwang* used by Beverley (Hist. Virginia, 1705) is merely a corruption of the northern vocable *wigwâm*, with which he was evidently unfamiliar.

(2) A name applied by travellers to the dwellings of Indians other than those of Algonquian stock, or to the habitations of the natives of countries other than North America, as for example: "Their houses or wigwams which they [the Caribs] call carbets" (Stedman, Exped. against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam, I, 403, 1806); "The Fuegian wigwam resembles in size . . . a haycock" (Darwin, Jour. of Researches, 212, 1845); "rude jackales, somewhat resembling the wigwams of the Pawnees" (Gregg, Commerce of the Prairies, I, 286, 1851).

(3) A name applied by the founders of the Tammany Society of New York City to their headquarters.

(4) A name sometimes applied to a large structure in which a nominating convention or other political meeting takes place.

Certain summer hospital tents for children are known as "wigwams," and there is also a "wigwam shoe" or "wigwam slipper."

(W. R. G. A. F. C.)

Wikeno (*Wik'ē'nō*, 'the portage makers'). A Kwakiutl tribe speaking the Heiltsuk dialect and living on Rivers inlet, Brit. Col. Their clans, according to Boas, are: Koikaktenok, Gyigyilkam, Waokuitem, Wawikem, Guetela, and Nalekuitk. Their towns are: Tlaik, Niltala, Wikeno, Nuhitsomk, Somhotnechau, and Tsiomhau. Pop. 131 in 1901, 108 in 1911.

Awī'k'ēnôx.—Boas in Nat. Mus. Rep. 1895, 328, 1897. **Awī'ky'enoq.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 52, 1890. **Oweckano.**—Sproat in Can. Ind. Aff., 145, 1879. **O-wee-kay-no.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 304, 1893. **Oweekayo.**—Ibid., 361, 1897. **Wee-kee-moch.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Weekenoch.**—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 233, 1848. **Wikanee.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Wikeinoh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 117B, 1884. **Wik'ēnō.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 130, 1887. **Wykenas.**—Scott in U. S. Ind. Aff. Rep., 316, 1868.

Wikeno. A town of the Wikeno tribe (q. v.) of British Columbia. (F. B.)

Wikoktenok (*Wī'k'ōxtēnôx*, 'eagle'). A clan of the Bellabella, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 328, 1897.

Wikyuwamkamusenaikata ('painted lodge'). A Cree band, taking the name of its chief, living in 1856 about Fort de Prairie,* —Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 237, 1862.

Williams Lake. A Shuswap village or band on Williams Lake, which drains westward into Fraser r., Brit. Col., about lat. 52° 10′. Pop. 155 in 1911. The name is applied also to an Indian agency.

Windigo ('cannibal'). A mythical tribe of cannibals said by the Chippewa and Ottawa to inhabit an island in Hudson bay. Some of the Chippewa who dwelt on the N. W. shore of lake Superior were said to practice cannibalism and were called by this name. The Maskegon on the shores of Hudson bay, though reproached as cannibals by the other tribes, were said to be themselves in constant fear of the Windigo.

Onaouientagos.—Bacqueville de la Potherie, Hist., II, 49, 1753 (misprint). **Weendegoag.**—Tanner, Narr., 316, 1830 (Ottawa form). **Weendigoes.**—Kane, Wanderings of an Artist, 60, 1859. **Windigos.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 153, 1883.

Wininish. See *Ouananiche*.

Winnepeskowuk. A division of the Upeshipow living in 1770 on Eastmain r.,

*An old post on the N. side of the Saskatchewan, in the vicinity of Nipawi, seems to have been the first—ante 1757—to acquire the name Fort des Prairies. Later, it was applied to various different establishments as trade gradually pushed up the river; thus, in 1810, Forts Vermilion, George and Augustus were called Fort des Prairies and any two such in simultaneous operation were distinguished as Upper and Lower. (Coues, Henry and Thompson Journals, II., 481.)

Quebec—Hutchins (1770) quoted by Richardson, Arctic Exped., II, 38, 1851.

Wiokemae (*Wī'oqEmaē*, 'whom no one dares to look at'). A gens of the Tsawatenok, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897.

Wisakedjak. See *Nanabozho*.

Wiweakam (*Wī'wägam*, 'true frog tribe'). Two Lekwiltok gentes, one belonging to the Wiwekae sept, the other to the Kueha. There seems to be considerable confusion between the people bearing this name and those called Wikae. The population of each is enumerated separately in the Dept. of Indian Affairs reports, and in 1911 the number of persons in this division was placed at 58. In 1885 their principal town was called Tatapowis.

(J. R. S.)

Weewaikun.—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Weewok.**—Ibid. **We-wai-ai-kum.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 270, 1889. **We-wark-kum.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **We-way-a-kum.**—Powell in Can. Ind. Aff., 119, 1880. **Wī'wägam.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. II, 318, 1902. **Wi-wai-ai-kum.**Can. Ind. Aff., 364, 1897. **Wī'wēak'am.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Wī'wēaqam.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887. **Wi'-wē-ēkum.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Wi-wi-kum.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 119B, 1884.

Wiwekae (*Wī'wēq'aē*, 'the Wē'qaēs,' from an ancestor of that name). A sept of the Lekwiltok, living between Bute and Loughborough inlets, Brit. Col. Its gentes, according to Boas, are: Gyigyilkam, Gyeksem, Wiweakam, and a fourth, the name of which is unknown. Their principal town, according to Dawson, is Tsakwalooin, at cape Mudge. Pop. 86 in 1911.

M-Wai-ai-kai.—Can. Ind. Aff., 435, 1896 (misprint). **Waiwaiaikai.**—Ibid., pt. 2, 41, 1909. **We-wai-ai-kai.**—Ibid., 189, 1884. **Wé-wark-ka.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Weway-a-kay.**—Sproat in Can. Ind. Aff., 149, 1879. **We-way-a-ky.**—Powell, ibid., 119, 1880. **Wi-wai-ai-kai.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 362, 1895. **Wiwayiki.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Wī-wē-eke.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Wī'-wēk'aē.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Wī'wēqaē.**—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897. **Wī'wēq'aē.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., XVII, pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Wohuamis (*Wōxuā'mîs*). A gens of the Koskimo, a Kwakiutl tribe.—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897.

Wyah. A Nitinat village on the E. shore of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon, S. W. coast of Vancouver id.; pop. 63 in 1902.

Whyack.—Whymper, Alaska, 73, 1869. **Wyah.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Wyandot. See *Huron*.

Xumskhumesilis (*Xúmsχumesī'Lis*). An ancestor of a Quatsino gens after whom the gens was sometimes named.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Yaaihakemae (*Yaai'x̣'aqEmaē*, 'the crabs'). A gens of the Komoyue, a sept of the true Kwakiutl, and a clan of the Tenaktak.

Yaai'Hak'ɛmaē.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 54, 1890. **Yaai'x̣'aqEmaē.**—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 330, 1897. **Yiχā́qẹmāe.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Yadus (*Yä'dAs*). An important subdivision of the Stustas, a great Haida family of the Eagle clan. It constituted one of the Kaigani families, and was subdivided like them (in the Tlingit style) into 5 house-groups: Ildjunai-hadai, Naalgus-hadai, Nakons-hadai, Otkial-naas-hadai, and Otnaas-hadai.—Swanton, Cont Haida, 276, 1905.

Yagun. An ancient Haida town formerly on the N. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.

Yā'gAn.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Yagunkun-lnagai (*Ya'gun-kun-lnagā'-i*, 'Yagun river point-town people'). A branch of the Kuna-lanas, a great Haida family belonging to the Raven clan. The Yagun is the largest stream on the Queen Charlotte ids.

(J. R. S.)

Yāgun kunîlnagai'.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Ya'gun kun lnagā'-i.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

Yagunstlan-lnagai (*Ya'gun sL!an lnagā'-i*, 'Yagun river rear-town people'). A local subdivision of the Stlenga-lanas, a Haida family belonging to the Raven clan.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

Yaku (*Yak!u*). A Haida town of the Dostlan-lnagai family, that formerly stood on the N. W. coast of Graham id., opposite North id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. This town, or it and the neighbouring one of Kiusta together, may be that designated Lu-lan-na by John Wark, 1836-41, to which he assigned 20 houses and 296 people. Old people remember 4 large houses and 4 small ones in Yaku, and 9 houses in Kiusta. This would seem to indicate a population in Yaku proper of about 100 to 120. (J. R. S.)

Iā'k'ō.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 22, 1898. **Kakoh.**—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 162B, 1880 (corrupted form). **Yak!u.**—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905. **Yukh.**—Deans, Tales from Hidery, 94, 1899.

Yaku-gitinai (*Yā'ku gîtînā'-i*, 'the middle Gîtî'ns'). A subdivision of the Hlgahet-gitinai, a Haida family of the Eagle clan. They received their name from having lived in the middle of Skidegate village; there they killed a chief and fled to the w. coast.—Swanton Cont. Haida, 274, 1905.

Yaku-lanas (*Yā'ku lā'nas*, 'middle-town people'). A large and important Haida family belonging to the Raven clan. By the Skidegate people it is said they were so named because they occupied the middle row in a legendary five-row town, where all the Raven side formerly lived (see *Skeena*). The Masset people attributed it to the fact that wherever the members of this family settled they occupied the middle of the village. They are said to have come originally from the s. end of Queen Charlotte ids., but the greater portion finally moved to Alaska, where they constituted the most important Raven family among the Kaigani. One subdivision, the Aoyaku-lnagai, settled in Masset inlet. Of the Kaigani part of the family there were 4 subdivisions, the Kaad-naas-hadai, Yehlnaas-hadai, Skistlai-nai-hadai, and Nakaduts-hadai. The extinct Ta-ahl-lanas of North id. perhaps belonged to it. Before they left Queen Charlotte ids. their principal town was Dadens. In Alaska it was Klinkwan. The Hlgahet-gu-lanas are said to have once been a part of this family.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

Yak' lā'nas.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 22, 1898. **Yākwū Lennas.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895.

Yan ('directly opposite' a ledge). A former Haida town on the w. side of the mouth of Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was built in comparatively recent times after troubles between two Masset families. One family stayed in Masset, while the other, the Aostlan-lnagai, settled at Yan.

Ia'an.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 23, 1898. **Yan.**—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 163, 1880. **Yēn.**—Harrison in Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 124, 1895.

Yaogus (*YáogAs*). A Haida town of the Kagials-kegawai family, formerly on the s.w. side of Louise id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 279, 1905.

Yaqatlenlish (*Yáqatlęnl̄isch*). An ancestor of one of the gentes of the Kwakiutl proper, after whom the gens itself was sometimes named.—Boas in Petermanns Mitteil., pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Yarahatssee (*Ya-ra-hats'-see*, 'tall tree'). A clan of the Hurons (q. v.).—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 153, 1877.

Yastling (*YasL!î'ñ*). A Haida town of the Koetas family, formerly in Naden harbour, Graham id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 281, 1905.

Yatcheethinyoowuc (Wood Cree: *Ayâtchi-thĭnĭwûk*, 'foreign men,' 'foreigners.'—Lacombe.) A name applied indiscriminately by the Cree to all tribes w. of themselves and the Assiniboin, in Canada. It has no ethnic significance.

Jatche-thin-juwuc.—Egli, Lexicon, 532, 1880. **Yatcheé-thin-yoowuc.**—Franklin, Narr., 108, 1823.

Yatza ('knife'). An important camping place on the N. coast of Graham id., between North id. and Virago sd., Q. C. ids., B.C. A house or two were erected here and potlatches were held for the purpose, which circumstances led Dawson (Q. Charlotte ids., 162B, 1880) to suppose it was a new town.

(J. R. S.)

Yehlnaas-hadai (*Ye'ł na's xā'da-i*, 'Raven house people'). A subdivision of the Yaku-lanas, a Haida family of the Raven clan, probably named from one house, although they occupied a large part of the town of Kweundlas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 272, 1905.

Yatl nas: had'ā'i.—Boas Fifth Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 26, 1889.

Yekolaos. One of the two Cowichan tribes on Thetis id., off the S. E. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col. If identical with the Tsussie of the Dept. of Indian Affairs reports, the population was 55 in 1911.

Tsussie.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 66, 1902. **Yéqolaos.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Yesheken (*Yĕ'cEqEn*). A division of the Nanaimo on the E. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1889.

Yucuche. A Tatshiautin village at the head of Stuart lake, Brit. Col., and the portage between it and Babine lake. Pop. 36 in 1911.

Yə-ku-tce.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 26, 1893. **Yucutce.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Reps.

Yukuts. A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Skwamish r., Brit. Col.

Yik'ts.—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887. **Yū'kuts.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Yukweakwioose. A Chilliwak village on lower Chilliwak r., which flows into the lower Fraser r., Brit. Col.; pop. 28 in 1911.

Yahweakwioose.—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., pt. 2, 44, 1909. **Yakweakwioose.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 277, 1894. **Yak-y-you.**—Ibid., 309, 1879. **Yukkweakwioose.**—Ibid., pt. II, 160, 1901. **Yukūkwēū's.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. N. W. Tribes of Can., 4, 1902. **Yu-kwea-kwioose.**—Can. Ind. Aff. Rep., 414, 1898. **Yuk-yuk-y-yoose.**—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Yuquot. The principal town of the Mooachaht, situated in Friendly cove, Nootka sd., w. coast of Vancouver id. In olden times it was a widely known place, continually frequented by trading vessels. Pop. 172 in 1904, 140 in 1910.

Moacha.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 88, 1910. **Nootka.**—Jewitt, Narr., passim., 1849. **Yucuatl.**—Galiano, Relacion, 117, 1802. **Yuquot.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Yutsutkenne ('people down there'). A Sekani tribe whose hunting grounds are between McLeod lake and Salmon r., Brit. Col. From time immemorial they have bartered stone axes, arrows, and other implements with the Takulli for beads and articles of metal.

Yu-tsú-tqaze.—Morice, letter, B. A. E., 1890. **Yu-tsu-tquenne.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 28, 1893.

Zakhauzsiken (*Zaxxauzsi'kEn*, 'middle ridge' or 'middle hill'). A village of the Spence Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk ½ m. back from Thompson r., on the s. side, about 31 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900.

Zoar. A Moravian mission among the Suhinimiut Eskimo on the E. coast of Labrador, established in 1865.

Zoht. A village of the Nicola band of Ntlakyapamuk living near the w. end of Nicola lake, 50 m. above Spence Bridge, Brit. Col. Pop. 31 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Nicola.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872 (one of two villages so named on Nicola lake may correspond to this town). **Yoht.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 277, 1894. **Yon-kt.**—Ibid., 198, 1885. **Zoht.**—Ibid., 232, 1886. **Zōqkt.**—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899.

Zutsemin ('red ochre,' or 'red earth'). An Okinagan town on upper Similkameen r., Brit. Col.

Vermillion.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 174, 1900 (white men's name). **Zu'tsamîn.**—Ibid. **Zu'tsEmîn.**—Ibid.

APPENDIX I

Schedule of Indian Reserves in Canada

Note.—The orthography of names of reserves is practically in accordance with that used by the Department of Indian Affairs except that, where the names have been ruled on by the Geographic Board, Canada, the spelling conforms to the rulings of the Board.

This list includes practically all the Indian reserves in Canada except some timber berths, meadows, fisheries and hay lands.

NOVA SCOTIA

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Middle River	Middle r., Victoria co	Micmac	796
2	Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh basin, Inverness co	"	1,555
4	Malagawatch	Denys River Basin, Inverness co	"	1,200
25	Margaree River	Margaree r., Inverness co	"	2
26	Port Hood	Port Hood, Inverness co	"	Not surv.
3	Eskasoni	St. Andrews chan., Cape Breton co	"	2,800
28	Sydney	Sydney harb., Cape Breton co	"	3
29	Caribou Marsh	5 m. from Sydney, Cape Breton co	"	650
5	Chapel Island	Bras d'Or l., Richmond co	"	1,281
6	Bear River	Bear r., Digby and Annapolis cos	"	1,600
7 & 9	Kejimkujik Lake	Annapolis and Queens cos	"	1,015
8	New Liverpool Road	New Liverpool road, Annapolis co	"	572
10	Ponhook Lake	Ponhook l., Queens co	"	200
11	Medway River	Medway r., Queens co	"	10
12	Wild-cat	Wild-cat cr., Queens co	"	1,150
13	Shubenacadie or Grand Lake	Grand l., Halifax co	"	1,000
15	Sambro	Sambro harb., Halifax co	"	300
16	Ingram River	Ingram r., Halifax co	"	325
17	Beaver Lake	Beaver l., Halifax co	"	100
18	Ship Harbour Lake	Ship Harbour l., Halifax co	"	500
30	Minister Lake	Minister l., Halifax co	"	44
14	Indian Brook	Indian br., Hants co	"	1,790
34	St. Croix	Ponhook lake, Hants co	"	263
19	Pennal Reserve	Wallabeck l., Lunenburg co	"	100
19A	New Germany	Lake Peter, Lunenburg co	"	953
20	New Ross	Nine-mile l., Lunenburg co	"	1,000
21	Gold River	Mahone bay, Lunenburg co	"	1,041
24	Fishers Grant, 24 to 24F.	Pictou har., Pictou co	"	321
31	Merigomish Harbour	Merigomish har., Pictou co	"	35
22	Franklin Manor	Franklin Manor, Cumberland co	"	1,000
23	Pomquet and Afton res.	Pomquet har., Antigonish co	"	525
27	Millbrook, Nos. 27 to 27C	Near Truro, Colchester co	"	155
32	Cambridge or Cornwallis.	Cambridge, Kings co	"	10
35	Horton	Horton tp., Kings co	"	423
33	Yarmouth	Yarmouth, Yarmouth co	"	21

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

1	Lennox Island	Malpeque bay, Prince co	Micmac	1,320
2	Morell	Morell r., tp. No. 39, Kings co	"	204

NEW BRUNSWICK

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Indian Point	N.W. Miramichi r., Northumberland co	Micmac	100
2	Eel Ground	" " " "	"	2,682
4 & 7	Red Bank	S.W. " " "	"	6,330
8	Big Hole Track	N.W. " " "	"	6,303
9	Tabusintac	Tabusintac r., Northumberland co	"	8,077
12	Renous	S.W. Miramichi r., Northumberland co	"	100
14	Burnt Church	Burnt Church r., Northumberland co	"	2,058
3	Eel River, 3 and 3A	Eel r., Restigouche co	"	300
6	French Village	R. St. John, York co	"	460
22	St. Croix	Chiputneticook l., York co	"	200
24	St. Mary	Opp. Fredericton, York co	"	2
10	St. Basil, Edmundston	R. St. John, Madawaska co	Malecite	714
20	Tobique	R. St. John, Victoria co	"	5,797
11	Pabineau	Pabineau r., Gloucester co	Micmac	1,000
25	Gould Island	Nipisiguit bay, Gloucester co	"	16
13	Pokemouche	Pokemouche r., Gloucester co	"	2,477
15	Richibucto	Richibucto r., Kent co	"	2,203
16	Buctouche	Buctouche r., Kent co	"	352
28	Indian Island	Richibucto har., Kent co	"	100
27	Fort Folly	Petitcodiac r., Westmorland co	"	62
18	The Brothers	Kennebecasis bay, St. John co	"	10
19	Kanus River	Chiputneticook r., Charlotte co	Malecite	100
23	Woodstock	St. John r., Carleton co	"	153
26	Oromocto	St. John r., Sunbury co	"	125

QUEBEC

1	Restigouche	Restigouche r., Bonaventure co	Micmac	8,869
2	Maria	Grand Cascapedia r., Bonaventure co	"	416
3	Bersimis	Bersimis r., Saguenay co	Montagnais, Tadoussac, Papinachois and Naskapi	63,100
5	Ouiatchuan	L. St. John, Lake St. John co	Montagnais	3,779
7	Lorette	8 m. from Quebec city, Quebec co.	Huron	27
10	Crespieul	W. of Crespieul tp., Lake St. John co	Abnaki	8,375
11	Bécancour	Near Bécancour, Nicolet co	"	122
12	Pierreville	Pierreville, Yamaska co	"	1,538
14	Caughnawaga	St. Lawrence r., Laprairie co	Iroquois	12,479
15	St. Regis	St. Lawrence r., Huntingdon co	"	6,887
17	Doncaster	Doncaster tp., Montcalm co	"	18,500
18	Maniwaki	Desert r., Ottawa co	Algonquin	43,721
19	Timiskaming	L. Timiskaming, Pontiac co	Ottawa and Algonquin	14,660
21	Whitworth	Whitworth tp., Temiscouata co	Malecite	399
22	Cacouna	Cacouna, Temiscouata co	"	1
23	Weymontachi	St. Maurice r., Champlain co	Algonquin and Têtes de Boule	7,408
24	Coucoucache	St. Maurice r., Champlain co	Algonquin and Têtes de Boule	380
25	Escoumains	Escoumains r., Saguenay co	Montagnais	97
26	Manuan	Kempt lake, Maskinonge co	Têtes de Boule	1,906
27	Seven Islands	Letellier tp., Saguenay co	Montagnais	95

ONTARIO

1	Maganetawan	Maganetawan r., Parry Sound dist	Chippewa	694
2	Henvey Inlet	Georgian bay " "	"	23,811
3	Grondine Point	Grondine pt., Sudbury dist	"	10,100

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

ONTARIO

No.	Name	Where Situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
4	Whitefish River	Whitefish r., Sudbury dist	Chippewa	10,600
5	Spanish River	Spanish r., "	"	28,000
6	Whitefish Lake	Whitefish l., Algoma dist	"	43,755
7	Serpent River	E. of Mississagi r., Algoma dist	"	27,030
8	Mississagi River	Mississagi r., Algoma dist	"	4,350
9	Dokis	French r., Parry Sound dist	"	30,300
10	Nipissing	Lake Nipissing, Nipissing dist	"	6,237
11	Wanapitei	Wanapitei lake, Sudbury dist	"	2,560
12	Thessalon	Thessalon tp., Algoma dist	"	2,307
13	French River	French r., Parry Sound dist	"	4,524
14	Garden River	Garden r., Algoma dist	"	28,510
15	Goulais Bay, 15 A & C	Batchawana bay, Algoma dist	"	1,600
16	Parry Island	Georgian bay, Parry Sound dist	"	18,482
17	Shawanaga	Shawanaga tp., Parry Sound dist	"	8,373
17	Naiscoutaing, 17 A & B	Harrison and Wallbridge tps., Parry Sound	"	2,813
18	Bear Island, Timagami	L. Timagami, Nipissing dist	"	.....
19	Cockburn Island	Cockburn id., lake Huron, Manitoulin dist	Ottawa and Chippewa	864
20	Sheshegwaning	Robinson tp., Manitoulin id	" "	5,000
21	Obidgewong	Mills and Burpee tps., Manitoulin id	" "	732
22	West Bay	Billings tp., Manitoulin id	" "	8,399
23	Sucker Creek	Howland tp., Manitoulin id	" "	1,665
24	Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah tp., Manitoulin id	" "	5,106
25	Sucker Lake	Assiginack tp., Manitoulin id	" "	599
26	Manitoulin Island (unceded portion)	East penin., Manitoulin id	" "	105,300
27	Cape Croker	Saugeen penin., Bruce co	" "	15,586
28	Chiefs Point	" " "	" "	1,280
29	Saugeen reserve	" " "	" "	9,020
30	Christian, Hope and Beckwith ids	Georgian bay, Simcoe co	Chippewa	13,264
31	Gibson or Watha	Gibson tp., Muskoka dist	Iroquois and Algonquin	25,582
32	Rama	Rama tp., Ontario co	Chippewa	2,274
33	Georgina Island	L. Simcoe, York co	"	3,574
34	Scugog	L. Scugog, Ontario co	Mississauga	800
35	Mud Lake	Smith tp., Peterborough co	"	1,664
36	Rice Lake	Rice l., Peterborough co	"	1,860
36A	Islands in Trent waters	Peterborough and Victoria cos	"	246
37	Alnwick	Alnwick tp., Northumberland co	"	3,048
37A	Sugar Island	Rice l., Peterborough co	"	100
38	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga tp., Hastings co	Mohawk	17,604
39	Golden Lake	Golden lake, Renfrew co	Algonquin	1,560
40	Tuscarora	Tuscarora, Oneida and Onondaga tps., Brant and Haldimand cos	Six Nations	38,775
40A	Mississauga	Tuscarora and Oneida tps., Brant co	Mississauga	10,800
41	Oneida	Delaware tp., Middlesex co	Oneida of the Thames	5,272
42	Caradoc	Caradoc tp., Middlesex co	Chippewa of the Thames and Munsee	10,800
43	Stony Point	Bosanquet tp., Lambton co	Chippewa	2,555
44	Kettle Point	Bosanquet tp., Lambton co	"	2,224
45	Sarnia	Sarnia tp., Lambton co	"	6,161
46	Walpole Island	Lake St. Clair	Chippewa and Potawatami	40,480
47	Orford	Orford tp., Kent co	Moravians of the Thames	3,010
48	Michipicoten	Michipicoten r	Chippewa	178
49	Gros Cap	Lake Superior, Algoma dist	"	10,180
50	Pic River	" Thunder Bay dist	"	800
51	Pays Plat	" "	"	605
52	Fort William	" "	"	12,586
53	Red Rock	Nipigon river, Thunder Bay dist	"	468

ONTARIO

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
54	McIntyre Bay	L. Nipigon, Thunder Bay dist	Chippewa	585
55	Gull River	" " "	"	9,825
56	Island Point	" " "	"	135
57	Jackfish Island	" " "	"	363
58	Long Lake	Long lake " "	"	612
59	Cornwall Island	Stormont co	Iroquois	2,050
60	Hunting Reserve	St. Edmund tp., Bruce co	Chippewa of Saugeen and Cape Croker	3,800
61	Chapleau	Chapleau, Sudbury dist		220
62	Missinaibi	Dog lake, Algoma dist		216

Treaty No. 3

1	Agency Res.,Fort Frances	Rainy river		167
10	Little Forks	"		1,920
11	Manitou Rapids	"		5,674
12	Long Sault No. 2	"		5,021
13	" 1	"		6,335
14	'The Bishop,' Hungry Hall No. 1	"		3,983
15	'Paskonkin,' Hungry Hall No. 2	"		2,266
15M	Wild Lands Reserve	"		24,398
16A	Rainy Lake	Rainy Lake	Couchiching band	160
16D	"	"	"	11,200
17A	"	"	Niacatchewenin band	3,711
17B		Clearwater lake		2,440
18B		Rainy lake		4,587
18C		"		3,861
21	Grassy Narrows	English river		10,244
21	Wabaskang	Wabaskang lake		8,042
22A1	Lac des Mille Lacs	Lac des Mille Lacs		3,751
22A2	Seine River	Seine river		8,477
23	Sturgeon Falls	"		6,237
23A	Seine River	"		4,346
23B	"	"		2,235
24C	Kawaiagamak	Sturgeon lake	Sturgeon lake	5,948
25D	Nekwakwan Lake	Lac la Croix	Lac la Croix	15,355
26A	Rainy Lake	Rainy lake		4,815
26B	"	"		2,640
26C	"	"		2,737
27	Wabigoon Lake	Wabigoon lake		12,872
27	Eagle Lake	Eagle lake		8,882
28	Lac Seul	Lac Seul		49,000
29	Islington	Winnipeg river		20,954
29	Swan Lake	Swan lake		3,277
29	One-man Lake	English river		668
30	Agency Res.,Sabaskasing	Lake of the Woods		640
31A	Naongashing	"		1,280
31B	Lake of the Woods	"		726
31C	"	"		800
31D	Big Island	"		925
31E	"	"		1,920
31F	"	"		1,174
31G	Lake of the Woods	"		275
31H & 31G	Big Island (31G, pt.)	"		1,541
31J	Shoal Lake	Shoal lake		1,280

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

ONTARIO

Treaty No. 3

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
32A	Whitefish Bay	Lake of the Woods	Chippewa	4,865
32B	Yellow Girl Bay	"	"	4,454
32C	Sabaskong Bay	"	"	1,280
33A	Whitefish Bay	"	"	3,091
33B	Northwest Angle	"	"	3,299
34	Lake of the Woods	"	"	641
34A	Whitefish Bay	"	"	1,529
34B	Shoal Lake	Shoal lake	"	1,066
34C	N.W. Angle 34C and 37B	Northwest Angle river	"	1,959
35A	Naongashing	Lake of the Woods	"	1,280
35B	Obabikong	"	"	1,760
35C	Sabaskong Bay	"	"	1,920
35D	"	"	"	1,280
35E1	Little Grassy River	"	"	640
35E2	Lake of the Woods	"	"	Not surv
35F	Sabaskong Bay	"	"	1,280
35G	Big Grass River	"	"	8,960
35H	Sabaskong Bay	"	"	640
35J	Lake of the Woods	"	"	3,482
37	Big Island	"	"	1,946
37	Rainy River	Rainy river	"	10
*37A	Shoal Lake	Shoal lake	"	216
37B	Lake of the Woods	Lake of the Woods	"	1,959
38A	Rat Portage	"	"	8,064
38B	Kenora	"	"	5,290
38C	The Dalles,	Winnipeg river	"	8,064
38D	Lake of the Woods	Lake of the Woods	"	Not surv
*39	Shoal Lake	Shoal Lake	"	875
*39A	"	"	"	7,850
*40	"	"	"	1,033

Treaty No. 5

15	Pekangikum	Berens river		2,240

Treaty No. 9

63A	Osnaburgh	Lake St. Joseph		12,800
63B	"	Lake St. Joseph, Patricia dist		33,920
64	Fort Hope	Lake Calumet, Patricia dist		64,000
65	Marten Fall	Albany river		19,200
66	English River	Kenogami r., 3 m. below English River post		7,680
67	Fort Albany	Confluence of North and Albany rivers		89,600
68	Moose Factory	Moose river at South Bluff cr		42,240
69	New Post	8 m. S. of New post, Abitibi river		Not surv
70	Abitibi	South shore, lake Abitibi, Nipissing dist		19,200
71	Mattagami	Near fort Mattagami, Nipissing dist		12,800
72	Matachewan	North of fort Matachewan, Nipissing dist		10,276
73	Flying Post	Kakozhisk river, Sudbury dist		14,720
74	Chapleau	Adjacent to Chapleau res., No. 61	Chippewa	160
75	"	Chapleau lake, Sudbury dist	Cree	276
76	New Brunswick House	Missinaibi lake, opp. New Brunswick post		17,280
77	Long Lake	East side Long lake, Thunder Bay dist		17,280
78	McDougall Chute	Matheson tp., Nipissing dist		18

*37A, 39, 39A and 40 are partly in Ontario and partly in Manitoba. The areas given above refer to the area in Manitoba only.

MANITOBA

Treaty No. 1

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1B	Peguis	Fisher river	Chippewa and Cree	75,096
2	Roseau River	Tp. 2 and 3, R. 2E, 1st Mer	Chippewa	5,651
2A	Roseau Rapids	Tp. 3, R. 4E., 1st Mer	"	2,080
3	Fort Alexander	Mouth of Winnipeg river	"	21,670
4	Brokenhead	Mouth of Brokenhead river	"	13,611
5	Sandy Bay,	Tp. 18, R. 9 W. 1st Mer	"	12,132
6	Long Plain	Tps. 9 and 10, R. 8 W. 1st Mer	"	10,816
7	Swan Lake	Tp. 5, R. 11 W. 1st Mer	"	6,818
8	Indian Gardens	Tp. 9, R. 9 W. 1st Mer	"	640
8A	Lot 14, Por. la Prairie		Sioux	109

Treaty No. 2

43	Jackhead	Lake Winnipeg	Maskegon	2,688
44	Fisher River, 44 and 44A	"	"	15520
45	Waterhen River	Waterhen lake	Chippewa	4,608
46	Dog Creek	Lake Manitoba	"	9,427
46A	Rock Island	Tp. 22, R 9 W. 1st Mer	"	101
48	Little Saskatchewan	Lake St. Martin		3,200
49	The Narrows	"	"	4,032
50	Fairford	St. Martin and Manitoba lakes	"	12,981
51	Crane River	Lake Manitoba	"	7,963
52	Ebb and Flow	Ebb-and-flow lake	"	10,816
57	Birdtail Creek, 57 & 57A	Tp. 15, R. 27 W. 1st Mer	Birdtail Sioux	6,955
58	Oak River	Tp. 10, R. 23 W. 1st Mer	Oak River Sioux	9,734
59	Oak Lake, 59 and 59A	Tps. 7 and 8, R. 26 W. 1st Mer	Oak Lake "	2,880
61	Riding Mountain	Tp. 18, R. 21 W. 1st Mer	Keeseekoowenin band	5,559
61A	Clear Lake	Tp. 20, R. 19 W. 1st Mer	"	1,076
62	Lizard Point	Tps. 19 & 20, R. 25 & 26, W. 1st Mer	Waywayseecappo band	24,942
62A	Fishing Station	Tp. 20, R. 24, W. 1st Mer	Sioux bands	74
63	The Gambler	Near Binscarth	Gambler band	860
63A	Valley River	Tps. 25 & 26, R. 25 & 26 W. 1st Mer	Chippewa	11,544
66A	Pine Creek	Tp. 35, R. 20 W. 1st Mer		23,947
67	Rolling River	Tp. 17, R. 19 W. 1st Mer		13,920

Treaty No. 3

34C	Northwest Angle	Lake of the Woods	Northwest Angle bands	750
36	Buffalo Point	"	Buffalo Bay band	5,763
*37A	Shoal Lake	Shoal lake	Northwest Angle band	1,704
37C	Northwest Angle River	Northwest Angle river	" "	690
*39	Shoal Lake	W. Shore, Shoal Lake	Shoal lake band	156
*39A	"	N. W. Shore, "	" "	575
*40	"	Indian Bay "	" "	726

Treaty No. 4

65	Dawson Bay, 65A to E.	Winnipegosis and Swan lakes	Maskegon	5,498

* 37A, 39, 39A and 40 are partly in Ontario and partly in Manitoba. The areas given above refer to the are[a] in Manitoba only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

MANITOBA

Treaty No. 5

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
9	Black River	Lake Winnipeg	Maskegon	2,000
10	Manigotagan River	"	"	3,574
11	Loon Creek	"	"	1,135
12	Bloodvein River	"	"	3,370
13	Berens River	"	"	6,354
14	Little Grand Rapids	Berens river	"	5,600
16	Poplar River	Lake Winnipeg	"	3,800
17	Norway House	Norway House	"	18,448
19	Cross Lake	Nelson river	"	5,760
21	Pas	Pas	"	1,028
21A	Indian Pear Island	"	"	1,303
21	For Pas Band, 21B to K.	"	"	6,143
31	Moose Lake, 31A to E	Moose lake	"	3,663
32	Chemawawin	Cedar lake	"	3,011
33	Grand Rapids	Mouth of Saskatchewan river	"	4,646

SASKATCHEWAN

Treaty No. 2

70	White Bear	Tps. 9 and 10, R. 2 & 3 W. 2nd Mer	Cree and Chippewa	30,040

Treaty No. 4

64	Cote	Tps. 30 and 31, R. 31 and 32 W. 1st Mer.	Chippewa	19,920
65	The Key	Tp. 32, R. 1 and 2 W. 2nd Mer	"	14,945
66	Keeseekoose	Tp. 32, R. 32 W, 1st Mer	"	10,671
71	Ochapowase	Tps. 17 and 18, R. 3 & 4 W. 2nd Mer	Cree	52,864
72	Broadview	Tps. 17 and 18, R. 4 & 5 W. 2nd Mer	"	14,606
72A	Kawkewistaha	Tp. 19, R. 5 W. 2nd Mer	"	67
73	Cowessess	Tps. 17 and 18, R. 5 & 6 W. 2nd Mer	"	29,083
74	Sakimay	Tps. 18 and 19, R. 6 W. 2nd Mer	"	21,668
74A	Shesheep	Tp. 19, R. 6 W. 2nd Mer	"	3,549
75	Piapot, Nos. 75 and 75A.	Tps. 20 and 21, R. 18 W. 2nd Mer	"	36,145
76	Assiniboine	Tps. 15 and 16, R. 11 and 12 W. 2nd Mer	Assiniboin	40,897
78	Standing Buffalo	Tps. 21 and 22, R. 14 W. 2nd Mer	Sioux	5,415
79	Pasqua	Tps. 20 and 21, R. 14 to 16 W. 2nd Mer	Chippewa and Cree	22,143
80	Muskowpetung 80-80B	Tps. 20 and 21, R. 16 & 17 W. 2nd Mer	" "	21,936
81	Peepeekeesis	Tps. 21 and 22, R. 10 & 11 W. 2nd Mer	Cree	26,624
82	Okanase	Tp. 22, R. 10 & 11 W. 2nd Mer	"	14,310
83	Star Blanket	Tp. 23, R. 10 & 11 W. 2nd Mer	"	13,760
84	Little Black Bear	Tp. 23 and 24, R. 10 & 11 W. 2nd Mer	"	29,760
85	Muskowekwan	Tp. 27, R. 14 to 16, W.2nd Mer	Chippewa	23,953
86	Gordon	Tps. 26 and 27, R. 16 & 17 W. 2nd Mer	Cree and Chippewa	35,456
87	Day Star	Tps. 29 and 30, R. 16 & 17 W. 2nd Mer	Cree	15,360
88	Poor Man	Tps. 29 and 30, R. 17 & 18 W. 2nd Mer	"	27,200
89	Yellow Quill	Tps. 33 and 34, R. 12 & 13 W. 2nd Mer	Chippewa	8,905
90	Nut Lake	Tps. 38 to 40, R. 12 W. 2nd Mer	"	14,400
160	Wood Mountain	Tp. 4, R. 4 W. of 3rd Mer	Sioux	10,240

Treaty No. 5

20	Cumberland House 20 & 20A	Cumberland lake	Maskegon	1,947
28A	Shoal Lake	Tp. 52, R. 5 W. 2nd Mer	"	2,887
29	Red Earth	Tp. 49, R. 9 W. 2nd Mer	"	3,596
29A	Carrot River	Tp. 52, R. 6 and 7 W. 2nd Mer	"	2,040

SASKATCHEWAN

Treaty No. 6

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
91	Kinistino, 91 & 91A	Tps. 40 to 42, R. 16 W. 2nd Mer	Chippewa	9,489
94	White Cap	Tps. 33 and 34, R. 5 and 6 W. 3rd Mer	Sioux	3,712
94A	Wahpaton	Tp. 49, R. 27 W. 2nd Mer	"	2,330
95	One Arrow	Tps. 42 and 43, R. 28 W. 2nd Mer	Cree	10,210
96	Okemasis	Tps. 43 and 44, R. 3 W. 3 Mer	"	28,160
97	Beardy	Tps. 43 and 44, R. 3 W. 3. Mer	"	
99	Muskoday (John Smith)	Tps. 46 & 47, R. 24 & 25 W. 2 Mer	"	23,936
100	Fort a la Corne	Tps. 47 & 48, R. 20 W. 2 Mer	"	17,792
100A	James Smith	Tps. 46 to 48 R. 20 W. 2 Mer	"	19,520
101	Sturgeon Lake	Tps. 50 & 51, R. 1 & 2 W. 3 Mer	"	22,016
102	Muskeg Lake	Tps. 45 & 46, R. 6 & 7 W. 3 Mer	"	26,880
103	Mistawasis	Tps. 47 to 49, R. 6 W. 3 Mer	"	47,673
104	Sandy Lake	Tps. 50 & 51, R. 6 & 7 W. 3 Mer	"	43,008
105	Meadow Lake, 105 & 105A	Tps. 58 to 60, R. 17 & 18 W. 3 Mer	"	9,600
106	Montreal Lake	Tps. 57 to 60, R. 26 & 27, W. 2 Mer	"	14,720
106A	Little Red River	Tps. 50 to 52, R. 26 & 27 W. 2 Mer	"	36,160
108	Red Pheasant	Tps. 40 & 41, R. 15 W. 3 Mer	"	24,320
109	Mosquito	Tps. 40 & 41, R. 16 & 17 W. 3 Mer	Assiniboin	22,962
110	'Grizzly Bear's Head' and 'Lean Man'	Tp. 41, R. 16 & 17 W. 3 Mer	"	8,600
111				
112	New Moosomin,112A to C	Tps. 44 to 46, R. 17 & 18 W. 3 Mer	Cree	16,340
112D	Thunderchild and Moosomin	Tp. 53, R. 15 W. 3 Mer	"	1,572
113	Sweet Grass	Tps. 43 & 44, R. 19 W. 3 Mer	"	42,502
113A	Strike-him-on-the-back	Tp. 45, R. 18 & 19 W. 3 Mer	"	2,125
114	Poundmaker	Tps. 44 & 45, R. 20 & 21 W. 3 Mer	"	19,156
115	New Thunderchild, 115B and C	Tps. 52 & 54, R. 18 & 20 W. 3 Mer	"	14,528
116	'Little Pine' and 'Lucky Man'	Tps. 45 & 46, R. 21 & 22 W. 3 Mer	"	14,720
118	Big River, 118 and 118A	Tps. 52 to 54, R. 8 & 9 W. 3 Mer	"	28,684
119	Seekaskootch	Tps. 54 & 55, R. 26 & 27 W. 3 Mer	"	38,400
120	Makaoos	Tp. 54, R. 27 and 28, W. 3rd Mer	"	5,050
121	Frog Lake	Tps. 56 & 57, R. 2 & 3 W. 4 Mer	"	21,120
122	Frog Lake	Tps. 57 & 58, R. 3 & 4 W. 4 Mer	"	25,600
123	Keheewin	Tp. 59, R. 6 & 7 W. 4 Mer	"	20,531
125	Saddle Lake	Tps. 57 & 58, R. 10 to 13 W. 4 Mer	"	73,600
125A	Cache Lake	Tps. 58 & 59, R. 12 W. 4 Mer	"	8,960
128	Whitefish Lake	Tps. 61 & 62, R. 12 & 13 W. 4 Mer	"	11,200
159	Saulteaux	Tps. 47 and 48, R. 16 W. of3rd Mer	Chippewa	9,015
161	Ministikwan, 161 & 161A	Tps. 57 and 58, R. 25 and 26 W. of 3rd Mer.	Cree	33,628

Treaty No. 10

156	Lac la Ronge	H. B. Co. post, Lac la Ronge	Montreal Lake band	1,587
156A	Potato River	S.W. side Lac la Ronge	" "	1,012
156B	Kitsakie	Mouth of Montreal river	" "	191
156C	Sucker River	W. side of Lac la Ronge	" "	42
157	Stanley	South of Churchill river	" "	621
157A	Stanley	Confluence of Churchill and Rapid rivers	" "	9
157B	Old Fort	N. end of Lac la Ronge	" "	13
157C	Four Portages	N.W. corner of Lac la Ronge	" "	5
157D	Fox Point	S.E. side of Lake la Ronge	" "	1,402
157E	"	Island east of Fox point	" "	103
158	Little Hills	Montreal River	" "	1,278
158A	"	"	" "	324
158B	"	"	" "	95
165	Canoe Lake	W. of Lac la Plonge	Cree	9,657

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

ALBERTA

Treaty No. 6

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
120	Makaoos	Tp. 54, R. 1 W. 4th Mer	Cree	9,030
132	Michel	Tps. 53 & 54, R. 26 & 27 W. 4th Mer	Iroquois	15,694
133	Alexis	Tps. 54 & 55, R. 3 & 4 W. 5th Mer	Assiniboin	14,696
133	Wabamun, 133 and 133A	Tp. 52, R. 3 & 4 W. 5th Mer	Cree & Assiniboin	29,589
134	Alexander	Tps. 55 & 56, R. 27 W. 4th Mer	Cree	16,802
135	Stoney Plain	Tp. 52, R. 25 & 26 W. 4th Mer	"	12,900
137	Samson	Tps. 43 & 44, R. 23 to 25 W. 4th Mer	"	31,960
138	Ermineskin	Tps. 44 & 45, R. 24 & 25 W. 4th Mer	"	24,843
138A	Pigeon Lake (fishing res.)	Tp. 46, R. 27 & 28 W. 4th Mer	"	4,979
138B	Louis Bull	Tp. 45, R. 25 W. 4th Mer	"	8,452
139	Montana (Bobtail)	Tp. 43 & 44, R. 24 & 25 W. 4th Mer	"	7,005
153	Beaver Lake	Southeast of Lac la Biche		13,696
149	Cold Lake, 149 to 149B	Tp. 62 to 64, R. 2 & 3, W. 4th Mer	Chipewyan	46,753

Treaty No. 7

142-144	Stoney	Morleyville, Tps. 24 to 26, R. 5 to 8 W. 5th Mer	Assiniboin	74,878
145	Sarsi		Sarsi	69,044
146	Blackfoot	Tps. 20 to 23, R. 19 to 24 W. 4th Mer	Siksika	174,957
147	Piegan	Tps. 6 to 8, R. 27 & 28 W. 4th Mer	Piegan	93,152
148	Blood	Tps. 3 to 9, R. 21 to 28 W. 4th Mer	Blood	349,857

Treaty No. 8

150	Driftpile River	Tps. 73 & 74, R. 11 to 13 W. of 5th Mer	Cree	15,998
150A	Sucker Creek	Tps. 74 & 75, R. 14 & 15 W. of 5th Mer	"	15,250
150B	Freeman	Lesser Slave Lake settlement	"	73
150C	Halcro	Tp. 76, R. 14 W. 5 Mer	"	51
150D	Pakashan	Big Prairie settlement	"	964
150E	Swan River	Tps. 73 & 74, R. 9 & 10 W. 5 Mer	"	12,424
150F	Assineau River	Tp. 74, R. 8 W. 5 Mer	"	175
150G	Sawridge	Tps. 72 & 73, R. 4 & 5 W. 5 Mer	"	2,263
150H	"	Tp. 73, R. 6 W. 5 Mer	"	2,614
151	Peace River Landing	Tp. 82, R. 24, W. 5 Mer	Cree & Beaver	3,520
151A	" "	Tp. 82, R. 25, W. 5 Mer		5,120
151B	John Felix Tustawits	Tp. 81, R. 24, W. 5 Mer		294
151C	Taviah Mooswa	Tp. 82, R. 24, W. 5 Mer		127
151D	Alinckwonei	Tp. 82, R. 24, W. 5 Mer		92
151E	Duncan Tustawits	Tp. 82, R. 23, W. 5 Mer		119
151F	David Tustawits	Tp. 82, R. 23, W. 5 Mer		134
151G	Gillian Bell	Tp. 82, R. 23, W. 5 Mer		6
151H	Louison Cardinal	Tp. 84, R. 23 W. 5 Mer		160
151K	Wm. McKenzie	Tp. 81, R. 19 W. 5 Mer		960
152	Beaver	Tp. 82, R. 3 & 4, W. 6 Mer	Beaver	15,360
152A	Nipi Chief	Tp. 80, R. 3 W. 6 Mer	"	260
154	Sturgeon Lake	Tp. 70, R. 23, 24, W. 5 Mer	Cree	21,555
154A	"	Tp. 71, R. 23, W. 5 Mer	"	650
154B	"	Tp. 69, R. 24 W. 5 Mer	"	240
155	Utikooma Lake, 155-155B	Whitefish and Mink lakes	"	11,993
162	Fox Lake	Tps. 109 & 110, R. 3 & 4 W. 5 Mer	"	17,775
163	Beaver Ranche	Tps. 108 & 109, R. 11 W. 5 Mer	"	2,080
164	Boyer River, 164 & 164A	Tp. 109, R. 14 & 16 W. 5 Mer	Beaver	17,600

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA AGENCY

Cassiar Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
	Moricetown	35 m. S.E. of Hazelton, on Bulkley river	Hagwilget	1,333
	Corgatsakwa	Trail to Hazelton, 2 m. N. of No. 1	"	360
3	Oschawwinna	Fraser l. trail, 5 m. S. of No. 1	"	160
4	Clotalairkwot	Babine r., 3. m. N. of Babine post	"	198
5	Nokut	Babine r., 2 m. N. of Babine post	"	197
6	Babine	Outlet of Babine lake	"	695
8	Kasdeded	E. shore of Babine lake	"	107
9	Tsak	W. shore of Babine lake	"	1,520
10	Ne-tsaw-greece	E. shore Babine l., 18 m. S. of H.B.C. post	"	226
11	Nedoats	E. shore Babine l. 25 m. S. of H.B.C. post	"	977
13	Nedoats	Adjoins No. 11	"	546
14	Chanoodandidalch	One m. E. of No. 10; N. shore Babine l	"	235
15	Tadinlay	Adjoins No. 10; N. shore Babine l	"	462
16	Babine	Adjoins No. 7; head of Babine r	"	705
1	Hazelton	Skeena river at Hazelton	Hazelton-Kitanmaiksh	2,704
2A	Tsoo-gun-ya	Two-mile cr., 1¼ m. N. E. of Hazelton	" "	360
3	Tsitsk	Bulkley r., 2⅝ m. E. of Hazelton	" "	443
4	Anlaw	Skeena r., 2½ m. N. of Hazelton	" "	284
	Kishgagass	Babine r., 4 m. from Skeena r	Kishgagass	2,415
1	Kispiox	8 m. above Hazelton, at mouth of Kispiox r	Kispiox	2,870
2	Sik-e-dakh	Skeena r. 3½ m. above Hazelton	"	1,266
3	Agwedin	Kispiox r. 3 m. from mouth	"	780
1	Kitzegukla	Skeena r., 11. m. below Hazelton	Kitzegukla	2,483
2	New Kitzegukla	Skeena r., seven m. below Hazelton	"	1,032
1	Kitwanga	Skeena r. at mouth of Kitwanga river	Kitwanga	3,385
3	Squin-lix-stat	Skeena r., 10 m. below Kitwanga river	"	23
4	Kwa-tsa-lix	Skeena r., 22 m. below Kitwanga river	"	125
5	Tum-bah	Skeena r., 2⅝ m. below Kitwanga river	"	147
6	Kits-ka-haws	Skeena r., 5 m. below Kitwanga river	"	100
7	Koonwats	Skeena r., 8 m. above Lorne cr	"	185
8	Chig-in-kaht	Skeena r., 1½ m. below Lorne cr	"	103
1	Kuldo	Skeena r., 70 m. above Hazelton	Kuldo	446

BELLACOOLA AGENCY

Coast Dist.

1	Kitsalas	Kitsalas cañon, Skeena r	Kitsalas	1,470
2	Chimdimash	Skeena r., 4 m. above cañon	"	610
3	Ikshenigwolk	Skeena r., 12 m. above cañon	"	90
4	Kshish	Skeena r., 3. m. below cañon	"	620
5	Zaimoetz	Skeena r., 4 m. below cañon	"	323
6	Kulspai	Skeena r., 9 m. below cañon	"	17
7	Ketoneda	Skeena r., 17 m. above the cañon	"	145
2A	Chimdimash	Skeena r., adjoining res. No. 2	"	370
4A	Kshish	Skeena r., adjoining res. No. 4	"	490
1	Bellabella, 1 and 1A	Campbell id., McLaughlin bay	Bellabella	1,642
2	Hoonees	West shore Roscoe inlet, near mouth	"	21
3	Quartcha	Mouth of Quartcha r., Roscoe inlet	"	32
4	Noota	Mouth of Noota r., head of Roscoe inlet	"	16
5	Clatse	Mouth of Clatse r., Roscoe inlet	"	222
6	Elcho	Left bank Elcho r., Dean canal	"	80
7	Kis-ameet	Fisher chan, mouth of Kisameet river	"	13
8	Howeet	Mouth of Howeet r., Lama pass., Hunter id	"	610
9	Kunsoot	Mouth of Kunsoot r., Denny id	"	95
10	Jajustus	North shore Denny id., Gunboat pass	"	16
11	Werkinellek	Goose ids., 25 m. S. W. of Bellabella	"	63

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BELLACOOLA AGENCY

Coast Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
12	Yellertlee	Goose ids., ½ m. N. E. of res. No. 11	Bellabella	161
1	Bellacoola	Head of N. Bentinck arm, Burke channel	Bellacoola	3,363
2	Nooseseck	Mouth of Nooseseck r., N. Bentinck arm	"	13
3	Taleomy	Taleomy r., near head of S. Bentinck arm	"	500
4	Kwatlena	Kwatlena r., 6 m. E. of Bentinck arm	"	131
1	Kimsquit	Mouth of Kimsquit r., Dean canal	Kimsquit	502
2	Chatskaw	Chatskaw r., head of Dean canal	"	428
1	Kitasoo	Swindle id., Trout bay, Klemtu pass	Kitasoo	812
2	Canoona	Princess Royal id., Graham reach	" "	542
1	Kitimat	Klaklalisha r., Douglas chan	Kitimat	467
2	"	E. shore Douglas chan., 3 m. S. of res. No. 1	"	386
3	Wawelth	E. shore Douglas chan., 1 m. S. of res No. 2	"	41
4	Tahla	Head of Kildala arm, Douglas chan	"	12
5	Tsingueise		"	92
6	Bish		"	180
7	Kitisa		"	10
8	Kildala arm		"	
1	Kitkatla	North shore Kitkatla bay, Douglas chan	Kitkatla	278
3	Quaal	Right bank Quaal r., 1m. from mouth	"	71
4	Kulkayu	South shore, Hartley bay, Douglas chan	"	323
1	Dolphin Island	Between Hecate st. and Ogden chan	"	3,848
2	Grassy Islet	1 m. N. of Dolphin id	"	1
3	Kumowadah	At head of Lowe inlet, Grenville chan	"	184
4	Sand Island	1 m. N. of res. No. 1	"	5
5	Klapthlon, 5, 5A	1 m. N. W. of Calvert pt., Grenville chan	"	238
6	Pa-aat	East shore Pitt id	"	15
7	Tsimtack	Pitt id., W. shore of Union pass	"	27
8	Toowartz	South shore Pitt id	"	52
9	Citeyats	Pitt id., 2 m. N. of Steep pt	"	36
10	Kitlawaoo	East shore of Banks id., 2½ m. S. of Gale pt	"	6
11	Keecha	East shore Banks id., 1 m. N. of Gale pt	"	4
12	Kooryet	East shore Banks id., 4 m. N. of Gale pt	"	13
13	Clowel	W. shore Pitt id., and S. shore Minktrap cove	"	15
14	Sheganny	W. coast Pitt id., head of Minktrap cove	"	27
15	Tsimlairen	W. coast Pitt id., E. of Anger id	"	39
16	Keswar	W. coast MaCauley id., 3 m. S. of Hankin pt.	"	12
17	Keyarka	N. E. shore Banks id., 2 m. E. of End hill	"	21
18	Kul	South shore Bonilla id., Hecate st	"	95
1	Wekellals	Kitlope r., Gardner chan., 4 m. from mouth	Kitlope	215
2	Kitlope	N. shore Gardner chan., 1 m. from head	"	112
3	Kemano	N. shore Gardner chan, ½ m. S. of Kemano r.	"	25
1	Kokyet	Yeo id., at mouth of Ellerslie chan	Kokyet	185
2	Grief island	Ellerslie chan., near res. No. 1	"	75
3	Kyarti	Island in Ellerslie chan., near res. No. 1	"	1
4	Neekas	Head of Neekas cove, Ellerslie chan	"	11
5	Tankeah	Berry har., Seaforth chan Milbanke sd	"	32
6	Koqui	Dufferin id., mouth of Gale cr., Seaforth chan.	"	95
1	Killutsal, 1 and 1A	Lakelse r., near confluence with Skeena r.	Lakelse	204
1	Katit	Banks of Owikano r., Rivers inlet	Owikano	1,628
2	Kiltala	Right bank Kiltala r., Rivers inlet	"	121
3	Cockmi	Island at mouth of Rivers inlet	"	12
1	Ulkatcho	North shore of Ulkatcho lake	Ulkatcho	4,385

COWICHAN AGENCY

Metchosin Dist.

1 to 10	Becher Bay	Becher bay	Becher Bay	737

BRITISH COLUMBIA

COWICHAN AGENCY

Cedar Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
3	Tateke	N. end Valdes id	Tateke	1,756
4	Shingle Point	W. shore Valdes id	"	79
5	Porlier Pass	South end Valdes id	"	5
		Chemainus Dist.		
6	Tsussie	Sec. 6, R. 8,	Penelakut	29
7	Kuper Island	Kuper id	"	2,138
8	Tent Island	Tent island	"	85
9	Fishing station	Porlier Pass, Galiano id	"	15
10-13	Fishing station, etc	Chemainus and Oyster dists	Chemainus and Sikameen	3,084
1	Helelt Island	At mouth of Chemainus r	Chemainus Helelt band	140
2	Helelt	Secs. 3, 4, 5, R. 7,	"	287
		Comox Dist.		
1	Comox	North shore, Comox harbour	Comox	155
2	Puntledge	Confluence of Puntledge and Tsolum rivers.	"	209
		Quamichan Dist. and Cowichan Dist.		
1	Cowichan	R. 2 to 8, Quamichan dist. and R. 1 to 8. Cowichan dist.	Cowichan, Quamichan, Comiakin, Clemclemalats, Hamutzen, Somenos, and Kenipsim bands	5,723
		Cowichan Dist.		
2	Theik	R. 3, Sec. 7	" "	75
3	Kil-pah-las	R. 5, Sec. 6	" "	51
		Shawnigan Dist.		
4		R. 5, Sec. 19	" "	75
		Sahtlam Dist.		
5	Tzart-lam	On left bank Cowichan r	" "	16
6	Kakalatza	On left bank Cowichan r	Cowichan	24
		Cowichan Lake Dist.		
7-8	Skutz, Nos. 7, 8,	Cowichan river, at Skutz cañon	"	58
9	Cowichan	Near confluence of Koksila and Cowichan rs.	"	49
	Cowichan Lake	Cowichan l., near outlet	Cowichan Lake	130

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

COWICHAN AGENCY

Esquimalt Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
.....	Esquimalt.....	East shore Esquimalt harbour.....	Esquimalt.....	47
		Nanaimo Dist.		
1	Nanaimo Town.....	Nanaimo harbour.....	Nanaimo.....	47
		Cranberry Dist.		
2	Nanaimo River.....	Left bank Nanaimo r.....	"	128
3	" "	Secs. 19-21, R. 7, and Sec. 21, R. 6.....	"	260
4	" "	Secs. 18 and 19, R. 8.....	"	200
		Nanoose Dist.		
.....	Nanoose.....	South shore Nanoose harbour.....	Nanoose.....	209
		Newcastle Dist.		
.....	Qualicum.....	Mouth of Qualicum river.....	Saamen.....	197
		South Saanich Dist.		
1	South Saanich.....	Secs. 7-9 R. 1 W. and 2 W.....	Saanich.....	483
2	East Saanich.....	R. 4 E., 5 E., and 6 E.....	"	605
		North Saanich Dist.		
3	Cole Bay.....	R. 1 W., and 2 W.....	"	705
4	Union Bay.....	Sec. 15 N., R. 1 W.....	"	71
		Cowichan Dist.		
5	Fulford Harbour.....	Saltspring id.....	"	43
6	Mayne Island.....	Mayne island.....	"	323
7	Saturna Island.....	Deep cove.....	"	360
8	Pender Island.....	Hay pt., Pender id.....	"	8
9	Bare Island.....	5 m. east of Saanich.....	"	26
10	Senanus Island.....	Saanich inlet.....	"	4
		Malahat Dist.		
11	Malahat.....	West shore Saanich inlet.....	"	586

BRITISH COLUMBIA

COWICHAN AGENCY

Shawnigan Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
12	Hatch Point	Sec. 11, 12, R. 10	Saanich	92
		Goldstream Dist.		
13	Goldstream	At mouth of Goldstream river	"	12
		Esquimalt Dist.		
1A	New Songish	Adjoins Esquimalt res	Songish	112
		Victoria Dist.		
2	Deadman or Halkett Id.	Victoria harbour	"	½
		Cowichan Dist.		
3	Discovery Island	North portion of Discovery id	"	90
4	Chatham Islands	About ⅛ m. N.W. of res. No. 3	"	57
		Sooke Dist.		
1 to 4	Sooke	Sooke r., at its mouth	Sooke	167

KAMLOOPS AGENCY

Kamloops Div., Yale Dist.

1	Hustalen	Foot of Adams l., on left bank	Adams Lake band	2,178
2	Skwaam	West shore Adams l., in Agate bay	" "	80
3	Toops	Foot of Adams l., on right bank	" "	25
4	Sahhahltkum	S. Thompson r., foot of Little Shuswap lake	" "	3,206
4A	"	Right bank of South Thompson river	" "	334
5	Stequmwhulpa	South shore of Little Shuswap lake	" "	250
6	Switsemalph	Shuswap l., Tp. 20, R. 10, W. 6th. Mer	" "	766
7	"	Shuswap l., Tp. 20, R. 10, W. 6th Mer	" "	319
1	Cheetsum Farm	Tp. 20, R. 24, W. 6th Mer	Ashcroft	770
2	105-Mile Post	Tp. 20, Rs. 24 and 25, W. 6th Mer	"	3,470
3	McLean Lake	Tp. 21, R. 25, W. 6th Mer	"	1,003
4		Lots 446 and 17, Group 1	"	307
3 & 3A	Bonaparte	Tps. 21 and 22, R. 25, W. 6th Mer	Bonaparte	1,760
4	Mauvais Rocher	Thompson r., Tp. 21, R. 23, W. 6th Mer	"	100
		Lillooet Dist.		
5	Loon Lake	West end Loon l., 25 m. N. of Ashcroft	"	59
1	Upper Hat Creek	Tp. 21, R. 26, W. 6th Mer	"	2,057
2	Lower Hat Creek	Tp. 22, R. 25 and 26, W. 6th Mer	"	2,078

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Kamloops Div., Yale Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area acres
1	Kumcheen	Thompson r., mouth of Nicola r.	Cook Ferry	22
2	Skoonkoon	Th mpson r., 5 m. below Spence Bridge	"	55
3	Shawniken	Thompson r., 1 m. below Spence Bridge	"	106
4	Nos. 4, 4A and 4B	Thompson r., ½ m. below Spence Bridge	"	151
5	Chuchhriaschin	Chuchhriaschin valley, 3 m. N. of Spence Bridge	"	20
5A	"	Chuchhriaschin valley, 2 m. N. of Spence Bridge	"	20
6	Nicoelton	Nicoelton valley, 4 m. N. of Spence Bridge	"	2,008
7	Kloklowuck	Nicola r., 7 m. from Spence Bridge	"	219
8	Tsinkahtl	Thompson r., 6 m. above Spence Bridge	"	20
8A		Above 87-mile post on Yale-Cariboo road	"	10
9	Pemynoos	Thompson r., 5 m. above Spence Bridge	"	4,508
10	Pukhaist	Thompson r., adjoining res. No. 9	"	36
11	Spatsum, 11 and 11A	Thompson r., ½ m. above Kimball station	"	353
12	Chilthnux	Pukhaist cr., 15 m. from mouth	"	365
13	Quiltanton	Divide l., 1 m. N. E. of res. No. 12	"	520
14	Enquocto	Highland valley, 1¾ m. E. of res. No. 13	"	560
15	Squetankilhats	Highland valley, ¾ m. E. of res. No. 14	"	520
	Deadman Creek	Deadman cr., a trib. of Thompson r	Deadman Creek	20,134
1	Kamloops	Confluence of South and North Thompson rs.	Kamloops	33,131
1 & 2	Neskainlith	Thompson r., 4 m. below Little Shuswap l.	Halaut	5,691
3	Switsemalph	Salmon arm, Shuswap l., Tp. 20, R. 10, W. 6th Mer	"	1,274
	North Thompson	North Thompson r., 45 m. from Kamloops	North Thompson and Canoe Lake	3,220
2	Nekalliston	Opp. Nekalliston cr., 50 m. above Kamloops.	"	5
3	Barrier River	Barrier r., ¼ m. from North Thompson r	"	6
4	Lewis Creek	Lewis cr., ¼ m. from North Thompson r	"	8
1	Hay Meadow	Venables valley, Tp. 19, R. 25, W. 6th Mer	Oregon Jack Creek	30
2		Oregon Jack cr., Tp. 19, R. 25, W. 6thMer	"	35
3	Oregon Jack Creek	Thompson r., at mouth of Oregon Jack cr	"	120
4	Nepa	Thompson r. at Nelson cr.,	"	322
5		Thompson r., adjoining res. No. 3	"	1,043
6		Nelson cr., Tps. 19 and 20, R. 23, W. 6th Mer.	"	751
7		S. of res. No. 6	"	80
1	Quaaout	Right bank of Adams cr. at mouth,	Lit Shuswap Lake (Kuaut)	4,265
2	Chum Creek	S. E. corner of Little Shuswap lake	" "	600
4	Scotch Creek	Shuswap l., at mouth of Scotch cr	" "	2,105
5	North Bay	Salmon arm, Shuswap l., at Tappen siding	" "	787

BRITISH COLUMBIA

KOOTENAY AGENCY

East Kootenay Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	area, acres
1	Kootenay	Kootenay r., at mouth of St. Mary r.	Kutenai	17,425
2	Tobacco Plains	Kootenay r. valley, adjacent to Inter. Bdy	"	10,560
3	Columbia Lake	Windermere lake	"	8,360
4	Isidore Ranch	In the Kootenay valley	"	680
5	Cassimayooks	"	"	160
6	Bummer Flat	Kootenay r., 3 m. above mouth of St.Mary r.	"	190
1	Creston, 1 to 1B	Kootenay r., 3 m. N. of Inter. Bdy	Lower Kutenai	3,950
2	Shuswap	Columbia r., opp. mouth of Toby cr	Shuswap, Kinbasket band	2,707

West Kootenay Dist.

	Arrow Lake	Lower Arrow lake	Arrow Lake	255
	Robson	Near West Robson	Kutenai	15

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY

Rupert Dist.

1	Fort Rupert or Tsa-kis	Beaver harbour, Vancouver id	Fort Rupert, Kwakiutl	4
2	Kip-pase	Beaver harbour, near res. No. 1	" "	34
3	Shell Island	Beaver harbour, 1 m. N. of res. No. 1	" "	1
4	Tsul-kwa-te	West shore of Hardy bay	" "	39
5	Thomas Point	Thomas pt., about 1 m. E. of Fort Rupert	" "	42
6	Keogh	Mouth of Keogh r., 2½ m. E. of Ft. Rupert.	" "	4
7	Klickseewy	Queen Charlotte sd., 12 m. S.E. of Ft. Rupert.	" "	135

Coast Dist.

1	Gwayasdums	West shore Gilford id., Retreat pass	Tsawatenok	63
2	Kunstamis	On north shore of Claydon bay	"	17
3	Keogh	East extremity of Mackenzie sd	"	10
4	Quay	West shore of Nimmo bay, Mackenzie sd	"	10
5	Lawanth	South shore of Embley lagoon	"	14
6	Gleyka	East shore of Actæon sd	"	8
7	Quaee	Tsawatenok r., head of Kingcome inlet	"	432
8	Alalco	Ah-kwaw-ah-mish r., head of Wakeman sd	"	293

Rupert Dist.

1	Telaise	2½ m. N. of Klaskino inlet	Klaskino	48
2	Tsowenachs	½ m. E. of Anchorage id., Klaskino inlet	"	55
3	Klaskish	½ m. E. of Shelter id., Klaskish inlet	"	12

Coast Dist.

1	Tsawwati	Mouth of Tsawwati r., head of Knight inlet	Knight Inlet, Tenaktak and Awaheetlala bands	404
2	Keogh	East shore Glendale cove, Knight inlet	"	108
3	Kwatse	½ m. S. of Macdonald pt., Knight inlet	"	51

Sayward Dist.

1	Salmon River	Mouth of Salmon r., Johnstone st	Lekwiltok, Hahamatses band	329

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY

Coast Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
2	Homayno	Head of Heydon bay, Loughborough inlet	Wiwekae and Kueha bands	38
3	Loughborough	E. shore Loughborough inlet, opp. Williams pt.	"	21
4	Matlaten	Cardero channel, opp. Greene pt	"	96
5	Matsayno	East shore of Philipps arm, at head	"	118
6	Saaiyouck	N. shore Cardero chan., 1 m. W. of Arran raps.	"	51

Sayward Dist.

7	Village Bay	West shore of Village bay, Sutil chan	Wiwekae band	1
8	Open Bay	Northwest shore Open bay, Valdes id	"	19
9	Drew Harbour	Drew har., Valdes id	"	240
10	Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge, Valdes id	"	1,117
11	Campbell River	Mouth of Campbell r., Discovery pass	"	350
12	Quinsam	Quinsam r., 1 m. from confluence with Campbell r.	"	287

Coast Dist.

1	Etsekin	East shore of Havannah chan	Matilpe	32
2	Keecekiltum, or Pt. Harvey	East shore of Port Harvey, Cracroft id	"	29

Rupert Dist.

3	Haylahte	Mouth of Adams r., Johnstone st	"	47

Coast Dist.

4	Port Neville, or Harkhom	North shore of Port Neville, at head	"	37
1	Kekwesta	North shore Seymour inlet, 10 m. from mouth	Nakoaktok	174
3	Pahas	North shore Blunden har., Queen Charlotte sd.	"	98
4	Mahpahkum	Deserter id., Queen Charlotte sd	"	19
5	Ta-a-ack	Storm id., Queen Charlotte sd	"	34
6	Saagoombahlah	East shore Schooner pass., Seymour inlet	"	4
9	Kwetahkis	Head of Nenalmai lagoon, Seymour inlet	"	10
10	Owh-wis-too-a-wan	Mouth of Frederick sd., Seymour inlet	"	13
11	Peneece	Head of Wigwam bay, Seymour inlet	"	8
12	Wawwat'l	Wawwatl r., 1½ m. from Seymour inlet	"	165
13	Tsai-kwi-ee	North shore Village bay, Mereworth sd	"	11
14	Ko-kwi-iss	East shore, Alison sd., near mouth	"	16
15	Kai-too-kwis	North shore Alison sd., 3 m. N. of res. 14	"	51
16	Waump	At head of Alison sd	"	93
17	Pel-looth'l-kai	At head of Belize inlet	"	4

BRITISH COLUMBIA

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY

Rupert Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Hope Island	Queen Charlotte sd	Nawiti	8,552
2	Semach	Sea Otter cove, Vancouver id	"	6
3	Ouchtum	Cape Scott, Vancouver id	"	12
4	Nawiti	Cape Commerell, Vancouver id	"	22
	Glen-gla-ouch	South end Balaklava id., Goletas chan	"	14
1	Alert Bay, Nos. 1 and 2	Alert bay, Cormorant id	Nimkish	48
3	Ches-la-kee	Mouth of Nimkish r., Broughton st	"	303
4	Ar-ce-wy-ee	Nimkish r., 2½ m. from mouth	"	41
5	O-tsaw-las	Nimkish r., ½ m. from Karmutsen lake	"	53
1	Quattishe	Turn point, S. end of Quatsino narrows	Quatsino	228
2	Toh-kw-eugh	West arm Quatsino sd	"	2
3	Pa-cat'l-lin-ne	West arm Quatsino sd., 2 m. from head	"	9
4	Kultaw	James pt., east shore of Quatsino narrows	"	41
5	Cayilth	Head of Southeast arm, Quatsino sd	"	11
6	Cayuse	West shore of Southeast arm, Quatsino sd	"	94
7	Teeta	West shore Southeast arm, Quatsino sd	"	9
8	Mah-te-nicht	Koskeemo bay, Quatsino sd	"	39
9	Klatux	East shore Koprino har., Quatsino sd	"	73
10	Fishery	North shore Koprino har., Quatsino sd	"	111
11	O-ya-kum-la	East shore Forward inlet, Quatsino sd	"	165
12	Quatleyo	South shore Browning cr., Forward inlet	"	6
13	Grass Point	Grass pt., Winter harbour	"	8
14&15	Clienna, 14 and 15	North shore Winter harbour	"	53
16	Ah-we-cha-ol-to	Head of Winter har., south shore	"	74

Coast Dist.

1	Wyclese	South shore Smith sound, 20 m. from mouth	Goasila	551
2	Nekite	Nekite r., at head of Smith sound	"	165
1	Karlukwees	South shore Turnour id., Beware pass	Turnour Island	27
1	Mahmalillikullaw	West shore Village id., Elliot pass	Village Island	434
2	Meetup	Head of Viner sd	"	16
3	Ahta	Mouth of Ahta r., head of Bond sd	"	17
4	Kakweken	Mouth of Kakweken r., head of Thompson sd	"	10
5	Dead Point	Dead pt., Harbledown id	"	97

LYTTON AGENCY

Yale Div., Yale Dist.

1	Cheam	Tp. 3, R. 28 and 29 W. 6th Mer	Cheam	880
2	Tseataw	Tp. 3, R. 28, W. 6th Mer	"	393
1	Tzaumuk	Fraser r., 32 m. above Yale	Boothroyd, Tzaumuk band	47
2	Tsintahktl	Left bank Fraser r., 33 m. above Yale	"	37
3	Speyum	Right bank Fraser r., opp. res. No. 1	"	374
4	Kahmoose	Left bank Fraser r., 34 m. above Yale	"	60
5	Sho-ook, 5 to 5B	Tps. 11 and 12, R. 26, W. 6th Mer	"	1,237
6	Inkahtsaph, 6 to 6B	Left bank Fraser r., 38 m. above Yale	"	716
7	Chukcheetso	Right bank Fraser r., opp. Inkahtsaph res	Boothroyd	44
8	Staiyahanny, 8 to 8A	Left bank Fraser r., 42½ m. above Yale	"	220

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LYTTON AGENCY

Yale Div., Yale Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
9	Stlakament	West of Fraser r., opp. res. No. 8	Boothroyd	40
10	Dufferin	Fraser r., Tp. 14, R. 27, W. 6th Mer.	"	15
1	Tuckkwiowhum	Left bank Fraser r., at mouth of Anderson r.	Boston Bar	95
2	Kopchitchin	Right bank Fraser r., at North Bend	"	359
3	Austin Flat	Left bank Fraser r., near Hell Gate, 19 m. above Yale.	"	3¼
4	Bucktum	Left bank Fraser r., 4 m. above North Bend.	"	64
4A	Boston Bar	Tp. 11, R. 26, W. 6th Mer	"	26
5	Scaucy	Right bank Fraser r., 5 m. below North Bend	"	18
6	Paul	Right bank Fraser r., 1 m. above Hell Gate	"	2
7	Shrypttahooks	Right bank Fraser r., 4 m. below North Bend.	"	87
1	Hope	Town of Hope	Hope	10
2	Schkam	Fraser r., 1 m. above Hope	"	193
3	Greenwood Island	Sec. 9, Tp. 5, R. 26, W. 6th Mer	"	10
4	Chawuthen	Fraser r., 3 m. below Hope	"	1,407
.....	Seabird Island	Seabird id., Fraser r	Hope, Popkum, Squawtits, Ohamil, Skwawahlooks, Union Bar and Yale	4,511
1	Nekliptum	Left bank Fraser r., 46½ m. above Yale	Kanaka Bar	30
2	Kanaka Bar	Left bank Fraser r., 47 m. above Yale	"	118
3	Pegleg	¼ m. E. of res. No. 2	"	10
4	Whyeek	Right bank Fraser r., at Kanaka bar	"	351

Lillooet Dist.

1	Clinton	West of Clinton and adjoining Lot 3, Group 5.	Clinton	229
2	.....	39-mile post on road from Lillooet to Clinton.	"	848
1	High Bar	Banks of Fraser r. adjoining Lot 36, Group 1.	High Bar	2,924
1	.....	Fraser r., at confluence of Cayoosh cr	Lillooet	919
2	Towinck	Right bank Fraser r., 8 m. below Lillooet	"	220
3	Kilchult	Right bank Fraser r., 1 m. N. of Towinok res.	"	104
4	McCartney Flat	Left bank Fraser r., 1½ m. S.E. of Lillooet.	"	423
5	.....	Foot of Seton l., at outlet	"	75

Kamloops Div., Yale Dist.

1	Nananahout	In tp. 17, R. 26, 27, W. 6th Mer	Lytton	770
2	Nuuautin	Fraser r., 2 m. N. of Lytton	"	477
3	Spintlum Flat, 3 & 3A	Fraser r., 7 m. above Lytton	"	439
4	Nickle Palm, 4 to 4E	Fraser r., 20 m. above Lytton	"	1,000
5	Seah, 5 & 5A	Fraser r., 1. m. below Foster bar	"	449
6	Nesikep	14½ m. below Lillooet, on Fraser r	"	1,363
7	Fish Lake	Foot of Fish l., on Stuouck cr	"	80
8	Maka	Tp. 15, R. 26, W. 6th mer	"	10
9	Stryen, 9 to 9B	Right bank Fraser r., at Stryen cr	"	1,205
10	Nkaih	Right bank Fraser r., 1½ m. above No. 9 res.	"	281
11	Yawaucht	Right bank Fraser r., joining res. No. 10,	"	289
12	Tsaukan	Right bank Fraser r., 12 m. above Lytton,	"	141
13	Cameron Bar, 13 & 13A	Fraser r., 13 m. above Lytton,	"	132
14	Halhalaeden	Fraser r., in Tp. 15, R. 27, W. 6th mer	"	92
15	Bootahnie	10 m. from Lytton in Tps. 16, 17, R. 26, W. 6th mer.	"	3,840
16	Two-mile Creek	Left bank Thompson r., 1½ m. above Lytton,	"	11
17	Klahkamish	S. E. of Lytton, in Tp. 15, R. 26, W. 6th mer.	"	22
18	Klikkumcheen	Thompson r., at confluence with Fraser r	"	48
19	Nocten	Thompson r., opp. 61 m. post from Yale	"	9
20	Kitzowit	55 m. post, Yale-Cariboo waggon road	"	27

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LYTTON AGENCY

Kamloops Div., Yale Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
21	Inklukcheen, 21 & 21A..	3. m. N. of Lytton, Tp. 15, R. 27, W. 6th mer	Lytton.....	332
22	Kleetlekut.....	Adjoining res. No. 2.....	"	300
23	Nohomeen.....	Right bank Fraser r., 1½ m. above Lytton....	"	32
24	Tuckozap.....	Confluence of Thompson and Fraser rivers ..	"	211

Yale Div., Yale Dist.

25	Nickeyeah.....	Right bank Fraser r., 1½ m. below Lytton...	"	246
26	Skwayaynope, 26 and26A	Adjoining res. 25, Tp. 14, R. 27, W. 6th Mer	"	466

Kamloops Div., Yale Dist.

27	Papyum, 27 to 27B.....	Right bank Fraser r., opp. Lytton:.....	"	435
1	Nikaomin.....	Left bank Thompson r., 68 m. from Yale. ...	Nikaomin.....	151
2	Kykinalko.....	Nicomen cr. ½ m. from Thompson r.....	"	130
3	Sackum.....	Thompson r., near 71 m. post from Yale.....	"	20
4	Skhpowtz.....	Right bank Thompson r., ¼ m. below res. No. 3	"	16
5	Klakowit.....	Thompson r., opp 72 m. post from Yale.....	"	197
6	Sleetsis.....	Right bank Thompson r.,near Drynoch.....	"	22
7	Shoskhost.....	Thompson r., opp. 67 m. post from Yale,.....	"	19
8	Unpukpulkwatum.....	Thompson r., opp. 68 m. post from Yale.....	"	6
9	Skeikut.....	In Tp.15, R. 24, W. of 6th mer.....	"	390
10	Squianny.....	3 m. E. of Drynoch.....	"	1,520
11	Enhalt.....	¼ m. S. of res. No. 10.....	"	140
12	Skaynaneichst.....	Tp. 16, R. 24, W. 6th mer.....	"	200
13	Naykikoulth..	Nicola r., Tp. 16, R. 23, W. 6th Mer....	"	152
14	Putkwa.....	Thompson r., Tp. 15, R. 26, W. 6th Mer....	"	10
15	Shouchten.....	Thompson r., Tp. 15, R. 26, W. 6th Mer.....	"	10
1	Nicola Mameet..	Near confluence of Nicola r. and Guichon cr.	Nicola (Lower)	1,135
2	Joeyaska.....	In Sec. 11, Tp. 91.....	"	320
3	Pipseul.....	About 6 m. N. of Mamit lake	"	220
4	Zoht No. 1.....	Near foot of Nicola lake, in Tp. 94.....	"	500
5	Zoht No. 2.....	In lot 716, group 1,.....	"	160
6	Logan.....	Quilchena cr., 12 m. from Nicola lake.....	"	45
7	Hamilton Creek.....	Banks of Quilchena cr., 7 m. from mouth....	"	4,400
8	Spius	1 m. S.E. of junction of Nicola and Spius rs. ..	"	280
9	Nooaitch Grass.....	1½ m. E. of Nicola r. and 25 m. from mouth	"	1,960
10	Nooaitch.....	Banks of Nicola r., 20 m. from mouth.....	"	2,310
11	Shackan.....	Banks of Nicola r., 12 m. from mouth.....	"	6,470
12	Soldatkwo.....	In Tp. 16, R. 23, W. of 6th Mer.....	"	2,440
13	Papsilkwa.....	Papsilkwa cr., Tp. 16, R. 23, W. 6th Mer.....	"	730

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LYTTON AGENCY

Kamloops Div. Yale Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Nicola Lake	E. shore Nicola l. at head, in tps. 96 and 97	Nicola (Upper)	2,692
2	Quilchena	South shore Nicola l.,at mouth of Quilchena cr.	"	60
3	Douglas Lake	Lower end of Douglas l., partly in Tp. 96	"	23.047
4	Spahomin Creek	Spahomin cr., 7 m. from mouth	"	320
5	Chaperon Lake	West shore of Chaperon lake	"	725
7	Salmon Lake	Trail from Nicola to Grande Prairie	"	172
8	Spahomin Creek	Between res. Nos. 3 and 4	"	3,857
1	Ohamil	Left bank of Fraser r., opp. Ruby cr	Ohamil	458
2	Wahleach Island	Fraser r., west of res. No. 1	"	171

Yale Div., Yale Dist.

1	Spuzzum	Right bank of Fraser r., 9 m. N. of Yale	Spuzzum	302
2	Papsilkwa	11 m. N. of Yale, in Tp. 8, R. 26, W. 6thMer	"	41
3	Teequaloose	¼ m. S.W. of Suspension bridge, Tp. 9, R.26	"	19
4	Yelakin	Left bank Fraser r., 16 m. above Yale	"	72
5	Long Tunnel	Right bank Fraser r., 15 m. from Yale	"	8
6	Skuet	Fraser r., ¾ m. below Suspension bridge	"	13

Kamloops Div., Yale Dist.

1	Coldwater	Banks of Coldwater r., 4 m. from mouth	Lower Nicola, Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyd, Cisco, Upper Similkameen, in common	4,640
2	Paul Basin	Left bank Coldwater r., 12 m. from mouth	"	1,594

Yale Div., Yale Dist.

1	Kupchynalth (Upper)	8 m. S. of Lytton, Tp. 13, R. 26, W. 6th Mer.	Cisco Flat	20
2	Kupchynalth (Lower)	Left bank Fraser r., 8 m. below Lytton	"	15
3	Cisco Flat	Left bank Fraser r., 7 m. below Lytton	"	91
5	Zacht, Nos. 5 and 5A	Cariboo waggon road, 6½ m. S. of Lytton	"	118
6	Humhampt	5½ m. below Lytton, right bank Fraser r	"	10
7	Nahamanak	Can. Pac. Ry. bridge below Lytton	"	362
1		½ m. E. of Fraser r. and 4½ m. S. of Lytton	Skappa	20
2	Inklyuhkinatko	Left bank Fraser r., 3 m. below Lytton	"	169
2A	Skappa	Tp. 14, R. 27, W. 6th Mer.	"	44
3	Pooeyelth	Near right bank Fraser r., 5 m. below Lytton	"	20
4	Skappa	Left bank Fraser r., 4 m. below Lytton	"	59
	Popkum	Tp. 3, R. 28, W. 6th Mer., Fraser r	Popkum	381
1	Skwawahlooks	Tp. 5, R. 27, W. 6th Mer.	Skwawalooks	151
2	Ruby Creek	Tp. 5, R, 27, W. 6th Mer.,	"	45
1	Squawtits	Fraser r., opp. head of Seabird id	Squawtits	335
2		N. of and adjoining res. No. 1	"	98
1	Yale Town	Tp. 7, 26, W. 6th Mer.	Yale	17
2	4½-Mile reserve	Right bank Fraser r., 4½ m. above Yale	"	15
3	Kuthlalth	Left bank Fraser r., ¾ m. above Yale	"	362
4	Qualark	Left bank Fraser r., 3 m. below Yale	"	27
5	Albert Flat	Fraser r., 3 m. below Yale	"	150

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LYTTON AGENCY

Yale Div., Yale Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
6	Squeah	Left bank Fraser r., 5 m. below Yale	Yale	46
7	Kaykaip	Left bank Fraser r. 5½ m. below Yale	"	31
8	Stullawheets	Tp. 6, R. 26, W. 6th Mer	"	134
9	Lukseetsis-sum	At mouth of Ruby creek	"	157
10	Skawahlum	Tp. 6, R. 26, W. 6th Mer	Yale, Union Bar band	15
11	Puckatholetchin	Fraser r., 5 m. above Hope	" "	566
12	Klaklacum	Right bank of Fraser r., 3 m. above Hope	" "	72
13	Trafalgar Flat	Left bank Fraser r., 2½ m. above Hope	" "	172
15	Aywawwis	Left bank Fraser r., mouth of Coquihalla r.	" "	229
16	Kawkawa	Tp. 5, R. 26, W. 6th Mer., Kawkawa lake	" "	16

NASS AGENCY

Cassiar Dist.

1	Kitlakdamax, 1 and 1A	Nass r., about 45 m. from mouth	Nass River	3,718
2	Tsimmanweenclist	Nass r., ½ m. above Grease trail	"	82
3	Seaks	Island at confluence of Seaks and Nass rs	"	41
4 & 5	Shumarl, Nos. 4 and 5	Right bank Nass r., at mouth of Shumarl cr.	"	195
6	Amatal	Left bank Nass r., W. of res. No. 5	"	78
7	Kitwillukshilt	Banks of Nass r., at Lava beds	"	493
8	Andegulay, 8 and 8A	Left bank Nass r., 5 m. above Lackaltsap	"	541
9 & 9A	Lackaltsap or Grenville	Banks of Nass r., at head of tide	"	3,960
10	Stony Point	Right bank Nass r., at Stony pt	"	347
11	Black Point	Right bank Nass r., at Black pt	"	40

Coast Dist.

12	Lachtesk	Left bank Nass r., 12 m. from mouth	"	299
13	Red Cliff	Right bank Nass r., 9 m. from mouth	"	773
14	Kincolith, 14 and 14A	Right bank Nass r., at mouth	"	1,600
15	Kinnamax	Kinnamax r., 9 m. N. of Fort Simpson	"	4
16	Talahaat	Banks of Kinnamax r., 2½ m. from mouth	"	160
17	Georgie	East shore Portland canal, near Blue pt	"	71
18	Kullan	West shore Portland canal, 1 m. from head	"	108
19	Skamakounst	Portland canal at head, mouth of Bear r	"	58
20	Kinmelit	Salmon cove, west shore, Observatory inlet	"	48
21	Slooks	Dawkins pt., east shore Observatory inlet	"	17
22	Stakwo	E. shore Observatory inlet, 4 m. N. of No. 21	"	47
23	Ktsinet	Perry bay, east shore Observatory inlet	"	271
24	Gitzault	West shore, Alice arm, Observatory inlet	"	202
25	Witzimagon	West shore, Hastings arm, Observatory inlet	"	950
26	Tackuan	West. shore Hastings arm, Observatory inlet,	"	500
27	Kshwan	Kshwan r., Hastings arm, Observatory inlet	"	133
28	Skowban	Observatory inlet, 2½ m. N. of North pt	"	
29	Zaulzap, 29 & 29A	Nass r., ½ m. below res. No. 7	"	574
30	Dachlabah	Right bank Nass r., 1 m. W. of res. No. 8A	"	151
1	Kitsumgallum	Skeena r., at mouth of Kitsumgallum r	Kitsumgallum	1,040
3	Zimagord	Skeena r., 6 m. below Kitsumgallum	"	73
	Port Essington	Left bank Skeena r., near mouth	Kitsalas, Kitsumgallum and other Indians	Notsurv.
1	Fort Simpson	Port Simpson, Tsimshian peninsula	Tsimshian, Pt. Simpson	57
2	Tsimshian reserve	Tsimshian peninsula	Tsimshian, Port Simpson and Metlakatla	44,175
3	Wilnaskancaud	East shore Kaien id., near Prince Rupert	Tsimshian, Metlakatla	6
4	Shoowatlans	W. shore Tsimshian pen., E. of Metlakatla	" "	18
5	Cloyaw	W. shore Tsimshian pen., mouth of Cloyaw r.	" "	77

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NASS AGENCY

Coast Dist

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
6	Willaclough	Right bank Skeena r., at Inverness	Tsimshian, Pt. Simpson and Metlakatla	29
7	Point Veitch	Skeena r., 2 m. W. of Port Essington	" "	16
8	Khyex	Skeena r., at mouth of Khyex r	" "	43
9	Kilkutseen	Left bank Skeena r., 6 m. E. of Port Essington	" "	18
10	Khtahda	Skeena r., at mouth of Khtahda river	" "	7
11	Skuttsap	Left bank Skeena r., at head of tide	" "	9
12	Tymgowzan	Compton id., at mouth of Wark canal	" "	73
13	Ensheshese	Left bank Ensheshese r., Wark canal	" "	45
14	Wilskaskammel	N. branch of Wark canal, 2 m. from forks	" "	8
15	Toon	Toon r., head of N. branch of Wark canal	" "	20
16	Lakmak	Lakmak r., head of Wark canal	" "	27
17	Spakels	Somerville id., Steamer pass	" "	19
18	Birnie Island	2½ m. N. of Fort Simpson	" "	113
19	Finlayson Island	1 m. W. of Fort Simpson	Tsimshian, Pt. Simpson	1,589
20	Burnt Cliff island	Pearl har., 4 m. S. of Fort Simpson	" "	67
21	Tugwell Island	1⅓ m. W. of Metlakatla	" Metlakatla	312
22	Dashken	Smith id., N. pass., Skeena r	" Pt. Simpson and Metlakatla	7
23	Kshaoom	De Horsey id., N. pass., Skeena r	" "	5
24	Meanlaw	Mowitch pt., right bank of Skeena r	" "	6
25	Lakelse	Lakelse r., 1 m. from Lakelse lake		2

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY

New Westminster Dist.

1	Schelowat	Tps. 2 and 3, R. 29, W. 6th Mer., Hope slough	Chilliwak, Skwah band	213
2	Skwahla	Tp. 3, R. 30, W. 6th Mer., Hope slough	" "	29
3	Skwali	Tp. 3, R. 30, W 6th Mer	" "	298
4	Skwah	Tps. 2 and 3, R. 30, W. 6th Mer., Hope slough	" "	313
5	Skway	Chilliwak r. at mouth	Skway band	538
6	Koquapilt	Tp. 23, East of Coast Mer	Chilliwak, Koquapilt band	155
7	Skwala	Tp. 23, East of Coast Mer., Chilliwak r	Skwala band	209
8		Left bank, Chilliwak r. at mouth	"	115
9	Atselits	Tp. 23, East of Coast Mer., Chilliwak r	Atselits band	52
10 &11	Skaukel	Tp. 26, East of Coast Mer., Chilliwak r	Skaukel band	169
12	Yukweakwioose	Tp. 26, East of Coast mer., Chilliwak r	Yukweakwioose	48
13	Chiaktel	Chilliwak and Luc-a-cuc r	Chilliwak, Skaukel and Yukweakwioose bands	697
14	Soowawli	Tps. 22, 23, 25 and 26, East of Coast Mer	Soowali band	1,140
16	Skumalasph	In township 24, right bank of Fraser r	Skwah, Skwala, Koquapilt, Skway and Atselits	1,158
17		In Sec. 27, Tp. 23, E. Coast Mer		52
1 & 2	Coquitlam	Tp. 38, W. of Coast Mer., Coquitlam r	Coquitlam	209
1	Samahquam	24-m. post on Douglas por	Douglas	249
2 & 2A	Sachteen	23-m. post on Douglas por	"	65
3	Sweeteen	Near 21-mile post on Douglas por	"	36
4	Skookumchuck	At 19-mile post on Douglas por	"	526
5 & 5A	Sklawesten	At 14-mile post on Douglas por	"	229
6	Lelachen	Lillooet r., 3 m. from mouth	"	$37\frac{50}{100}$
8	Douglas	Harrison l., at mouth of Lillooet r	"	1,030
9	Morteen	At 17-mile post on Douglas por	"	125

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINISTER AGENCY

New Westminster Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
10	Franks	At 11-mile post on Douglas por	Douglas	111
11	Perrets	Near 10-mile post on Douglas por	"	30
1	Skowlitz	At mouth of Harrison river	Harrison River	616
3	Skwawkum Creek	Harrison r., 3 m. from mouth	"	392
4 to 6	Chehalis, 4, 5, 5A, 6	Tp. 4, Rs. 29 and 30, W. 6th Mer	"	2,24

Coast Dist.

1	Homalko	Homathko r., at head of Bute inlet	Homalko	711
2		Homathko r., 1 m. from mouth	"	9
3	Potato Point	Head of Bute inlet	"	1
4	Orford Bay	East shore Bute inlet	"	671
5	Mushkin	East shore Valdes island	"	10
6	Aupe	East shore Bute inlet	"	1

New Westminster Dist.

1	Katzik	Tp. 9, E. Coast Mer., right bank Fraser r.	Katzik	109
2		Tp. 9, E. Coast Mer., left bank Fraser r.	"	57
3	Barnston Island	Tp. 9, E. Coast Mer., Fraser r	"	135
4	Pitt Lake	Outlet of Pitt lake	"	540

Coast Dist.

1	Clahoose	Head of Toba inlet	Clahoose	2,280
3	Salmon Bay	Head of Salmon Bay, Toba inlet	"	174
5	Deep Valley	East shore Ramsey arm	"	61

New Westminister Dist.

4	Siakin	Waddington chan., near Dean pt		7
6	Quequa	East. shore Lewis chan	"	4
9	Ahpocum	Head of Forbes bay, Homfray chan	"	62

Sayward Dist.

7	Tork	West. shore Squirrel cove, Cortes id	"	698
8		North shore, Squirrel cove, Cortes id	"	39
10	Tatpo-oose	Head of Hoskyn inlet, Valdes id	"	29

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY

New Westminster Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Wharnock	Tps. 14, 15, E. Coast Mer. Fraser river	Langley	92
2		Tp. 15, E. Coast Mer., right bank Stave r	"	127
3		Left bank Stave r., at mouth	"	122
4		Tp. 15, E. Coast Mer., left bank Stave r	"	239
5		Tps. 11 and 12, E. Coast Mer., Fraser river	"	360
6	McMillan Island	Fraser r., near Langley	"	447
7		Sec. 21, Block 5, N., R. 2 W	"	40
8		Left bank Fraser r., opp. New Westminster		5
1	Sahhakum	Sec. 34, Tp. 16, E. Coast Mer	Matsqui	52
2	Matsqui Main reserve	Sec. 7, Tp. 17, E. Coast Mer	"	354
3	Three Islands	Fraser r., north of res. No. 2	"	608
4	Matsqui	Sec. 6, Tp. 13, E. Coast Mer	"	1
1		Left bank Fraser r., opp. New Westminster	Musqueam	5
2	Musqueam	North arm Fraser r., at mouth	"	392
	New Westminster	City of New Westminster	New Westminster	22
	Poplar Island	North arm Fraser r., opp. New Westminster	"	27

Lillooet Dist.

1	Pemberton,	Upper end of Lower Pemberton meadows	Pemberton	188
2		Upper Pemberton meadows	"	
3	Nesuch	Lower Pemberton meadows	"	910
4	Lokla	Birkenhead r., 7 m. from res. No. 1	"	19
6		Lillooet river, N. of res. No. 3	"	4,000
7			"	320
8		Lots 98 and 99, Group 1	"	813

New Westminster Dist.

	Semiamu	Semiamu bay, on Inter bdy	Semiamu	392
1	Tsawcome	Trail bay, 1½m. N. of White is	Seechelt	45
2	Seechelt	Between Trail and Porpoise bays, Jervis inlet	"	607
3	Sway-calse	West shore Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet	"	11
4	Oalthkyim	West shore Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet	"	9
5	Klaalth	East shore Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet	"	3
6	Klayekwim	East shore Narrows arm, Jervis inlet	"	2
7	"	West shore Narrows arm, Jervis inlet	"	53
8	"	Head of Narrows arm, Jervis inlet	"	196
9	Chickwat	Tzoonye r., 3 m. above res. No. 8	"	5
10	Tchahchelailthtenum	Seshelt inlet, Jervis inlet	"	19
11	Hunaechin	Head of Queens reach, Jervis inlet	"	260
12	Swaywelat	Entrance to Princess Louise inlet, Jervis inlet	"	1
13	Chelohsin	North shore Queens reach, Jervis inlet	"	3
14	Paykulkun	North shore Queens reach, Jervis inlet	"	5
15	Tsooahdi	Deserted bay, Jervis inlet	"	724
16	Slayathlum	Jervis inlet, head of Prince of Wales reach	"	16
17	Skwawkweem	Head of Vancouver bay, Jervis inlet	"	13
18	Smeshalin	Pender harbour, Malaspina strait	"	10
19	Suawbin	Garden bay, Pender har., Malaspina st	"	6
20	Sallalus Nos. 1 & 2	Pender harbour, opposite Gerrans bay	"	4
21	Sekaleton	Id. in Pender har., Malaspina st	"	1
22	Saughanaught	Agamemnon chan., 1 m. N. of Norman pt	"	35
23	Kokqueneets	Mouth of Eagle cr., N. shore of Malaspina st.	"	60

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY

New Westminster Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Mission	North shore Burrard inlet	Squamish	38
2	Seymour Creek	North shore Burrard inlet, Second narrows	"	147
3		North shore Burrard inlet, near North arm	"	275
4	Inlailawatash	Head of North arm, Burrard inlet	"	33
5	Kapilano	North shore Burrard inlet, at First narrows	"	444
6	Kitsilano or False Creek	South. shore False cr., at mouth	"	69
7	Skowishin	Skwamish river, 25 m. from mouth	"	100
8	Chuckchuck	Skwamish r. 3 m. above res. No. 7	"	0·15
9	Poyam	Skwamish r. 7 m. above res. No. 7	"	1
11	Cheakamus	Skwamish r., below Cheakamus r	"	4,046
12	Yookwitz	Skwamish r., opp. mouth of Cheakamus r	"	23
13	Poquiosin and Skamain	Skwamish r. ,near mouth of Cheakamus r	"	112
14	Waiwakum	Left bank of Skwamish r	"	37
15	Aikwucks	Right bank of Skwamish r	"	27
16	Seaichem	Left bank Kowtain slough, Skwamish r	"	68
17	Kowtain	Left bank Kowtain slough, Skwamish r	"	57
18	Yekwaupsum	Left bank Skwamish r. 1½ m. from mouth	"	15
20	Mamaquum Island	Id. in East branch Skwamish r	"	13
21	Skwamish Island	Mouth of Skwamish r	"	416
22	Skuwlwailum	Mouth of Skwamish r., head of Howe sd	"	18
23	Ahtsam	West br. Skwamish r. at mouth	"	229
24	Stawamus	East shore Howe sd. at head	"	141
25	Kaikalahun	West shore Howe sd., opp. Woolridge island	"	33
26	Chekwelp	West shore Howe sd., opp. Keats id	"	34
28	Defence Island	Howe sd		33
1	Sliammon	N. shore Malaspina st., E. of Harwood id	Sliammon	1,924
2	Harwood Island	Strait of Georgia	"	2,095

Sayward Dist.

3	Paukeanum	Smelt bay, Cortes id	"	200

New Westminster dist.

4	Toquana	Head of Theodosia arm, Malaspina inlet	"	395
5	Tokenatch	Head of Freke anchorage, Malaspina inlet	"	53
6	Kawkaykay	Gifford pen., Malaspina inlet	"	45
1	Yaalstrick	Tp. 23, E. Coast Mer., id. in Fraser r	Sumas	284
2	Lackaway	Tp. 23, E. Coast Mer., Fraser r	"	39
4	Papekwatchin	Tp. 20, E. Coast Mer., Fraser r	"	235
5	Aylechootlook	Tp. 20, E. Coast Mer., Sumas r	"	49
6	Upper Sumas	Tp. 19, E. Coast Mer., Sumas r	"	611
7	Sumas	Tp. 19, E. Coast Mer., Sumas r	"	160
8	Holachten	Tp. 24, E. Coast Mer., Nicomen slough	Sumas (Lakahahmen band)	300
10	Skweam	Tps. 23, 24, E. Coast Mer., Nicomen slough	" "	183
11	Lakahahmen	Tp. 24 E. Coast Mer., Nicomen slough	" "	94
.....	Tsawwassen	Tp. 5, on gulf of Georgia	Tsawwassen	604

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

OKANAGAN AGENCY

Osoyoos Div., Yale Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Okinagan	At the head of Okanagan lake	Okinagan	25.539
2	Otter Lake	Otter l., in Sec. 23, Tp. 7	"	62
3		Sec. 13, Tp. 7	"	160
4	Swan Lake	Tp. 8, on north shore Swan lake	"	68
5	Long Lake	North shore Long l., a portion of Sec. 22, Tp. 9	"	128
6	Priest Valley	Head of South arm Okanagan lake	"	83
7	Duck Lake	North shore of Duck lake	"	457
8	Mission Creek	Banks of Mission cr	"	55
9	Tsinstikeptum	West shore Okanagan l., in Tp. 25	"	2,438
10		W. shore Okanagan l., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of res. No. 9	"	800

Similkameen Div., Yale Dist.

1	Osoyoos	Head of Osoyoos lake	Nkamip	32.097
2	Dog Lake	Banks of Okanagan r., at outlet of Dog lake	"	71
1	Penticton	Foot of Okanagan lake	Penticton	47.829
3A	Wolf Creek	Adjoining lots 1, 2, 3, group 1	"	360
1		Left bank Similkameen r., Secs. 4 and 9, Tp. 52	Similkameen (Lower)	
2		Left bank Similkameen river	" "	208
3		Similkameen r., adjoining res. No. 2	" "	1,750
4	Narcisse Farm	Similkameen r., opp. res. Nos. 2. and 3	" "	1,854
5	Joe Nahumcheen	Banks of Similkameen, adjoining res. No. 3	" "	1,278
6	Blind Creek	Part of Secs. 11 and 14, Tp. 52	" "	400
7 & 8	Skemeoskuamkin	Similkameen r., adjoining Inter. Bdy.	" "	3,800
9	Alexis	Similkameen r., 5 m. above Keremeos	" "	429
10-10B	Ashnola, 10, 10A, 10 B.	Similkameen r., at confluence with Ashnola r.	" "	8,288
11	Ashnola John	Similkameen r., 13 m. above Keremeos	" "	585
12& 12	A	Keremeos cr. 14 m. from Keremeos	" "	1,280
1	Vermilion Forks	Similkameen r., near Princeton	Similkameen (Upper)	26
2	Chuchuwayha, 2 to 2 B	Similkameen r., at Twenty-mile cr	"	5,666
3	Wolf Creek	Similkameen r., at 9 m. from Princeton	" "	518
4	Nine mile Creek	Opp. res. No. 3	" "	198
5	Lulu	Similkameen r., 12 m. from Princeton	" "	50

Kamloops Div., Yale Dist.

6		Princeton and Nicola trail, 12 m. from former	" "	10

Similkameen Div., Yale Dist.

7	Iltcoola	Similkameen r., 11 m. below Princeton	" "	42

Osoyoos Div., Yale Dist.

1	Salmon River	Right bank Salmon r., in Tp. 34	Spallumcheen	3,853
2	Enderby	Banks of Spallumcheen r., in Tps. 35, 37 and38	"	5,625
3	Sicamous	West shore Mara l., Tp. 21, R. 8, W. 6th Mer.	"	201

BRITISH COLUMBIA

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY

Queen Charlotte Islands

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Masset	Mouth of Masset inlet	Masset	729
2	Hiellen	Right bank of Hiellen r., at mouth	"	70
3	Yagan	Chatham sd., 12 m. E. of Masset inlet	"	86
4	Lanas	Left bank of Yakoun r., 1½ m. from mouth	"	192
5	Satunkwin	Left bank of Yakoun r., at mouth	"	9
6	Ain	Mouth of Ain r., Masset inlet	"	164
7	Yan	West entrance to Masset inlet	"	264
8	Meagwan	6 m. W. of mouth of Masset inlet	"	49
9	Kose	Naden r., Virago sd., 2½ m. from mouth	"	9
10	Naden	Mouth of Naden r., Virago sd	"	27
11	Kung	Head of Virago sd	"	71
12	Daningay	West shore of Virago sd	"	21
13	Yatze	2 m. W. of Virago sd	"	45
14	Jalun	Jalun r., at mouth, 8 m. S. of North id	"	17
15	Kioosta	Parry pass., N. W. extremity of Graham id	"	101
16	Tatense	North id., in Parry pass	"	16
1	Skidegate	North entrance to Skidegate inlet	Skidegate	854
2	Skaigha	Skidegate inlet, 7 m. N. of res. No. 1	"	62
3	Deena	Head of South bay, Skidegate inlet	"	119
4	Khrana	East end Maude id., Skidegate inlet	"	210
5	Lagins	Lagins r., head of Long arm, Skidegate inlet	"	40
6	Kaste	Copper bay, mouth of Kaste river	"	38
7	Cumshewas	North entrance Cumshewas har	"	56
8	Skedance	South entrance to Cumshewas har.	"	169
9	Tanoo	E. end Tanoo id., 45 m. S. of Skidegate inlet	"	65

STUART LAKE AGENCY

Cariboo Dist.

1	McLeod	Outlet of McLeod lake	McLeod Lake	286

Coast Dist.

1	Necoslie	Outlet of Stuart lake	Necoslie	734
2	Tat-sel-a-was	Stuart r., 10 m. below Ft. St. James	"	136
3	Sow-chea	Stuart l., 9 m. from Ft. St. James	"	225
4	Uz-ta	Trail from Stuart l. to McLeod	"	960
5	Aht-len-jees	6 m. S. W. of Ft. St. James	"	300
6	Chesda	8 m. S. W. of Ft. St. James	"	360
7	Kwot-ket-kwo	Adjoining Chesda reserve	"	160
1	Stony Creek	Stony cr. between Tachy and Noolki ls	Stony Creek	6,370
2	Sack-a-ni-te-cla	E. shore Noolki lake	"	200
3	Laketown	N. shore Noolki l., near west end	"	540
5	Clus-ta-lach	Southern shore of Tachy lake	"	103
6	Noon-la	Nechaco r., at crossing of Stony cr. and Stuart l. trail.	"	115
1	Tachy	Stuart l., at mouth of Tachy river	Tachy	1,655
2	Pinchi	N. shore Stuart l. at mouth of Pinchi r	"	728
3	Nankut	Stuart l., at mouth of Yiko r	"	372
4	U-caus-bey	Outlet of Petit l. 4 m. from res. No. 3	"	445
5	Car-soos-at	Northern shore of Stuart lake	"	124
1	Gelangle	Trembleur l., at mouth of Middle r	Trembleur Lake	945
2	So-yan-do-star	Trembleur l., 4 m. E. of res. No. 1	"	44
3	Tees-lee	Tachy r., ½ m. from outlet of Trembleur lake	"	253
4	Stevan	Tachy r., 2½ m. from Trembleur lake	"	49
5	Grand Rapid	Tachy r., 7 m. from Trembleur lake	"	584

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

STUART LAKE AGENCY

Cariboo Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Blackwater	Fraser r., ¾ m. above Blackwater r.	Blackwater	35
2	Nahlquonate	Blackwater r., 1 m. above Quesnel—Stony Cr. trail	"	217
3	Ulkah	Bobtail l., Quesnel—Stony Cr. trail	"	157
4	Umliisle,	Eulata lake	"	128
1	Fort George	Confluence of Fraser and Nechaco rs.	Fort George	1,366
2		Fraser r., 18 m. above Fort George	"	1,310
3	Clesbaoneecheck	Nechako r. at Duck lake	"	304
4	Salakwo	Nechako r., at mouth of Mud r.	"	115

Coast Dist.

1	Nautley	Nechako r., at foot of Fraser lake	Fraser Lake	1,117
2		N. shore Fraser l., near Fort Fraser	"	149
3	Yensischuck	1 m. east of Nechako Ferry	"	160
4	Seaspunkut	S. shore Fraser l., 7 m. from fort Fraser	"	523
5	Stellakwo	Fraser l. at mouth of Stellakwo river	"	2,077
1	Tluskez	North shore, Kluskus lake	Tluskez	1,056
2	Kloyadingli	5 m. E. of res. No. 1	"	550
3	Sundayman Meadow	6½ m. E. of res. No. 1	"	80
4	Yaladelassla	Euchiniko l., 10 m. N.E. of res. No. 1	"	172
	Nazeo	Nazeo river	Nazeo	1,146

STIKINE AGENCY

Cassiar Dist.

1	Tahltan	Confluence of Stikine and Tahltan rivers	Tahltan	375
2	Huista Meadow	3 miles N.E. of res. No. 1	"	40

WEST COAST AGENCY

Rupert Dist.

1	Acous	Entrance to Ououkinsh inlet, west shore	Chaicclesaht	100
3	Mahope	Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet	"	40
4	Hisnit	West shore Ououkinsh inlet, 1½ m. from head	"	15
5	Ououkinsh	East shore Ououkinsh inlet, at head	"	10
6	Upsowis	Near entrance to Ououkinsh inlet	"	61
7	Malksope	N. shore Malksope inlet, at head	"	30

Clayoquot Dist.

1	Opitsat	Meares id., Clayoquot sd	Clayoquot	180
2	Echachis	Clayoquot sd., entrance to Broken chan	"	44
3	Esowista	Long bay, 1 m. E. of Schooner cove	"	17
4	Kootowis	Tofino inlet, Clayoquot sd	"	37

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WEST COAST AGENCY

Clayoquot Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
5	Okeamin	Kennedy r., Tofino inlet	Clayoquot	24
6	Clayokwa	Head of N.W. arm, Kennedy lake	"	110
7	Winche	Head of N.E. arm, Kennedy lake	"	40
8	Ilthpaya	Kennedy r., at head of rapids	"	3
9	Onadsilth	Head of Deer cr., Tofino inlet	"	45
10	Eelseuklis	Head of Tranquil cr., Tofino inlet	"	40
11	Yarksis	East shore Vargas id., Clayoquot sd	"	Kelsemaht band. 103
12	Kloolthpish	West shore Meares id., Clayoquot sd	"	" 59
13	Kwortsowe	Head of Warm bay, Clayoquot sd	"	" 36
14	Oinimitis	East shore Bedwell sd. at its head	"	" 25
15	Marktosis	Matilda cr., Flores id., Clayoquot sd	"	Ahousaht band. 260
16	Ahous	South end Open bay, Vargas id., Clayoquot sd.	"	" 34
17	Chetarpe	Clayoquot sd., W. of Catface mt	"	" 35
18	Sutakwis	½ m. W. of Crane id	"	" 27
19	Wahous	Mouth of Trout r., Cypress bay, Clayoquot sd.	"	" 143
20	Wahous (village)	North shore Cypress bay, Clayoquot sd	"	" 34
21	Tekwa	Bawden bay, Herbert arm, Clayoquot sd	"	" 6
22	Peneetle	White Pine cove, Herbert arm, Clayoquot sd.	"	" 95
23	Moyehai	West shore Herbert arm, Clayoquot sd	"	" 13
24	Seektukis	East shore North arm, Clayoquot sd	"	" 3
25	Watta	Head of Shelter arm, Clayoquot sd	"	" 12
26	Wappook	North shore Shelter arm, Clayoquot sd	"	" 11
27	Openit	West shore Sydney inlet, Clayoquot sd	"	Manhauset band 77
28	Tootoowiltena	East shore of Sydney inlet	"	" 21
29	Kishnakous	Head of Sydney inlet	"	" 34

Nootka Dist.

1	Nuchatl	Island at entrance to Esperanza inlet	Esperanza Inlet, Nuchatlitz.	16
2	"	West shore Nootka id., S. of res. No. 1	" "	57
3	Ahpukto	West shore Port Langford, near head	" "	7
4	Opemit	West shore Nootka id., ½ m. N. of res. No.1.	" "	21
5	Shoomart	Head of inner basin, Nootka sd	" "	16
6	Owossitsa	1 m. S. E. of Centre id., Esperanza inlet	" "	8
7	Oclucje	Head of Espinoza arm, Esperanza inlet	" "	33
8	Occosh	West shore Port Eliza, Esperanza inlet	" "	31
9	Chiseukwis	East shore Catala id	" "	19
10	Oke, 10 and 10A	North shore Esperanza inlet	Esperanza Inlet, Ehatisaht	34
11	Ehatis	West shore Zeballos arm, at head	" "	40
12	Chenahkint	East shore Queens cove, Port Eliza	" "	56
13	Tatchu	Tatchu pt., 5½ m. W. of Esperanza inlet	" "	13

Clayoquot Dist.

1	Hesquiat	Entrance to Hesquiat har., on west shore	Hesquiat	222
2	Homais	Entrance to Nootka sd., on east shore	"	89
3	Teahmit	West shore Hesquiat har	"	107
4	Maahpe	Northwest shore Hesquiat har	"	159
5	Iusuk	East shore Hesquiat har	"	29

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WEST COAST AGENCY—*Continued*

Rupert Dist,

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Village Island	West entrance to Kyuquot sd	Kyuquot	118
2	Mission Island	East portion of Mission id	"	73
3	Ahmasinnit	Two islands ¼ m. N. E. of res. No. 1	"	11
4	Granite Island	¾ m. N.W. of res. No. 1	"	215
5	Yakats	East shore Clanninick har., Kyuquot sd	"	4
6	Houpsitas	North of Walter Island, Kyuquot sd	"	29
7	Chamiss	North shore Chamiss bay, Kokshittle arm	"	13
8	Kayouk	West shore Easy cr., Kokshittle arm	"	7
9	Kashittle	West shore Kokshittle arm, at head	"	12
10	Kaoowinch	East shore Kokshittle arm, opp. Easy cr	"	20
11	Tawsish	Head of Tawsish arm, Kyuquot sd	"	21
12	Artlish	East shore Tawsish arm, 2 m. from head	"	18
13	Kaouk	Head of Fair har., Tawsish arm	"	13
14	Markale	Between Fair har. and Pinnace chan., Kyuquot sd	"	13
15	Amai	Head of Deep inlet, Kyuquot sd.	"	30
16	Machta	Shingle pt., at entrance to Narrow Gut cr	"	9

Barclay Dist.

1	Ahuk	Ahuk l., 3½ m. N.W. of Nitinat lagoon	Nitinat	132
2	Tsukwana	1 m. W. of outlet of Nitinat lagoon	"	235

Renfrew Dist.

3	Wyaw	East shore of outlet of Nitinat lagoon	"	132
4	Cla-oose, 4 and 4A	Mouth of Suwani r., on right bank	"	258
5	Sarque	Right bank of Suwani r., 2 m. from mouth	"	26
6	Carmanah	Adjoining Carmanah Point lighthouse res.	"	158

Barclay Dist.

7	Iktuksasuk	North shore Nitinat lagoon, 1 m. from outlet.	"	168
8	Homitan	North shore Nitinat lagoon, 4½ m. from head	"	50

Renfrew Dist.

9	Oyees	South shore, Nitinat lagoon, 7½ m. from head	"	104
10	Doobaw	South shore, Nitinat lagoon, 6 m. from head.	"	13
11	Malachan	South shore, Nitinat lagoon, 1 m. from head.	"	66
12	Ilclo	Near mouth of Nitinat river	"	77
13	Opatseeaw	Mouth of Nitinat river	"	71
14	Wokitsas	Right bank Nitinat r., Sec. 9, Tp. 1.	"	40
15	Chuchummisapo	Left bank Nitinat r., Sec. 22, Tp. 1	"	92
16	Saouk	Right bank Nitinat r., Tp. 1 and 2	"	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WEST COAST AGENCY

Nootka Dist.

No	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Yuquot	Friendly cove, Nootka sd	Nootka	206
2	Tsarksis	South shore Nookta id., 3 m. E. of Bajo pt.	"	81
3	Aass	South shore Nootka id., at Bajo pt	"	14
4	Neswk	East shore of Tlupana arm	"	5
5	Moutcha	East shore of Tlupana arm	"	15
6	Sukwoa	North extremity of Head bay, Tlupana arm	"	36
7	Hisnit	Head of Deserteder., Tlupana arm	"	11
8	Hoiss	1 m. N.E. of Canal id., Nootka sd	"	44
9	Coopte	East shore Tawsis canal, Nootka sd	"	35
10	Tsowwin	East shore Tawsis canal, 8 m. from head	"	34
11	Tawsis	East shore, Tawsis canal, at head	"	42
12	Ahaminakwus	Mouth of Gold r., N. shore Muchalat arm	" Muchalat band	39
13	Matchlee	Head of Muchalat arm, north shore	" " "	12
14	Hleepte	North shore, Williamson pass, Muchalat arm	" " "	10
15	Cheeshish	Nootka sd., N.E. of Bligh id	" " "	29

Clayoquot Dist.

16	Mooya,	Head of Camp bay, Muchalat arm	" " "	13
17	Ous	South shore, King pass, Muchalat arm	" " "	24

Barclay Dist.

1	Numukamis	Numukamis bay, Barkley sound	Oiaht	1,700
2	Nuchakwis	East shore Copper id., Barkley sd	"	32
3	Dochsupple	Head of Poett nook, Barkley sound	"	21
4	Sacksa	Head of Grappler cr., Barkley sd	"	13
5	Sachawil	Northwest shore of Helby id	"	7
6	Kirby Point	Northwest shore of Diana id	"	35
7	Hamilton Point	South portion of Diana id	"	86
8	Haines Island	Barkley sd	"	30
9	Keeshan	Southern entrance to Barkley sd	"	330
10	Kichha	1½ m. E. of cape Beale	"	12
11	Klutus	West entrance to Pachena bay	"	105
12	Anacla	Head of Pachena bay	"	218
13	Masit	East entrance to Pachena bay	"	83

Alberni Dist.

1	Awawswinis	Left bank, Somass r., 1½ m. from mouth	Opitchesaht	96
2	Klehkoot	Somass r., 5½ m. from mouth	"	290
3	Cous	Alberni canal, at Second narrows	"	132

Clayoquot Dist.

4	Chuchakakook	Alberni canal, 1 m. N. of Namint bay	"	5

Renfrew Dist.

1	Pachena	San Juan har., and S. br. San Juan river	Pachenaht	153
2	"	San Juan har. and N. Br. San Juan river	"	156
3	Cullite	5 m. west of Port San Juan	"	95

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WEST COAST AGENCY

Alberni Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Tsahaheh	Somass r., 3 m. from its mouth	Seshart	1,030
2	Alberni	East shore of Alberni canal, near head	"	156

Barclay Dist.

3	Iwachis	East shore Alberni canal, at first narrows	"	26
5	Ahmitsa	South shore Seddall id., in Rainy bay	"	..
9	Omoah	East shore, Village id., Barkley sd.	"	30*S*

Clayoquot Dist.

4	Tseoowa	East shore Rainy bay, Barkley sound	"	26
6	Kleho	East shore Nettle id., Barkley sd	"	13
7	Keith Island	In Barkley sd	"	17
8	Ekwis	E. of Lyall pt.,Barkley sd	"	123
1	Makoaw	Village pass., Barkley sd	Toquart	124
2	Deekyakus	Head of Toquart har., Barkley sd	"	214
3	Chekwis	1½ m. S. of res. No. 1, Barkley sd	Toquart	3
4	Chenatha	Mouth of Chenatha r., Barkley sd	"	62
5	Dookkwa	Alpha pass, Barkley sd	"	18
1	Cowishil	Entrance to Uchucklesit har., Barkley sd	Uchucklesit.	**175**
2	Elhlateese	Head of Uchucklesit har., Barkley sd	"	400
1	Ittatsoo	East shore, Ucluelet arm, Barkley sd	Ucluelet	162
2	Clakamukus	Head of Ucluelet arm, Barkley sd	"	14
3	Outs	Mouth of Effingham inlet, Barkley sd	"	12
4	Kwinakwilth	Head of Effingham inlet, Barkley sd	"	15
5	Kleykleyhous	Head of Namint bay, Alberni canal	"	150
6	Ucluth	1½ m. S. E. of Wreck bay	"	62
7	Wya	½ m. S. E. of Wreck bay	"	22
8	Oo-oolth	North extremity of Wreck bay	"	42
9	Kwisitis	1 m. N. W. of Wreck bay	"	12

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY

Cariboo Dist.

1	Alexandria	Fraser r., at 197-m. post, Cariboo road	Alexandria	554
2	Hay ranch	3½ m. east of Alexandria	"	
3		Right bank of Fraser r., opp. res. No. 1	"	1,234
1	Anahim Flat	Chilcoten r., 7 m. N.W. of Hanceville	Anahim	9,285
2	Anahim Meadow	5 m. N. of Anahim village	"	637
	Redstone Flats	West of Alexis creek	Alexis Creek	480

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY—*Continued*

Lillooet Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Alkali Lake	Adjoining Lot 6, Group 3	Alkali Lake	596
2		3 m. N.E. of res. No. 1	"	800
3		1⅜ m. E. of res. No. 2	"	180
4		½ m. south of res. No. 3	"	540
5	Alixton	1½ m. S.W. of res. No. 4	"	227
6	Wycott Flat	Left bank Fraser r., 19 m. S.W. of Alkali l.	"	1230
7		North shore lake la Hache	"	14
8	Little Springs	Near lake la Hache	"	480
9	Kludolikum	" "	" "	1,400
10	Loon Lake	" "	"	300
11	Sampson Meadow	" "	"	800
12		" "	"	300
13		2 m. E. of res. No. 14	"	1,400
14	Roper Meadow	1 m. S. of res. No. 5	"	80
1	Nekwatkwe	Head of Anderson lake	Anderson Lake	444
2		1¾ m.S. of Anderson lake	"	20
3		¼ m. W. of res. No. 2	"	20
4		Anderson river, 5 m. S.W. of Anderson lake	"	20
1	Bridge River	Bridge r. at confluence with Fraser r.	Bridge River	9,621
2		Right bank Fraser r., 2¼ m. N.E. of res. No. 1	"	140
1	Canim Lake	Bridge cr., 1 m. W. of Canim lake	Canim Lake	4,400
2		Bridge cr., 100-m. post on Cariboo road	"	160
1	Canoe Creek	Canoe cr., in Sec. 16. Tp. 10	Canoe Creek	93
2		Canoe cr., 1½ m. from res. No. 1	"	4,460
3		Left bank Fraser r., adjoining Tps. 4-10	"	6,931
4	Spilmouse	Canoe cr., 2 m. above res. No. 2	"	400
5	Fish Lake	Foot of Fish l., 1½ m. N.E. of res. No. 4	"	10.
6	Toby Lake	Road from Canoe cr. to 57-m. post on Cariboo road	"	4,440
1	Cayoosh Creek	S. of Cayoosh cr. adjoining Lot 3, Group 1	Cayoosh Creek	367
2	Pashilkwa	Right bank Fraser r., opp. Lillooet res. No. 4	"	785
1	Dog Creek	Dog cr., 3m. from confluence with Fraser river	Dog Creek	357
2		Dog cr., 3¾ m. E. of res. No. 1	"	540
3		Dog cr., ¾ m. N.N.E. of res. No. 2	"	20
4		Fraser r., adjoining Alkali Lake res. No. 6	"	
1	Fountain	Fountain cr., ⅛ m. S. of Fraser river	Fountain	338
2		Fraser r., S.W. of Bridge River res. No. 1	"	166
3		Left bank Fraser r., S. of Fourteen-mile cr.	"	427
4		Fountain cr., 2¾ m. S.E. of res. No. 1	"	160
5		Fountain cr., ¼ m. S. of res. No. 4	"	240
6		1½ m. S. of res. No. 5,	"	533

Coast Dist.

1	Chilko Lake	Chilko l., at outlet of Nemaiaw valley	Nemaiaw Valley	200
2	Garden Reserve	Nemaiaw valley, 4½ m. from res. No. 1	"	80
1	Pavilion	Left bank of Fraser r., N. of Pavilion cr.	Pavilion	2,318
2	Leon Creek	Leon cr., left bank Fraser river	"	1,167
3	Marble Cañon	Road from Pavilion to Hat cr.	"	650

Cariboo Dist.

1		Left bank Fraser r., 1 m. S. of Quesnel	Quesnel	1,367
2	Fishery	Right bank Fraser r., opp. res. No. 1	"	46
3	Fishery	Foot of small lake, 2 m. E. of Quesnel	"	39
4	Rich Bar	Left bank Fraser r., S. of res. No. 1	"	235

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21a

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY—*Concluded*

Lillooet Dist.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, acres
1	Slosh	North shore Seton l. at head	Seton Lake	2,085
2	Silicon	North shore Seton l., 6 m. from outlet	"	139
3		South shore Seton l., S.E. of res. No. 1	"	22
4		South shore Seton lake	"	27
5		South of and adjoining res. No. 1	"	80
6	Neciat	Portage r., foot of Anderson lake	"	84

Cariboo Dist.

1	Soda Creek	Left bank Fraser r., S.E. of Soda Creek vil.	Soda Creek	1,090
2	Deep Creek	East of 168-m. post on Cariboo waggon road	"	4,120
1		Chilcotin r., 3½ m. W. of Hanceville	Stone	3,925
1	Toosey	Riskie cr., 1 m. W. of Lot 66, Group 1	Toosey	5,780
1	Williams Lake	East of east end of Williams lake	Williams Lake	4,074
2		1⅜ m. N. of res. No. 1	"	120
15	Carpenter Mountain	156-m. post on Cariboo waggon road	"	169

YUKON DISTRICT

No.	Name	Where situated	Area, acres
1	Lake Laberge	Upper end of lake Laberge	320
2	Moosehide Creek	3 m. below Dawson	160
3	McQuesten	Confluence of Stewart and McQuesten rivers	320
4	Caribou Crossing	S. shore Nares lake, at Carcross	160
5	Lot 387, Group 2	Fourth cr., about 3 m. below Moosehide village	640

APPENDIX II*

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NOTE —The names of authors and the titles of their papers appearing in magazines and other serial publications are not separately given in this list of works, unless the paper referred to is cited by title in the body of the Handbook. For example, Dr. A. L. Kroeber's memoir on The Yokuts Language of South Central California, published as Volume V, part 2, of the University of California Publications in American Archæology and Ethnology, is referred to by the entry "Krœber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Arch. and Eth., v, pt. 2, 1907," consequently, it is included in this list only under the caption (University of California.) Many manuscripts in the archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology have been consulted in the preparation of the Handbook, but, as they are not readily accessible to students outside of Washington, they are not included in this list.

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APPENDIX III

SYNONYMY

Aä'ninĕna = Atsina.
A-auh-wauh = Ahahweh.
Abanakees, Abanakis, Abanaquis, Abanaquois = Abnaki.
Abbāto-tenā', Abbā-to-tenah, Abbato-tinneh = Abbatotine.
Abbetikis, Abbitibbes = Abitibi.
Abenaguis, Abenaka, Abena'kes, Abenakias, Abénakis, Abena'kiss, Abenakki, Abenaques, Abenaquioicts, Abenaquiois, Abenaquioue, Abenaquis; Abenati, Abenequas, Abenquois, Abernaquis, Abinaqui, Abinohkie = Abnaki.
Abitibis, Abittibbes, Abittibis = Abitibi.
Abnaki = Algonkin, Delaware
Abnakis, Abnaquies, Abnaquiois, Abnaquis, Abnaquois, Abnaquotii, Abnasque, Abnekais, Abonakies, Abonnekee = Abnaki.
Acadcan, Acadian Indians = Micmac.
Acapatos = Atsina.
Ac-cool-le, Acculee = Akuli.
Achagué = Outchougai.
A-cha'-o-tin-ne = Etchareottine,
Achaque = Outchougai.
Achelaci, Achelacy, Achelaiy, Achelayy = Hochelayi.
Acheotenne, A-che-to-e-ten-ni, Acheto-e-Tinne, Acheto-tenà = Etchareottine.
Achena = Atsina.
Achē'to-tinneh = Titshotina.
Achiganes = Sooke.
Achiligoüiane = Achiligouan.
Achipoés, Achipoué = Chippewa.
Achirigouans = Achiligouan.
Achoto-e-tenni = Etchareottine.
Achsisaghecks, Achsissaghecs = Missisauga.
Achwlget = Hagwilget.
Ackoolee = Akuli.
Acolta = Lekwiltok.
Acquinoshionee, Acquinushionee = Iroquois.
Adams Lake = Kwikooi.
Adams Lake Band = South Andrian Band.
Adawadenys = Potawatomi.
Addick, Ad-dik = Ahdik.
Ad-dik-kun-maig = Udekumaig.
Adènè = Athapascan Family.
Adgecantehook = Arosaguntacook.
Adi'kamäg = Udekumaig.
Adirondacs, Adirondaks, Adirondax, Adirontak, Adisonkas = Adirondack.
Ad-je-jawk = Ojeejok.
Adla, Adlăhsuin, Adlat = Adlet.
Adnondecks = Adirondack.
Affats-tena = Abbatotine.
Aganuschioni = Iroquois.
Aghquessaine, Aghquissasne = Saint Regis.
Aghsiesagichrone = Missisauga.
Agnechronons, Agnée, Agneehronon, Agneronons, Agnic, Agniehronnons, Agniehroron, Agnierhonon, Agnieronnons, Agnieronons, Agnierrhonons, Agniers, Agniez, Agnizez = Mohawk.
Agoneaseah, Agonnonsionni, Agonnousioni, Agonnsionni = Iroquois.
Agotsaganens, Agotsaganes, Agotsakann, Agozhagauta = Tsaganha.
Aguanoxgi = Abnaki.
Aguierhonon = Mohawk.
Aguskemaig = Eskimo.
Agutit = Kinipetu.
Ahahnelins = Atsina.
Ah-ah-wai, Ah-ah-wauk = Ahahweh.
Ahaknañĕlet, A-hak-nan-helet, Ahaknan-helik = Aivilirmiut.
Ahawhwauk = Ahahweh.
Ah-bah-to-din-ne = Abbatotine.
Ah-hi-tä-pe = Siksika.
Ahhousaht = Ahousaht.
Ah-knaw-ah-mish, Ah-know-ah-mish = Hahuamis.
Ah-mah-oo = Komoyue.
Ah-meek = Ahmik.
Ahnenin, Ahni-ninn = Atsina.
Ahondihronnons = Aondironon.
Ahosett = Ahousaht.
Ahouandate = Huron.
Ahousĕt, Ahowartz, Ahowsaht, Ah-owz-arts = Ahousaht.
Ah'-pai-tup-iks = Ahahpitape.
Ah-pe-ki', Ah-pe-ki'-e = Apikaiyiks.
Ah-qua-sos-ne = Saint Regis
Ahrenda, Ahrendah-ronons, Ahrendaronons = Arendahronons.
Ah-shu-ah-har-peh = Salish.
Aht = Nootka, Wakashan Family.
Ahtawwah = Ottawa.
Ahulqa = Ahulka.
Ah-wah-sis'-sa = Awausee.
Ahwāndate = Huron.
Ah-wa-sis-se = Awausee.
Ahwhacknanhelett = Aivilirmiut.
Ahwilgate = Hagwilget.
Aitchelich, Aitchelitz = Atselits.
Ai-tiz-zarts, Aitzarts = Ehatisaht.
Aivillirmiut = Aivilirmuit.
Aiyaush = Aiyansh.
Akiskinookaniks = Akiskenukinik.
Akkolear = Akuliarmiut.
Akkoolee = Akuli.
Akoklako = Lower Kutenai.
Akononsionni = Iroquois.
A-ko-t'ăs-kă-ro'-nĕn ' = Tuscarora.
A-ko-tcă-kă' nĕn ', A-ko-tcă-kă-nhă', A-kots-ha-ka-nen = Delaware.

Akotsakannha, Ak8anake = Abnaki.
Akuchăklactas = Lower Kutenai.
Akudliarmiut, Akuliak-Eskimos = Akuliarmiut.
Akuliaq = Akuliak.
Akusash-rónu = Saint Regis.
A-ku-tcă-ka''-nhă = Delaware.
A-kwā'-amish = Hahuamis.
Akwanake = Algonkin.
Akwesasne = Saint Regis.
Akwilgét = Hwotsotenne.
Akwinoshioni = Iroquois.
Alagonkins = Algonkin.
A-lân-sâr = Atsina.
Albenaquioue, Albenaquis = Abnaki.
Alesar = Atsina.
Aleut, Aleuten, Aleutians = Eskimauan Family.
Alexandria = Stella.
Alexandria Indians = Tautin.
Algokin, Algomeequin, Algomequins, Algommequin = Algonkin.
Algommequin de l'Isle = Kichesipirini.
Algomquins, Algoncains, Algongins, Algonguin, Algonic Indians = Algonkin.
Algonkin Inférieures = Montagnais.
Algonkin-Lenape, Algonkins, Algonkin und Beothuk = Algonquian Family.
Algonméquin, Algonovins, Algonquains, Algonquens = Algonkin
Algonquin = Algonquian Family.
Algonquins ā têtes de Boule = Têtes de Boule.
Algonquins Inférieurs = Montagnais.
Algonquins of Rainy Lake = Kojejewininewug.
Algonquins Superieurs = Ottawa.
Algoomenquini, Algoquins, Algoquois, Algouinquins, Algoumekins, Algoumequini, Algoumequins, Algumenquini = Algonkin.
Alimibegoueci = Alimibegouek.
Alinconguins = Algonkin.
Alkakalilkes = Alkali Lake.
Alkonkins = Algonkin.
All Chiefs = Motwainaiks.
Allenemipigons = Chippewa of Lake Nipigon.
Alnânbaï = Abnaki.
Alquequin = Algonkin.
Alsigantégwi = Arosaguntacook.
Alsigôntegok = St Francis.
Al-ta-tin = Sekani.
Al-tá-tin of Bear Lake = Saschutkenne.
Altenkins = Algonkin.
Altignenonghac = Attigneenongnahac.
Altihamaguez, Altikamek, Altikameques = Attikamegue.
A'lva-yê'lilit = Eskimo.
Amahim = Anahim.
Amalecites, Amalicites, Amalingans, Amalistes = Malecite.
Amarascoggin, Amarascogin, Amarescoggin, Amariscoggins, Amaroscoggen = Arosaguntacook.
Amasaconticook, Amasacontoog, Amasaguanteg = Amaseconti.
Amasagunticook = Arosaguntacook.
Amasconly, Amascontie, Amasconty, Amasecontee, Amassacanty, Amassaconty = Amaseconti.
Ambahtawoot, Ambah-tawút-dinni, Amba-ta-ut' tinè, Am-ba-ta-ut'tiné, Ambatawwoot; Ambawtamoot, Ambawtawhootdinneh, Ambawtawhoot Tinneh, Ambawtawoot, Ambawtowhoot = Abbatotine.
Amehouest, Ameko8es = Amikwa.
Amelestes, Amelicks, Amelingas, Amelistes, Amelistis, Amenecis = Malecite.
Amerascogen, Amerescogin, Ameriscoggins, Amerriscoggin = Arosaguntacook.
Amicawaes, Amicois, Amicouës, Amicoures, Amicours, Amic-ways, Amihouis = Amikwa.
Amik = Ahmik.
Amikois, Amikones, Amikoüai, Amikoüas, Amikouek, Amikoües, à Mikouest, Amikouest, Amikouëts, Amikouis, Amikouys = Amikwa.
A-mīks'-eks = Inuksiks.
Amilicites = Malecite.
Amircankanne, Amireaneau = Arosaguntacook.
Amitigoke, Amitioke, Amitoq, Amittioke, Amityook = Amitok.
Ammarascoggin, Ammarescoggin, Ammascoggen = Arosaguntacook.
Ammisk-watcheéthinyoowuc = Paskwawininiwug.
Amohak = Mohawk.
Amonoscoggan, Amonoscoggin, Amoscongen = Arosaguntacook.
Amosequonty = Amaseconti.
Amresscoggin = Arosaguntacook.
A'muhak = Mohawk.
Ana = Cree.
Anagonges, Anaguanoxgi = Abnaki.
Anaguas = Mohawk.
Anahem, Anahim, Anahim's Tribe = Anahim.
Anakwan'kĭ = Delaware.
Anandagas = Onondaga.
Anantooeah = Seneca.
Anasaguntacooks, Anasaguntakook, Anasagunticooks = Arosaguntacook.
Anasaquanans = Naskapi, Tsaganha.
Anasuguntakook = Arosaguntacook.
Anayints, Anayot hága = Oneida.
Anchipawah = Chippewa.
Anda-kpœn = Eskimo.
Andata honata, Andatahouat, Andatohats = Ottawa.
Anderson's River Esquimaux = Kitegareut.
Andiatae = Andiata.
Andoouanchronon, Andowanchronon = Ataronchronon.
Androscoggins = Arosaguntacook.
Anenatea = Anonatea.
Anendaonactia = Arendaonatia.
Añénépit = Kopagmiut.
Angīt Hāadē = Gunghet-haidagai.
Angmalortoq = Angmalortuk.
Ang8iens, Ang8tenc = Angoutenc.
Aniáka-háka, Anié, Aniez = Mohawk.
Ani'Nûn'dăwe'gĭ, Aní Sĕ'nika = Seneca.
An-ish-in-aub-ag = Chippewa.
Ani'Skălâ'lĭ = Tuscarora.
Añmesoukkanti, Anmessukkantti, Anmiss8kanti = Amaseconti.
Anmoughcawgen = Arosaguntacook.
Annah = Cree.
Annanactook = Umanaktuak.
Annanatook, Annanetoote = Anarnitung.
Annegouts = Oneida.
Anniegué, Anniehronnons, Anniengehronnons, Annienhronnons, Annieronnons, Annieronons, Annieronons, Annierronons., Anniés, Anniez = Mohawk.
Annirkakan = Arosaguntacook.
Annogonges = Abnaki.
Annunciation = Sault au Recollet.

Anogongaars = Abnaki.
Anonatra = Anonatea.
Anoyints = Oneida.
Aⁿ′ 'ti-häⁿ ' = Muncey.
Antouhonorons, Antouoronons, Antovorinos = Seneca.
Aoechisacronon = Missisauga.
Aondironnons = Aondironon.
Aosaannen = Tsaganha.
Aouasanik = Ouasouarini.
A-pa-năx ′-ke = Abnaki.
Apaptsim = Spatsum.
A′-pe-tup-i = Ahahpitape.
Apinulboines = Assiniboin.
Aqk'āmnik = Akamnik.
Aqk'anᴇqúnik, Aqk'ānᴇqū′nik = Akanekunik.
Aqkiskanūkᴇnik, Aqki′sk. ᴇnū′kinik = Akiskenukinik
Aqkóqtlā′tlqō = Lower Kutenai.
A-qua-mish = Hahuamis.
Aquannaque = Abnaki.
Aquanoschioni, Aquanuschioni, Aquanuschionig = Iroquois.
Aquasasne = Saint Regis.
Aquieeronons, Aquiers = Mohawk.
Aquinoshioni, Aquinushionee = Iroquois.
Aquqenu'kqó, Aquqtlā′tlqó = Lower Kutenai.
Arabasca = Athapascan Family.
Arabaskaw = Athabaska.
Aragaritkas = Neutrals.
Ara-k'è = Eskimo.
Arapahoes = Algonquian Family.
Arathapescoas = Athapascan Family.
Archirigouan = Achiligouan.
Archouguets = Outchougai.
Arc Plattes, Arcs-a-plats, Arcs-Plats, Arcsplattes = Lower Kutenai.
Arenda, Arendacronons, Arendaehronons, Arendaenhronons, Arendarhononons, Arendaronnons, Arendaronons, Arendarrhonons, Arendoronnon = Arendahronons.
Aresaguntacooks = Arosaguntacook.
A-re-teär-o-păn-gă = Atsina.
Arhosett = Ahousaht.
Aridgevoak, Aridgewoak = Norridgewock.
Arisaguntacooks, Arosagantakuk, Arosaguntacook, Arosaguntakûk, Arouseguntecook = Arosaguntacook.
Arransoak = Norridgewock.
Arrasaguntacook, Arreaguntecooks, Arreguntenocks, Arreraguntecook, Arreruguntenocks, Arresagontacook, Arresaguntacooks, Arresagunteecook, Arreseguntecook, Arreseguntoocook, Arresuguntoocooks, Arseguntecokes = Arosaguntacook.
Arsenipoitis, Arsenipoits = Assiniboin.
Arsikanteg8 = Arosaguntacook.
Arsikantekok = St. Francis.
Artigoniche = Antigonish.
Arundacs, Arundax = Adirondack.
Arunseguntekooks = Arosaguntacook.
Asco = Dooesedoowe.
Aseguang = Gahlinskun.
A′sēq = Aseik.
A-se-quang = Gahlinskun.
Ashcroft = Stlahl.
Asinbols, Asiniboels, Asiniboines, Asi′-ni-bwan, Asinibwanak, A-si-ni-poi′-tuk, Asinipovales = Assiniboin.
Asistagueronon, Asistagueroüon = Potawatomi.
A-Skălâ'lĭ = Tuscarora.
Askic8aneronons, Askik8anehronons, Askikouaneronons = Nipissing.
As-ne-boines = Assiniboin.
Asonsaht = Ahousaht.
Assaguntĭcook = Arosaguntacook.
Asseenaboine, Asseeneepoytuck, Asselibois, Assenepoils, Asseniboines, Asseniboualak, Assenipoëls, Assenipoils, Assenipoualacs, Assenipoualak, Assenipouals, Assenipouel, Assenipoulacs, Assenipoulaes, Assenipoulaks, Assenipouvals, Assenipovals Assenniboins, Assenpoels = Assiniboin.
Assestagueronons = Potawatomi.
Assigunaick, Assigunaigs = Assegun.
Assikanna = Seneca.
Assilibouels, Assimpouals, Assinaboes, Assinaboil, Assinaboine, Assinaboins, Assinabwoines, Assineboes, Assineboin, Assineboine, Assinebwannuk, Assinepoel, Assinepoils, Assinepoins, Assinepotuc, Assinepoualaos, Assiniboelle, Assiniboels = Assiniboin.
Assiniboels of the North = Northern Assiniboin, Tschantoga.
Assiniboels of the South = Assiniboin of the Plains.
Assiniboesi, Assiniboile, Assiniboils, Assiniboines = Assiniboin.
Assiniboin Menatopa = Watopapinah.
Assiniboins des Forĕts = Tschantoga.
Assiniboins des Plaines = Assiniboin of the Plains.
Assiniboins of the forest = Tschantoga.
Assiniboins of the North = Northern Assiniboin, Tschantoga.
Assiniboins of the Rocky Mountains, Assiniboins of the Woods = Tschantoga.
Assinibois, Assiniboleses, Assinibouals, Assinibouane, Assinibouels = Assiniboin.
Assinibouels of the Meadows = Assiniboin of the Plains.
Assinibouets, Assiniboüles, Assinib'wans, Assinipoals, Assinipoels, Assinipoile, Assinipoileu, Assinipoils, Assiniponiels, Assinipotuc, Assinipoual, Assinipoüalac, Assinipoualaks, Assinipoüars, Assinipoulac, Assinipour, Assinipovals, Assini-poytuk, Assinipwanak, Assinnaboin, Assinnaboines, Assinneboin, Assinnee-Poetuc, Assinnibains, Assinniboan, Assinniboine, Assinniboine Sioux, Assinniboins, Assinopoils, Assinpouele, Assinpoulac, Assinpouls = Assiniboin.
Assisagh, Assisagigroone = Missisauga.
Assistaeronons, Assistagueronon, Assistaqueronons = Potawatomi.
Assyletch, Assylitch, Assylitlh = Atselits.
Ataconchronons = Ataronchronon.
Ataouabouscatouek = Bouscoutton.
Ataronch = Ataronchronon.
A-t'ăs-kă-ló-lĕn' = Tuscarora.
Atawawas = Ottawa.
Atchelity = Atselits.
Atchiligoüan = Achiligouan.
Atchougek, Atchoughe, Atchouguets = Outchougai.
Atenas = Shuswap.
Atē′was = Masset.
Athabasca = Athapascan Family, Chipewyan.
Athabascan = Athapascan Family.
Athabaskans = Athabaska.
Athapacca, Athapaches = Athapascan Family.
Athapasca = Athapascan Family, Chipewyan.
Athapascow = Athabaska.
Athapasque = Athapascan Family.
Athapuscow = Athabaska.

Athistaëronnon = Potawatomi.
Athlankenetis = Kimsquit.
Atiaonrek = Neutrals.
Atigagnongueha = Attigneenongnahac.
Atignaoüantan = Attignawantan.
Atignenongach, Atignenonghac = Attigneenongnahac
Ătik′ = Ahdik.
Atikamegues = Attikamegue.
Atingueennonnihak = Attigneenongnahac.
Atingyahointan, Atingyahoulan, Atinniaoĕnten, Atinnia8enten, Atinouaentans = Attignawantan.
Atiouandaronks, Atiouendaronk, Atiraguenrek, Atirhagenrenrets, Ati-rhagenrets, Atiwandaronk = Neutrals.
Atlāshimih = Takulli.
Atna = Salishan Family.
Atnahs = Shuswap, Salishan Family.
At-naks = Shuswap.
Atnalis = Tautin.
Atnans, Atnas = Shuswap.
Atonthratarhonon, Atontrataronnons, Atontratas, Atontratoronons = Totontaratonhronon.
At8agannen = Ontwaganha.
Atowas = Ottawa.
Atowateany = Potawatomi.
Atsagannen = Tsaganha.
At-sĕ-nā = Atsina.
A-tsho-to-ti-na = Etchareottine.
Atsistaehronons, Atsistahéroron, Atsistarhonon = Potawatomi.
Attawas, Attawawas = Ottawa.
Attekamek = Attikamegue.
Attenkins = Algonkin.
Attenonderonk = Neutrals.
Attibamegues, Atticameoets, Atticameouecs, Atticamiques, Atticamoets = Attikamegue.
Atticmospicayes = Thlingchadinne.
Attignaoouentan, Attigna8antan, Attignaouentan, Attigñawantan = Attignawantan.
Attigneenonguahac = Attigneenongnahac.
Attignouaatitans, Attigouantan, Attigouantines, Attigouautan = Attignawantan.
Attigueenongnahac, Attiguenongha = Attigneenongnahac.
Attihouandaron = Neutrals.
Attikamegouek, Attikamegs, Attikameguekhi, Attikamek, Attikameques, Attikamigues = Attikamegue.
Attik Iriniouetchs = Attikiriniouetch.
Attikouetz = Attikamegue.
Attikou Iriniouetz = Attikiriniouetch.
Attimospiquaies, Attimospiquais, Attimospiquay = Thlingchadinne.
Attingneenongnahac, Attingueenongnahac = Attigneenongnahac.
Attinoindarons = Neutrals.
Attinquenongnahac = Attigneenongnahac.
Attionandarons, Attionidarons, Attiouandaronk, Atti8andaron, Attiouendarankhronon, Attiouendaronk = Neutrals.
Atti8endaronk = Huron.
Attiquenongnah, Attiquenongnahai = Attigneenongnahac.
Attistae, Attistaehronon, Attistaeronons = Potawatomi.
Attiuoindarons, Attiwandaronk, Attiwondaronk = Neutrals.
Attochingochronon = Ojeejok.
Atwagannen = Ontwaganha.
Aubinaukee = Abnaki.
Aud-je-jauk = Ojeejok.
Aumesoukkantti = Amaseconti.
Aumonssoniks, Aumossomiks, Aumoussonnites = Monsoni.
Aunghim = Tanotenne.
Auniers, Aunies = Mohawk.
Auqardneling = Aukardneling.
Auquitsaukon = Delaware.
Ausinabwaun = Assiniboin.
Autawa, Autouacks = Ottawa.
Avendahs = Arendahronons.
Alwaē′ LEāla, A′wa-i Lala = Awaitlala.
A-wā-oo = Tlaaluis.
Awasatci*u* = Ouasouarini.
Awassissin, A-waus-e, A-waus-e-wug, A-waus-is-ee = Awausee.
Aweatsiwaenrrhonon = Nipissing.
Awechisaehronon = Missisauga.
A′-wee-lik = Aivilik.
Awighsaghroene = Awighsaghroone.
Awī′k.'ēnôx, Awī′ky'ēnoq = Wikeno.
A-wish-in-aub-ay = Chippewa.
Awokànak = Etchareottine.
Axshissayé-rúnu = Chippewa.
Ayabasca = Athapascan Family.
Ayabaskau = Athabaska.
Ayabāskawiyiniwag = Sakawithiniwuk.
Ayâtchinini, Ayâtchiyiniw = Siksika.
A-y-charts = Hachaath.
Ayhuttisaht = Ehahtisaht.
Ayis-iyiniwok = Cree.
Aytch-arts = Hachaath.
Ay-wee-lik = Aivilik.
Azäna = Atsina.

Babinas, Babine Indians, Babin Indians, Babinis = Nataotin.
Băcāndēē = Bécancour.
Bad People = Ettchaottine.
Bahwetego-weninnewug, Bahwetig = Atsina, Pawating.
Baisimetes = Bersiamite.
Band lar Gru (crain) or canoe = Watopapinah.
Baouichtigouin = Chippewa, Pawating.
Bark Indians = Micmac.
Bark tribe = Ecorce.
Base-tlo-tinneh = Tatsanottine.
Bashabas = Abnaki.
Bastard = Nakotchokutchin.
Bastard Beaver Indians = Etcheridiegottine.
Bâtard Loucheux, Batards-Loucheux = Nellagottine.
Bawateeg, Bawating, Bawitigowininiwag, Bāwi'tigunk, Bawiting = Pawating.
Bawichtigouek, Bawichtigoum = Chippewa.
Bear Lake Indians = Saschutkenne.
Bear nation = Attignawantan.
Beathook = Beothukan Family.
Beauancourt = Bécancour.
Beaux Hommes = Quapaw, Siksika.
Beaver = Etcheridiegottine, Tsattine.
Beaver Hill Crees = Paskwawininiwug.
Beaver Hunters = Tsattine.
Beaver (Indians) = Amikwa.
Beavers = Tsattine.
Becancourians, Bécancourt, Becquançourt, Becquencourt, Becuncourt = Bécancour.
Bedzaqetcha, Bedzietcho = Chippewa.
Béhathook = Boethukan Family.
Bekancourt = Bécancour.
Belbellahs = Bellabella.

Belhoola, =Bellacoola
Bellacoola =Salishan Family.
Bellaghchoolas, Bellahoola, Bell-houla, Bellichoola =Bellacoola.
Beothics =Beothukan Family.
Bénaquis =Abnaki.
Beothik, Beoths, Beothucs, Beothues, Beothugs, Beothuk =Beothukan Family.
Bergbewohner =Montagnais.
Bersamis, Bersiamites, Bersiamits, Bersiamitts, Bertiamistes, Bertiamites =Bersiamite.
Besançon =Bécancour.
Bes-tchonhi Gottinè =Bistchonigottine.
Bethsiamits =Bersiamite.
Bethuck =Beothukan Family.
Betsiamites, Betsiamits =Bersiamite.
Big Beavers =Moravian.
Big-heads =Têtes de Boule, Maskegon.
Big lips =Nataotin.
Big Topknots =Miawkinaiyiks
Bílchula =Salishan Family
Bilhoola, Billechoola =Bellacoola, Salishan Family.
Billechula =Salishan Family.
Billikūla, Bilqula, Bî'lxula =Bellacoola.
Birch Bay =Semiamu.
Birch-rind Indians, Birch-rind men, Birch-rind people =Tatsanottine.
Bisserains, Bisseriniens Bissiriniens =Nipissing.
Blackblood =Siksahpuniks.
Black Cañon =Snapa.
Black Doors =Sikokitsimiks.
Black Elks =Sikisinokaks.
Black Fat Roasters =Sikopoksimaiks.
Blackfeet, Blackfoot =Siksika.
Black-footed ones =Sihasapakhcha.
Black Patched Moccasins =Sikutsipumaiks.
Black Water =Nesietsha.
Bloodies, Blood Indians, Blood People, Blut (Indianer) =Kainah.
Bloody Piedgans =Ahahpitupe.
Bœothick, Boeothuk =Beothukan Family.
Bonaparte Indians =Newhuhwaittinekin.
Bone Indians =Assegun.
Bongees =Sarsi.
Bons Irocois =Huron.
Boothians =Netchilirmiut.
Boston Bar =Koiaum.
Bot-k'iñago =Atsina.
Botshenins =Patshenin.
Bo-wat-chat, Bowatshat =Mooachaht.
Bow-e-ting =Pawating.
Bowwetegoweninnewug, Bowwetig =Atsina.
Bridge River =Kanlax.
Brushwood Indians =Etchareottine.
Buffalo Dung =Kahmitaiks.
Bullheads =Têtes de Boule.
Bungees =Chippewa, Pawating.
Bus-in-as-see, Bus-in-aus-e, Bus-in-aus-e-wug =Businausee.
Bussenmeus =Bersiamite.
Byssiriniens =Nipissing.

Cabbassaguntiac, Cabbassaguntiquoke =Amaseconti.
Cabellos realzados =Chippewa.
Caenoestoery =Iroquois.
Caeŭjes =Cayuga.
Cagnawage, Cagnawagees, Cagnawauga, Cagnawaugen, Cagnawaugon, Cagnewage, Cagnowages, Cagnuagas =Caughnawaga.
Cahenhisenhonon =Toryohone.
Cahgnawaga, Cahnawaas, Cahnawaga, Cahnuaga =Caughnawaga.
Cähūgăs, Caijougas, Caijouges, Caiouga, Caiougos, Caiougues, Caiuges, Caiyougas, Cajoegers, Cajougas, Cajouges, Cajugas, Cajuger, Cajuges Cajugu, Cajukas, Cajyougas, Cajyugas =Cayuga.
Caknawage =Caughnawaga.
Calkobins =Tautin.
Caltelitc =Thaltelich.
Cambas, Canabas =Norridgewock.
Canadacoa, Canadenses, Canadese, Canadiains, Canadiens =Canada.
Canaghkonje, Canaghkouse =Iroquois.
Canaghsadagaes =Oka.
Canaoneuska =Mohawk.
Canasadagas, Canasadauga, Canasadogh, Canasadogha, Canasatauga, Canassadaga, Canassategy =Oka.
Canawahrunas =Caughnawaga.
Caneghsadarundax, Canessedage =Oka.
Canibas =Norridgewock.
Canices. =Takulli.
Canide(Indianes) =Canada.
Caniengas =Mohawk.
Cannabas =Norridgewock.
Cannassoone =Iroquois.
Cannibas =Norridgewock.
Cannissoone =Iroquois.
Canniungaes =Mohawk.
Cannon-gageh-ronnons =Abnaki.
Cannossoene =Iroquois.
Cannusadago =Oka.
Canoe and Paddling Assiniboines, Canoe Assiniboines, Canoe band, Canoe Indians =Watopapinah
Canoemen =Malecite.
Cañon Indians =Lower Thompson Indians.
Canossadage =Oka.
Canossoené, Canossoone, Canton Indians =Iroquois
Canungas =Mohawk.
Capalino =Homulchison.
Cape St. James tribe =Gunghet-haidagai.
Capitano Creek =Homulchison.
Caraguists =Karigouistes.
Carhagoua =Carhagouha.
Cariboo eaters =Ehteneldeli.
Caribou Indians =Tutchonekutchin.
Carmaron =Contarea.
Carme-neh =Siksika.
Carp River band =Ommunise.
Carragouha =Carhagouha.
Carribas =Norridgewock.
Carribou Indians =Tutchonekutchin.
Carrien, Carrier-Indians, Carriers =Takulli.
Cartagoua =Carhagouha.
Cascade people =Pawating.
Caskarorins, Caskarouns =Tuscarora.
Casswer =Cumshewa.
Castanoe =Cree.
Castor =Amikwa.
Castors =Tsattine.
Castors des Prairies =Sarsi.
Catahbas, Catawbas =Siouan Family.
Catanoneaux, Catawahays =Kutenai.
Cat Fish =Manumaig.
Cat Indians =Erie.
Catlō'ltq =Comox.
Cat Nation =Erie.
Cat-tan-a-hâws, Cattanahowes =Kutenai

Caughnawageys, Caugnawanga, Caughnewaga, Caughnewago =Caughnawaga.
Caujuckos =Cayuga.
Cauneeyenkees =Mohawk.
Cautonee, Cautonies =Kutenai.
Caw-a-chim =Cowichan.
Cawaxa'mux =Nicola band.
Ca-witchans =Cowichan.
Cá'xanïx =Shahanik.
Cayagas , Cayagoes, Cayauga, Cayauge, Caycuges Cayeuges, Cayeugoes, Cayhuga =Cayuga.
Cayingahaugas =Mohawk.
Caynawagas =Caughnawaga.
Caynga, Cayogas, Cayonges, Cayoogoes =Cayuga.
Cayougas, Cayouges, Cayougues, Cayounges =Cayuga.
Cayoush =Cayoosh Creek.
Cayowges, Cayuga, Cayuaga, Cayugas, Cayuges, Cayukers, Cayungas =Cayuga.
Cēmps =Shemps.
Ceneca's =Seneca.
Ceqēmen =Siccameen.
Cê'qtamux =Ntlakyapamuk.
Cē'tsakEn =Thetsaken.
Cē'tuksEm =Thetuksem.
Cē'tūsum =Thetusum.
Chā-atl =Chaahl.
Chāchamātses =Hahamatses.
Chachippé =Lahave.
Chachuā'mis =Hahuamis.
Chahis =Cree.
Chakchuqualk =Chuckchuqualk.
Chalas =Chala.
Chanundadies =Tionontati.
Chapman's Bar =Tikwalus.
Chargeurs =Takulli.
Charioquois =Huron.
Chatas =Chala.
Chataway, Chatowe =Chetawe.
Chauhaguéronon, Chauoironon =Montagnais.
Chawack =Cheewack.
Chaykisaht =Chaicclesaht.
Che-ahm =Cheam.
Chebois =Chippewa.
Checklesit =Chaicclesaht.
Checoutimi, Checoutimiens =Chicoutimi.
Chedaik =Shediac.
Chee-Chinook =Chinook jargon.
Cheelcat, Cheelhaats, Cheelkaats =Chilkat.
Chegoutimis =Chicoutimi.
Chehales =Chehalis.
Cheh-chewe-hem =Chuchunayha.
Chekoutimiens, Chekoutimis =Chicoutimi.
Chelekees =Iroquoian Family.
Chelkatskie =Chilkat.
Chemainis, Chemanis =Chemainus.
Chemmesyan =Chimmesyan Family.
Chemonchovanistes =Chomonchouaniste.
Chenandoanes =Seneca.
Chenondadees, Chenundady, Chenundies =Tionontati.
Chepawas =Chippewa.
Che-pa-wy-an, Chepayan, Chepéouyan, Chepewayan =Chipewyan.
Chepeways =Chippewa.
Chepewyan =Athapascan Family, Chipewyan.
Chepeyan =Chipewyan.
Chepeyans =Athapascan Family.
Chepowas, Cheppewes =Chippewa.
Cheppewyan, Cheppeyan =Chipewyan.
Cherokees, Cheroki =Iroquoian Family.
Che-she-gwa =Kenabig.
Cheta-ut-tdinné =Etchareottine, Tsetautkenne.
Chethl' =Chak.
Cheveux levés, Cheveux relevez =Missisauga.
Cheueux ou poils leué, Cheueux releues =Ottawa.
Chiappawaws =Chippewa.
Chibenaccadie =Shubenacadie.
Chibois =Chippewa.
Chichedec, Chichedek =Chisedec.
Chichigoueks =Chichigoue.
Chīchkitonē =Chetsgitunai.
Chichula =Chentsithala.
Chicontami, Chicoutime =Chicoutimi.
Chien-Flancs =Thlingchadinne.
Chigabennakadik =Shubenacadie.
Chiglit =Kopagmiut.
Chilcahs, Chilcaks, Chilcales, Chilcat, Chilcates =Chilkat.
Chileatin =Tsilkotin.
Chilcoot =Chilkoot.
Chilcotin, Chilhxotin, Chilicoatens, Chilicotens, Chilicotin =Tsilkotin.
Chilkāht-Kwān, Chilkahts =Chilkat.
Chilkaht-tena =Takutine.
Chilkasts, Chilkat-qwan, Chilkatskoe, Chilkhat =Chilkat.
Chilkho'tenne, Chi-l-kohten, Chilko-tin, Chillcoatens =Tsilkotin.
Chillwayhook, Chiloweyuk =Chilliwak.
Chiltokin =Tsilkotin.
Chilukweyuk =Chilliwak.
Chimpsain =Chimmesyan Family, Tsimshian.
Chimseyans =Tsimshian.
Chimsyans =Chimmesyan Family, Tsimshian.
Chin =Takulli.
Chingas =Cayuga.
Chinloes =Natliatin.
Chin Nation =Lillooet.
Chipawawas, Chipaways, Chipaweighs =Chippewa.
Chipeouaïan, Chipewan =Chipewyan.
Chipewas =Chippewa.
Chipéway =Chipewyan, Chippewa.
Chipewayan =Chipewyan.
Chipeweghs, Chipeweighs =Chippewa.
Chipewyan Tinney, Chipiouan =Chipewyan.
Chipiwa, Chipoës, Chippawas, Chippawees, Chippeouays, Chippewaes, Chippewais =Chippewa.
Chippewas of Pembena River =Anibiminanisibiwiniwak.
Chippewaus =Chippewa.
Chippewayan, Chippewayanawok =Chipewyan.
Chippewayans proprement dits =Thilanottine.
Chippewayeen =Chipewyan.
Chippeways, Chippeweighs =Chippewa.
Chippeweyan, Chip-pe-wi-yan =Chipewyan.
Chippewyan =Athapascan Family, Chipewyan.
Chippewyse, Chippoways =Chippewa.
Chippowyen =Chipewyan.
Chippuwas, Chipwaes, Chipwas =Chippewa.
Chipwayan, Chipwayanawok =Chipewyan.
Chipways =Chippewa.
Chipweyan. Chip-wyan =Chipewyan.
Chiripinons =Assiniboin.
Chisedech =Chisedec.
Chitl-kawt =Chilkat.
Chit-o-won-e-augh-gaw =Seneca.
Chitwout Indians =Similkameen.
Chiugas =Cayuga.
Chixoutimi =Chicoutimi.

Choch-Katit, Chokitapia = Siksika.
Chomok, Chomok-Spayam = Tzauamiuk.
Chomoncouanistes, Chomonehouanistes = Chomonchouaniste.
Chonondedeys = Tionontati.
Chonontouaronon, Chonuntoowaunees, Chouontouaroüon = Seneca.
Christaneaux, Christenaux, Christeneaux, Chris'te-no, Christenois, Christianaux, Christianeaux = Cree.
Christian Indians = Moravians.
Christianux, Christinaux, Christineaux, Christinos, Christinou, Chritenoes = Cree.
Chuchuqualk = Chuckchuqualk.
Chuchuwayha = Chuchunayha.
Chuijugers = Cayuga.
Chukchukualk, Chuk-chu-quaeh-u, Chukchuqualk = Chuckchuqualk.
Chymseyans = Chimmesyan Family.
Chymshean Nation = Tsimshian.
Chyppewan = Chipewyan.
Chyugas = Cayuga.
CilEk'uā'tl = Shilekuatl.
Ciniques, Cinnakee, Cinnigos = Seneca.
Circee, Ciriés = Sarsi.
Cithinistinees = Cree.
Ckwă-rî-răn = Toryohne.
Claiakwat, Clao-qu-aht, Claucuad = Clayoquot.
Clal-lu-i-is = Tlaaluis.
Claw-et-sus = Tlauitsis.
Clayhoosh = Clahoose.
Clayoquotoch = Clayoquot.
Cle-Hure, Cle-Huse = Clahoose.
Clem-clemalets, Clem-clem-a-lits = Clemclemalats.
Clew = Kloo.
Clintinos = Cree.
Clinton = Pilteuk.
Clistenos, Clistinos = Cree.
Cloo = Kloo.
Clowetoos, Clow et sus = Tlauitsis.
Clulwarp = Shuswap.
Clunsus = Ntlakyapamuk.
Clymclymalats = Clemclemalats.
Clyoquot, Clyquots = Clayoquot.
Cnistineaux = Cree.
C'npâ' = Snapa.
C'nta'k'tl = Sintaktl.
Coast Crees = Maskegon.
Cochenawagoes, Cochnawagah, Cochnewagos, Cochnewakee, Cochnowagoes, Cocknawagas, Cocknawagees, Cocknewagos, Coehnawaghas = Caughnawaga.
Coenossoeny = Iroquois.
Coghnawagees, Coghnawages, Coghnawagoes, Coghnawayees, Coghnewagoes, Cognahwaghah, Cognawagees, Cognawago, Cohnawaga, Cohnawagey, Cohnawahgans, Cohnewago, Cohunewagus, Cohunnawgoes, Cohunnegagoes, Cohunnewagoes = Caughnawaga.
Coiejues, Cojages, Cojoges = Cayuga.
Cojuklesatuch = Uchucklesit.
Cokesilah = Koksilah.
Coldwater = Ntstlatko.
Columbia Lakes = Akiskenukinik.
Comea-kin, Comiaken = Comiakin.
Commagsheak, Co-moux = Comox.
Comshewars = Cumshewa.
Comuxes = Comox.
Conaghsadagas, Conasadagah, Conasadago, Conasadauga = Oka.
Conawaghrunas, Conaway Crunas = Caughnawaga.
Conessetagoes, Conestauga = Oka.
Confederate Indians, Confederate Nations, Confederates = Iroquois.
Conissadawga = Oka.
Conjurers = Motahtosiks.
Connasedagoes, Connecedaga, Connecedegas, Connefedagoes, Connesedagoes = Oka.
Conneuaghs = Tahltan.
Conninggahaughgaugh = Mohawk.
Connosedagoes, Connosidagoes, Connossedage = Oka.
Co-qua-piet = Koquapilt.
Contamis = Kutenai.
Contareia, Contarrea = Contarea.
Contenay, Contonnés = Kutenai.
Conwahago = Caughnawaga.
Coople = Cooptee.
Cootanais = Kutenai.
Cootanie = Kitunahan Family.
Cootanies, Cootneys, Cootomies, Cootonaikoon, Cootonais, Cootonay, Cootounies = Kutenai.
Copper = Tatsanottine, Tsattine.
Copper Eskimo = Kidnelik.
Copper Indians, Copper Mine = Tatsanottine.
Co-qua-piet = Koquapilt.
Coquet-lane, Coquetlum, Coquilain = Coquitlam.
Coquilths = Kwakiutl.
Coquitlan, Coquitlum = Coquitlam.
Coquopiet, Coquopilt = Koquapilt.
Cornwalls = Stlaz.
Cō'tais = Thotais.
Côtes-de Chien = Thlingchadinne.
Cotones, Cottonois = Kutenai.
Coughnawagas = Caughnawaga.
Coujougas = Cayuga.
Counarrha = Kutenai.
Courterrielles = Ottawa.
Coutanies = Kitunahan Family.
Countanies, Coutaria = Kutenai.
Couteaux = Ntlakyapamuk.
Couteaux-Jaunes = Tatsanottine.
Coutenay, Coutnees, Coutonais, Coutonois, Coutouns = Kutenai.
Cowegans, Cowe-wa-chin, Cowichin, Cowitchens, Cowitchins = Cowichan.
Coyougers, Coyouges = Cayuga.
Cpa'ptsEn = Spatsum.
Cpu'zum = Spuzzum.
C QokunQ = Shahanik.
Cree of the Lowland = Maskegon.
Cree of the Prairie = Paskwawininiwug.
Cree of the Woods = Sakawithiniwuk.
Crees of Moose Factory = Monsoni.
Creek = Chechilkok.
Cries, Criqs, Criques, Cris, Cristeneaux, Cristinaux, Cristineaux, Cristinos, Crists = Cree.
Cross Point = Restigouche.
Crosswer = Cumshewa.
Crow People = Tutchonekutchin.
Crus = Cree.
Cuiukguos = Cayuga.
Cuivres = Tatsanottine.
Cūk = Suk.
Culdoah = Kauldaw.
Cūlū'c = Tsulus.
Cum-que-kis = Komkyutis.
Cumshawas, Cumshewes, Cumshuwaw = Cumshewa.

Cuneskapi =Naskapi.
Cunniwagoes =Caughnawaga.
Cuskœteh-waw-thesseetuck =Siksika.
Cuyahuga =Cayuga.
Cyininook =Cree.
Cyneper, Cynikers =Seneca.
Cypoways =Chippewa.

Dābo'-tenā' =Etagottine.
D'Achiliny =Pawating.
Dacotah, Dacotan =Siouan Family.
Da'dens Inagā-i =Dadens.
Da-gä-e-ó-gä =Mohawk.
Daha-dinneh, Daha-dinnès, Dahâ-dtinné, Da-ha-dumies =Etagottine.
Dahcotas =Siouan Family.
Dahodinni, Dāho'-tenā' =Etagottine.
Dakaz, Dakkadhæ, Dakkadhè =Tukkuthkutchin.
Dakotan, Dakotas =Siouan Family.
Danè =Athapascan Family, Tsattine.
Danè Esclaves =Etchareottine.
Danites =Athapascan Family.
Danites Esclaves =Etchareottine.
Dawaganhaes, Dawaganhas =Ontwaganha.
Dawhoot-dinneh =Etagottine.
Dead Man's Creek =Skichistan.
Deagothee Loochoo, Deegothee =Tukkuthkutchin.
Deer Horn Esquimaux =Nageuktormiut.
Deerhorn mountaineers =Etechesottine.
Degathee Dinees, Degothees, Degothi-Kutchin, Degutbee Dinees, Deguthee Dennee, Deguthee Dine, Deguthee Dinees =Tukkuthkutchin.
Déhkèwi =Kutchin.
Delamattanoes, Delamattenoos =Huron.
Delawar, Delawaras, De Lawarrs, Delaways =Delaware.
Delemattanoes =Huron.
Delewares, Delewars, Deleways =Delaware.
Dellamattanoes =Huron.
Deluas =Delaware.
DEna'x.daEx^{u} =Tenaktak.
Dendjyé =Athapascan Family, Kutchin.
Dénè =Athapascan Family, Kawchodinne.
Dènè Couteaux-Jaunes =Tatsanottine.
Dènè des Montagnes-Rocheuses =Nahane.
Dènè-Dindjié =Athapascan Family.
Dènè Etcha-Ottinè =Etchaottine.
Deneh-Dindschieh =Athapascan Family.
Dènè Peaux-de-Lièvre =Kawchodinne.
Dènè Tchippewayans =Chipewyan.
Denondadies, Deonondade, Deonondadies =Tionontati.
Des-nèdhè-kkl-nadè =Desnedekenade.
Des-nèdhè-yapè-l'Ottinè =Desnedeyarelottine.
Desonontage =Onondaga.
Dewagamas, Dewaganas =Ottawa.
Dewaganas =Ontwaganha.
De-wă-kă-nhă' =Chippewa.
Dewoganna's =Chippewa, Ontwaganha.
Dienondades =Tionontati.
Dīgothi, Digothi-kutchin =Tukkuthkutchin.
Di-go-thi-tdinnè =Kutchin.
Dillewars =Delaware.
Dinais =Athapascan Family.
Dindjiè =Kutchin.
Dindjié =Athapascan Family, Kutchin.
Dindjié Loucheux =Kutchin.
Dindjitch, Dinè, Dĭnè, Dinné, Dinnee, Dinneh, Dinni =Athapascan Family.
Dinondadies, Dinondodies, Dionnondadees, Dionondade, Dionondadies, Dionondadoes, Dionondages, Dionondes, Dionoudadie =Tionontati.
Discovery Island (Indians) =Skingenes.
Dj'āaquig'it'ena'i =Djahui-gitinai.
Djāaqui'sk.uatl'adagā'i =Djahui-skwahladawai.
Djonontewake =Seneca.
Dl'ia'lEnk'ēowai' =Hlielung-keawai.
Dl'ia'lEn kunîlnagai' =Hlielungkun-lnagai.
Dnaînè =Athapascan Family.
Dog-rib, Dog-ribbed, Dog Ribs, =Thlingchadinne.
Dogs Naked =Emitahpahksaiyiks.
Donondades =Tionontati.
Don't Laugh =Kutaiimiks.
Douaganhas =Chippewa, Ontwaganha.
Douglas Lake =Apahamin.
Dounè Flancs-de Chien =Thlingchadinne.
Dounie' Espa-tpa-Ottinè =Esbataottine.
Douwaganhas, Dovaganhaes =Ontwaganha, Chippewa.
Dowaganahs =Chippewa.
Dowaganhaas, Dowaganhaes =Ontwaganha.
Dowaganhas =Chippewa, Ontwaganha.
Dowaganhoes =Ontwaganha.
Dowanganhaes =Chippewa, Ontwaganha.
Dshipowē-hága =Chippewa.
'Dtcha-ta-'uttinnnè =Ettchaottine.
Dtcheta-ta-ut-tunne =Tsetautkenne.
'Dtinné, Dunè =Athapascan Family.
Dū Hāadē =Dostlan-lnagai.
Dus-ga:ó-weh' =Tuscarora.
Dwă-kă-nĕn, Dwă-kă-nhă' =Chippewa.
Dzā'wadEēnox^{u} =Tsawatenok.
Dzos hāedrai' =Djus-hade.

Eagle-ey'd Indians =Migichihiliniou.
E-an-to-ah, Eascab =Jatonabine,.
Early Finished Eating =Tsiniksistsoyiks.
Eastern Folks =Etheneldeli.
Eastlanders =Abnaki.
Ebicerinys =Nipissing.
Echemins =Malecite.
E-$chip^{2}$-e^{1}-ta^{1} =Siksika.
Ecquamish =Hahuamis.
Edchautawoot, Edchawtawhootd dinneh, Edchawtawhoot tinneh, Edchawtawoot =Etchareottine.
Ede-but-say =Kainah
Edjiére-tpou-kkè-nadé =Edjieretrukenade.
Edshawtawoots =Etchareottine.
Eh-aht-tis-aht, Ehateset, É'hatisath, Ehatt-is-aht =Ehatisaht.
Ehonkeronons =Kichesipirini.
Eh8ae =Ehouae.
Ehriehronnons =Erie.
Ehta-Gottinè =Etagottine.
Ehta-tchô-Gottinè =Etatchogottine.
Ehwae =Ehouae.
Eithinyook, Eithinyoowuc =Cree.
Eivillinmiut =Aivilirmiut.
Eiwili =Aivilik.
Eiwillik =Aivilirmiut.
Ejujuajuin =Idjorituaktuin.
Ekeenteeronnon =Huron.
Ekhiondaltsaan =Ekiondatsaan.
E-kó-to-pis-taxe =Ekatopistaks.
Ē'kuiks =Ekuks.
Ekū'lath =Ekoolthaht.
Ela-a-who =Etleuk.

Elagibucto = Richibucto.
Él'é-idlin-Gottine = Eleidlinottine.
Ɜl'katco = Ilkatsho.
Elk'la'sumʜ = Bellabella.
Ellzu cathlans-coon-hidery = Naikun-kegawai.
Em-alcom = Homalko.
Emlh-wilh-laht = Ucluelet.
Enanthayonni = Toryohne.
Enarhonon = Arendahronon.
Enclataws = Lekwiltok.
En-ke-map-o-tricks = Nkamaplix.
En-ke-mip = Nkamip.
Enna-k'è, En-na-k'ie' = Eskimo.
Ennas = Cree.
Enook-sha-lig = Inugsulik.
Enta-otin = Tautin.
Entouhonorons, Entouohonorons, Entwohonoron = Seneca.
Epesengles, Epicerinyens, Epicerinys, Epicirin-iens, Episingles, Epissingue = Nipissing.
E-pōh'-si-miks = Ipoksimaiks.
Equalett = Ekoolthaht.
Erchipeetay = Siksika.
Erèttchi-ottinè = Etcheridiegottine.
Erians, Erieckronois, Erieehronons, Eriehronon, Erielhonons, Erieronons, Eriez, Erigas = Erie.
Erkiléït = Kutchin.
Erocoise = Iroquois.
Erqiglit = Adlet.
Errieronons = Erie.
Ersegontegog = Arosaguntacook.
Esclaves = Etchareottine, Thlingchadinne, Etchaottine.
Escoumins = Eskimo.
Escurieux = Ecureuil.
Eshkibod, Eskeemoes = Eskimo.
Eskiaeronnon = Chippewa.
Eskima, Eskimantsik, Eskīmántzik, Eskimauk, Eskimaux = Eskimo.
Eskimaux = Eskimauan Family.
Eskimeaux, Eskimesi = Eskimo.
Eskimo = Eskimauan Family.
Es-kopiks = Naskapi.
Es-pā-to-ti-na, Espa-tpa-Ottinè = Esbataottine.
Esquiates = Hesquiat.
Esquimantsic, Esquimau, Esquimaux = Eskimo.
Esquimaux = Eskimauan Family.
Esquimeaux Esquimones = Eskimo.
Essinaboin = Assiniboin.
Estechemains, Estecheminès, Estechemins = Malecite.
Estiaghes, Estiaghicks, Estjage = Chippewa.
Eta = Cree.
Etá-ni-o = Atsina.
E-tans-ke-pa-se-a-qua = Assiniboin.
Eta-Ottiné = Etagottine.
Etchapè-ottine = Etchareottine.
Etchemons, Etchimins, = Malecite.
Etehipoës = Chippewa.
Etchmins, Etechemies, Etechemin, Etechemines, Etecheminii, Etecheneus, Etemânkiaks, Etemin-quois, Etichimenes = Malecite.
Ethen-eltèli = Etheneldeli.
Ethinu, Ethinyu = Cree.
Etionnontatehronnons, Etionnontates = Tionontati.
Etlē'uq = Etleuk.
Etschimins = Malecite.
Etsh-tawút-dinni = Etchareottine.
Etsi-kin = Etsekin.
Ettchéri-dié-Gottiné = Etcheridiegottine.
ttine-tinney = Etheneldeli.
E

Etzamish = Songish.
Euclataw = Lekwiltok.
Euclitus = Lekwiltok, Tsakwalooin.
Eukwhatsum = Ikwopsum.
Eusā-nich = Sanetch.
Eusquemays = Eskimo.
Euyrons = Huron.
Eves = Erie.
Ewahoos, Ewā'wus = Ewawoos.
Ewlbwiehaht, Ewlhwiehaht, Ewl--hwilh-aht = Ucluelet.
Exaloaping = Ekaloaping.
Exalualuin = Ekalualuin.
Eχaluaqdjuin = Ekaluakdjuin.
Eχaluqdjuaq = Ekalukdjuak.
Eχaluin = Ekaluin.
Excomminqui, Excomminquois = Eskimo.
Ex e ni nuth = Cexeninuth.
Eχoluin = Ekaluin.
Exaluqdjuag = Ekalukdjuak.
Eythinyuwuk = Cree.

Facullies = Takulli.
Fall Indians = Atsina, Pawating.
False Creek = Snauk.
Fat Roasters = Ipoksimaiks.
Fire Nation = Potawatomi.
Fish-Eaters = Assiniboin, Mameoya.
Fish Lake = Komkonatko.
Five Canton Nations, Five Indian Cantons, Five Mohawk Nations, Five Nations = Iroquois.
Flachbogen = Kitunahan Family, Lower Kutenai.
Flancs de chien = Thlingchadinne.
Flatbow = Kitunahan Family, Lower Kutenai.
Flatbows = Lower Kutenai.
Flat Bows = Puhksinahmahyiks.
Flatheads = Salishan Family.
Flat-side dogs = Thlingchadienne.
Fon du Lac Loucheux = Tatlitkutchin.
Foot Assiniboines = Gens de Pied.
Fort George = Leitli.
Fort Hope = Sakahl.
Fort Reliance = Nuklako.
Fort Rupert Village = Tsahis.
Fort Rupert Indians = Kwakiutl.
Fort Simpson = Port Simpson.
Fort Simpson Indians = Tsimshian.
Fosters Bar = Tiaks.
Frazer's Lake Village = Natleh.
French Mohawks = Caughnawaga.
Gacheos, Gachoi, Gachoos, Gachpas = Cayuga.
Gagnieguez = Mohawk.
Gahkwas = Erie.
Gāh-tau'-go ten'-ni, Gāh-tŏw-gō tīn'-ni = Chintagottine.
Gaiuckers, Gajuka, Gajuquas, Gakaos = Cayuga.
Gal-doe = Kauldaw
G'a'mɜ'amtɛlaʟ = Gamgamtelatl.
Ganadatsiagon = Gandaseteiagon, Kanatiochtiage.
Ganadoke, Gä-nä'-doque = Ganadoga.
Ganagsadagas = Oka.
Ganaraske = Ganeraske.
Ganatcheskiagon, Ganatoheskiagon = Gandaseteiagon, Kanatiochtiage.
Gānaxá dî, Gānaxte'dî = Ganahadi.
Ganciou, Gancydoes = Ganneious.
Gandaschekiagon, Gandatsiagon, Gandatskiagon = Gandaseteiagon.
Ganeagaonhoh, Gä-ne-ä'-ga-o-no, Gä-ne-ga-hä'-gä, = Mohawk.

Ganeidos, Ganeious, Ganejou Ganeousse =Ganneious.
Ganeroske =Ganeraske.
Ganesatagué =Oka.
Ganeyont =Ganneious.
Ganiegueronons, Gani-inge-hága, Ganingehage = Mohawk.
Gannaraské =Ganeraske.
Gannejouts, Ganneous, Ganneouse =Ganneious.
Ganniag8ari, Ganniagwari, Ganniegéhaga, Gannié-geronon, Ganniegez, Ganniegué, Ganniekez, Ganningehage =Mohawk.
Ganochgeritáwe =Seneca.
GA'ñxet xā'-idAga-i =Gunghet-haidagai.
G.anyakoîlnagai =Aoyakulnagai.
G.â'plēnox[n] =Koprino.
Gä-quä'ga-o-no =Erie.
Garennajenhaga =Huron.
Gaspesians, Gaspesies =Gaspesien.
G'at'aiwas, Gatgaxiwas = Masset.
Gä-u'gweh, Gayuga =Cayuga.
Gediak =Shediac.
Gens de bois =Tutchonekutchin.
Gens de Canot =Watopapinah.
Gens de Castor =Tsattine.
Gens de Feu =Potawatomi.
Gens de Feuillees, Gens de Feuilles =Itscheabine, Tschantoga.
Gens de la Barbue =Marameg.
Gens de la Feuille =Itscheabine.
Gens de la fourche du Mackenzie =Eleidlinottine.
Gens de la Grande Riviere =Nakotchokutchin.
Gens de la Loutre =Nikikouek.
Gens de la Mer du Nord =Mer, Gens de la.
Gens de la Montagne =Etagottine.
Gens de la Montagne la Corne =Etechesottine.
Gens de la riviere au Foin =Klodesseottine.
Gens de l'Outarde =Ouikaliny.
Gens de Marais =Monsoni.
Gens de Mer =Mer, Gens de la.
Gens d'En-haut =Etagottine.
Gens de Orignal =Mousonee.
Gens-de-ralt, Gens de rats =Tukkuthkutchin.
Gens de Roche =Jatonabine.
Gens de Feu =Potawatomi, Tschantoga.
Gens des Bois =Esbataottine, Tschantoga.
Gens des Canoe, Gens des canots, Gens des caruts = Watopapinah.
Gens des chèvres =Esbataottine.
Gens des fees or Girls, Gens des filles =Itscheabine.
Gens des Foux =Tutchonekutchin.
Gens de Montagnes =Chabin, Chipewyan.
Gens des Montagnes-Rocheuses =Etagottine.
Gens des Osayes =Tanintauei.
Gens des Roches, Gens des rosches =Jatonabine.
Gens des Tee =Itscheabine.
Gens des Terres =Têtes de Boule.
Gens-de-wiz =Tutchonekutchin.
Gens du Caribon, Gens du Caribou =Attikiriniouetch.
Gens du Cuivre =Tatsanottine.
Gens du fond du lac =Tatlitkutchin.
Gens du Fort-de-pierre
Gens du Fort Norman =Desnedeyarelottine.
Gens du Lac =Minishinakato.
Gans du lac la Truite =Etchaottine.
Gens du Nord =Northern Assiniboin, Tschantoga.
Gens du Petun =Tionontati.
Gens du Poil =Chintagottine.
Gens du Sang =Miskouaha, Kainah.
Gens du Sault =Pawating.
Gens en l'air =Etagottine.
Get-an-max =Kitanmaiksh.
G.ē'xsEm =Gyeksem.
Gibbaways =Chippewa.
G.ī'g.ilqam =Gyigyilkam.
Gī'maniotx =Kitlope.
Gi-oshk =Gyaushk.
Girls' band =Itscheabine.
Git-an-max, Git-au-max =Kitanmaiksh.
Gitladamax =Kitlakdamix.
Git!ē'ks =Kitaix.
Gittcī's =Kitzeesh.
Gogouins, Goiogoüens, Goiogouioronons, Gojogoüen =Cayuga.
Goi-doe =Kauldaw.
Gonaraske =Ganeraske.
Gonejou =Ganneious.
Goodnight Indians =Beothukan Family.
Gooiogouen =Cayuga.
G.ō'p'ènôx =Koprino
Gōtc =Goch.
Goyagouins, Goyogans, Goyogoans, Goyogoin, Goyogouans, Goyogouens, Goyogoüin, Goyoguans, Goyoguen, Goyoguin, Goyoguoain, Go-yo-gwĕ[n] =Cayuga.
Gpaughettes =Kishpachlaots.
Grandes pagnes =Paskwawininiwug.
Grand Rapids =Kezche.
Grand Romaine =Romaine.
Greenville =Lakkulzap.
Gros Ventre of the Fort Prairie, Gros Ventres, Gros Ventres des Plaines, Gros Ventres des Prairies, Gros Ventres of the Falls =Atsina.
Gros Ventres of the Prairie, Grosventres of the Prairie =Atsina.
Guagenigronnons =Mohawk.
Gua-shil-la, Guasila =Goasila.
Gua'ts'ēnoq, Gua'ts'ēnóx =Quatsino.
Guau'aēnoq, Guau'aēnox =Guauaenok.
Guerriers de la Roche Guerriers de pierre =Assiniboin.
Guigouins =Cayuga.
Guilistinons =Cree.
Gū'lga =Guhlga.
Gumshewa =Cumshewa.
Gunana =Athapascan Family.
Gunaqä' =Gunakkc.
Gu'nwa =Gwinwah.
Gū'tskīā'wē =Cree.
Guyandot =Huron.
Gwaugueh =Cayuga.
Gwā[g].**'yasdEmsē** =Kwaustums.
Gwe-u-gweh-onó =Cayuga.
Gwhunnughshonee =Iroquois.
Gyandottes =Huron.
Gyē'qsEm =Gyeksem.
Gyidesdzó =Kittizoo.
Gyidnadå'eks =Kinuhtoiah.
Gyidzaχtlä'tl =Kitsalthlal.
Gyidzī's =Kitzeesh.
Gyi'gyElk.am =Gyigyilkam.
Gyikshan =Kitksan.
Gyinaχangyī'ek =Kinagingeag.
Gyilōts'ä'r =Kilutsai.
Gyimanoitq =Kitlope.
Gyinaχangyī'ek =Kinagingeeg.

Gyispaqlâ'ots = Kishpachlaots.
Gyispayôkc = Kispiox.
Gyiŝpeχlå̊'ots = Kishpachlaots.
Gyīspōtuwᴇ'da = Gyispawaduweda.
Gyit'amā't = Kitimat.
Gyît'anmā'kys = Kitanmaiksh.
Gyit'ᴇndâ = Kitunto.
Gyitg.ā'ata = Kitkahta.
Gyitingīts'ats, Gyit'îngyits'ats = Gitin-gidjats.
Gyit'îns = Gituns, Gitins.
Gyitksa'n, Gyitkshan = Kitksan.
Gyitlä'n = Kitlani.
Gyît'laqdā'mîkc = Kitlakdamix.
Gyitlō'p = Kitlope.
Gyitqā'tla = Kitkatla.
Gyits'alla'ser = Kitsalas.
Gyîtsigyu'ktla = Kitzegukla.
Gyits'umrä'lon = Kitsumgallum.
Gyitwulgyâ'ts = Kitwilgioks.
Gyitwulkŝe̥bā' = Kitwilksheba.
Gyitwunga' = Kitwinga.
Gyîtwulksé'tlk = Kitwinshilk.
Gyitwuntlkō'l = Kitwinskole.

Haai'lak'ᴇmaē, Haai'lakyᴇmaē = Haailakyemae.
Hā'anaʟēnôx, Hā'anatlĕnoq = Haanatlenok.
Haeelbzuk = Wakashan Family.
Habitans du Sault = Pawating.
Hacā'ath = Hachaath.
Haeelbzuk = Wakashan Family.
Haeeltruk, Haeeltsuk, Haeeltz, Haeeltzuk, Haeetsuk, Haeltzuk = Bellabella.
Haeltzuk, Haeeltsuk and Hailtsa = Wakashan Family
Hagulget, Ha-gwĭl'-kĕt = Hagwilget.
Haha = Assiniboin.
Hāhatona, Hahatonwan, Hahatonway, Ha-hat-tong, Ha-há-tu-a, Ha-ha-twawns, Hah-hah-tonwah = Chippewa.
Hah8endagerha = Huron.
Hahtz-nai-koon = Atsina.
Haialikyā'ūaē = Haailakyemae.
Haida = Skittagetan Family.
Haidah = Eskimauan Family, Chimmesyan Family, Haida, Koluschan Family, Skittagetan Family.
Hai-dai = Haida, Skittagetan Family.
Haihaish = China Hat.
Hailtsa, Hailtzuk, Ha-ilt-zukh = Bellabella, Wakashan Family.
Hair Shirts = Isisokasimiks.
Hai-shi-la, Haishilla = Kitimat.
Haisting's Saw Mills = Hastings Saw Mill.
Haitch Point = Hatch Point.
Haitlin = Tait.
Haīts'au, Hā-jū-hādē = Edjao.
Halaha = Ahulka.
Hal-alt = Hellelt.
Ha-la-ut = Halant.
Halkōmē'lᴇm = Cowichan.
Haltalt = Hellelt.
Haltham, Halthum, Haltkam, Halt-kum = Slahaltkam.
Hamalakyauae = Gyigyilkam.
Hānatlinō = Haanatlenok.
Haquā'mis = Hahuamis.
Hare-foot Indians, Hare Indians, Hareskins = Kawchodinne.
Harones = Huron.
Harrison Mouth = Scowlitz.
Hartley Bay = Kitkahta.
Hatcā'ath = Hachaath.
Hatindia8ointen = Huron.
Hatiniéye-runu = Mohawk.
Hatiwaⁿta-runh = Neutrals.
Hauchelage = Hochelaga.
Haughgoghnuchshionee = Iroquois.
Hāutcu'k.tlēs'ath = Uchucklesit.
Hawoyzask = Wazhush.
Haxuā'mis = Hahuamis.
He'ckwīath = Hesquiat.
Héhonqueronon = Kichesipirini.
Hē'iltsuk, Hē'iltsuq = Bellabella.
Helalt, Hel-alt = Hellelt.
Helcen = Helshen.
Hellal, Hel-lalt = Hellelt.
Helowna = Okanagan Lake.
Heries = Erie.
Hesh-que-aht, Hesquiaht = Hesquiat.
Hidery = Skittagetan Family.
Hieller = Hlielung.
High Bar = Kwekweakwet.
Highlander = Chipewyan.
High-minded People = Siksika.
Hiletsuck, Hiletsuk = Bellabella.
Hillini-Lléni = Cree.
Hirocoi = Iroquois.
Hiroons = Huron.
Hiroquais, Hiroquois = Iroquois.
Hishquayaht = Hesquiat.
His-tu-i'-ta-ni-o, Hitú/nĕna, Hitunĕnina = Atsina.
Hlakklaktan = Ntlaktlakitin.
Hlu-hlu-natan, Hluk-kluk-a-tan, Hlukhlukatan = Ntlaktlakitin.
Ho'aiath = Oiaht.
Hochelagenses = Hochelaga.
Hochelai, Hochelay = Hochelayi.
Ho-dé-no-sau-nee = Iroquois.
Ho-de'-san-no-ge-ta = Onondaga.
Ho-di-non-syon'-ni = Iroquois.
Hogh-na-you-tau-agh-taugh-caugh = Oneida.
Ho-ha, Hohays, Hó-he, Hoheh, Ho-he'-i-o, Hohhays = Assiniboin.
Homalco = Homalko.
Hōmu'ltcison = Homulchison.
Hō'nak = Wharnock.
Honanduk = Adirondack.
Honnehiouts = Oneida.
Hō-nan-ne-hô-ont = Seneca.
Honnontages = Onondaga.
Honnonthauans = Seneca.
Honontonchionni = Iroquois.
Honosuguaxtu-wáne = Cayuga.
Honqueronons, Honquerons = Kichesipirini.
Hontouagaha, Houtouagaha = Ontwaganha.
Honuxshiniondi = Seneca.
Hope = Sakahl.
Hōpetacisā'th = Opitchesaht.
Horn Mountain Indians = Etechesottine.
Hosh-que-aht = Hesquiat.
Hotinnonchiendi, Hotinnonsionni, Hotinonsionni = Iroquois.
Houandates, Hounondate, Hourons = Huron.
Houtouagaha = Ontwaganha.
How-chuck-les-aht, Howchucklus-aht, Howchucklis-aht, Howchucklisat, Howschueselet = Uchucklesit.
Ho-ya = Hoyalas.
Hrah-hrah-twauns = Chippewa.
Hue-la-muh = Cowichan.
Hue-lang-uh = Songish.
Hum-a-luh = Cowichan.

Humenthî =Munsee.
Huniedes =Oneida.
Hun-ka-sis-ket =Nsisket.
Hunters =Etagottine.
Huron-Cherokee, Huron Iroquois =Iroquoian Family
Hurones, Huronnes, Hurrons =Huron.
Huskemaw, Hûs'ky =Eskimo.
Hutchistanet =Onondaga.
Hwat-es', Hwot-es =Hwades.
Hydahs =Chimmesyan Family, Haida, Skittagetan Family, Salishan Family, Wakashan Family.
Hyder =Haida.
Hyo-hai-ka =Skidegate.
Hyroquoise, Hyroquoyse =Iroquois.
Hyshalla =Kitimat.

Ia'an =Yan.
IâgEn =Hlielung.
Iā'ko' =Yaku.
I'-an-to'-an =Jatonabine.
Icbewas =Chippewa.
EI'djao =Edjao.
Idjorituaqtuin, Idjorituaxtuin =Idjorituaktuin.
Ieanausteaiae =Teanaustayae.
Ie-ska-pi =Jatonabine.
Ieuontowanois =Seneca.
Igdlulik =Iglulik.
Igdlumiut =Iglulik, Tahagmiut.
Igloolik, Igloolip =Iglulik.
Iglulingmiut =Iglulirmiut.
Iglu-miut =Tahagmiut.
Ignerhonons, Ignierhonons =Mohawk.
Ihonattiria =Ihonatiria.
Ih-pó-se-mä =Ipoksimaiks.
Ilaoquatsh =Clayoquot.
Iletsuck, Ilet Suck =Bellabella.
Ilghï'mi =Bellacoola.
Ilgonquines =Nipissing.
Illth-cah-get-la =Skidegate.
Immaculate Conception =Ihonatiria, Ossossane.
Indians of the Lower Kootenay =Lower Kutenai.
Indians of Rice Lake =Rice Lake.
Indiens Cuivres =Tatsanottine.
Indiens du Sang =Kainah.
Indiens-Pierre =Assiniboin.
Ininyu-wë-u =Cree.
I-ni'-po-i =Anepo.
In-ninyu-wuk =Cree.
Innoït =Eskimo.
Innondadese =Tionontati.
In-nu, Innuees, In'nūit =Eskimo.
Innūit =Eskimauan Family.
Inquoi =Iroquois.
Inside Fat =Kakapoya.
Insular =Salishan Family, Wakashan Family.
Inuin, Inuit =Eskimo.
I-nuks'-iks =Inuksiks.
I^{n}ya^{n}to^{n}wa^{n} =Jatonabine.
Ionontady-Hagas =Tionontati.
Ipiutelling, Ipnitelling =Idiuteling.
Irecoies, Irequois, Iriquoi =Iroquois.
Irkpéléït =Athapascan Family, Kutchin.
Irocois, Irocquois, Irognas, Irokesen, Ironois =Iroquois.
Iroondocks =Adirondack.
Iroquaes, Iroque, Iroquese, Iroqueze, Iroquiese, Iroquoi =Iroquois.
Iroquois d'enbas =Mohawk.
Iroquois du Sault =Caughnawaga.
Iroquois inferieurs =Mohawk.
Iroquois of the Sault =Caughnawaga.
Iroquos, Irriquois =Iroquois.
Irrironnons, Irrironons =Erie.
Irroquois, Irroquoys =Iroquois.
Isalwalken =Isalwakten.
Isammuck =Isamuck.
Isanisks =Sanetch.
Isashbahatsĕ =Sarsi.
Isa-ttiné =Tsattine.
Ishisagek Roanu =Missisauga.
Ish-te-pit'-e =Siksika.
Isimpshean =Tsimshian.
Is-ksi'-na-tup-i =Esksinaitupiks.
Isle de Saincte Marie =Ekaentoton.
Isonnontoans, Isonnontonans, Isonontouanes =Seneca.
Isonisks =Songish.
Isowasson =Sewathen.
Isquahala =Skaialo.
Issati =Assiniboin.
Issi-Chupicha, Issi-Schüpischa =Siksika.
Itamameou =Itamamiou.
Îtlī'ōq =Itliok.
Itoaten =Tautin.
Itsisihisa, Î tsi sí pi sa =Siksika.
Itynai =Athapascan Family.
It-ze-su-pe-sha =Siksika.
Iwillichs, Iwillie, Iwillik, =Aivilik.
Iyiniwok =Cree.

Janadoah, Janitos=Oneida.
Jatche-thin-juwuc =Yatcheethinyoowuc.
Jediuk =Shediac.
Jelish =Salishan Family.
Jeneckaws =Seneca.
Jennitos =Oneida.
Jenondades =Tionontati.
Jenondages =Onondaga.
Jenondathese =Tionontati.
Jenontowanos =Seneca.
Jenundadees =Tionontati.
Jernaistes =Caughnawaga.
Jibewas =Chippewa.
Jonontadynago =Tionontati.
Jumpers =Chippewa.
Juskwaugume =Nipissing.

Kabasa =Kabahseh.
Kach-als-ap =Lakkulzap.
Kachanuage, Kachanauge, Kachnuage, Kachnuage =Caughnawaga.
Kā-cho-'dtinnè =Kawchodinne.
Kacouchakhi = Kakouchaki.
K.'adas ke'ē'owai =Kadusgo kegawai.
Kadjakians =Kangmaligmiut.
Kaënna =Kainah.
Kagagi =Kakake.
Kagnawage =Caughnawaga.
K'agyalskē'owai =Kagials-kegawai.
Kah-cho-tinne =Kawchodinne.
K'ai'atl lā'nas =Kaiahl-lanas.
Kakh-ah-mah-tsis =Hahamatses.
Kah-Kwah =Erie.
Ka'hnráwage lúnauk =Caughnawaga.
Kahna =Kainah.
Kahnuages =Caughnawaga.
Kahquas =Erie.
Kaiaganies =Kaigani.
Kai'-it-ko-ki'-ki-naks =Ahkaiyikokakiniks.
Kaigan =Kaigani.

Kia-it-ko-ki-ki-naks = Ahkaiyikokakiniks.
Kaimè, Kai′-na, Kai′nau, Kainœ′-koon = Kainah.
Kaiossuit = Karusuit.
Kaishun = Kaisun, Skaito.
Kai′s'un = Kaisun.
Kaiswun Hāadē = Kaisun.
Kaitlen = Kwantlen.
Kaitze = Katsey.
Kajingahaga = Mohawk.
Ka-kaik = Kakake.
Kakamatsis = Hahamatses.
Kakmalikg = Kangmaligmiut.
Kakoh = Yaku.
Kak8azakhi, Kakouchac, Kakouchakhi, Kakouchaki = Kakouchaki.
Kakwas = Erie.
Kaladlit, Kalalit = Eskimo.
Ka-la-muh = Shuswap.
Kal-doe = Kauldaw.
Ka-lis-te-no = Cree.
Kā-loo-kwis = Kalokwis.
Kam-a-loo′-pa, Kameloups = Kamloops.
Kamiskwawāngachit = Sillery.
Kammack = Kammuck.
Kam′-ne = Kainah.
Kamus = Kimus.
Kanách-ădi, Kanach-tēdi = Ganahadi.
Kanadagerea = Ganadoga.
Kanaka Bar = Ntlaktlakitin.
Kanassatagi lunuak = Oka.
Kanatakwenke, Kănăwārkă = Caughnawaga.
Kanáwa = Cayuga, Mohawk.
Kancho = Kawchodinne.
Kanesatake, Kenes-atarkee = Oka.
K.ang = Kung.
Kag′isu-pegnaka = Kanghishunpegnaka.
Kangiugdlit, Kangmali-enyüin, Kangmalimeut, Kăngāli′gmūt, Kangmali-innuin, Kangmalik, Kangnialis = Kangmaligmiut.
Kang-orr-Mœoot = Kangormiut.
K.anguatl lā′nai = Kangguatl-lanas.
Kan′gûkcluáluksoagmyut = Kangivamiut.
Kanibals, Kanibas, Kanibats, Kanibesinnoaks, Kanibessinnoaks = Norridegewock.
Kaṇīeke-hâka, Kaniénge-ono^{n} = Mohawk.
Kanim Lake, Kaninim Lake, Kaninis' Tribe = Kenim Lake.
Ka-nip-sum = Kenipsim.
Kānk.'utlā′àltam = Okinagan.
Kanmali-enyuin = Kangmaligmiut.
Kannaogau, Kannawagogh = Caughnawaga.
Kanossadage = Oka.
Kañp-meut, Kanq-or-mì-ut = Kangormiut.
Kanté = Kente.
Kañûktlualuksoagmyut = Kangivamiut.
Kanungé-ono = Caughnawaga.
Ka^{n}xi-cŭ^{n}-pegnaka = Kanghishunpegnaka.
Kào-kē′-owai = Aokeawai.
Kapatci′tcin, Kapatsitsan = Kapachihin.
Kapilano = Homulchison.
Karaler, Karalit = Eskimo.
Karig8stes = Karigouistes.
Kar-luk-wees = Kalokwis.
Karmowong = Kaumauangmiut.
K'arussuit = Karusuit.
Kashpugowitk = Kespoogwit.
Kaskarorens = Tuscarora.
Kasta kāgawai, K.astak.ē′rauāi = Daiyuahl-lanas.
Kataba = Siouan Family.
K'a-t'a-gottiné, Kat'a-gottiné = Kawchodinne.
Katce = Siksika.
K'a-tchô-gottiné, Katchô-Ottiné = Kawchogottine.
Katezie = Katsey.
Kathlarem = Kathlaram.
Kä-tí-ya-ye-mix = Kutaiimiks.
Kattanahaws = Kutenai.
Kattera = Tutelo.
Kaughnawaugas = Caughnawaga.
Kauitchin, K.au′itcin = Cowichan.
Kaumanang = Kaumauangmiut.
Kawatskins = Cowichan.
Kawchodinneh = Kawchodinne.
Kawichen = Cowichan.
Ka-wī-na-han = Siksika.
Kawitchen = Cowichan.
Kawitshin = Cowichan, Salishan Family.
Kawitskins = Cowichan.
Kaw-welth = Chaahl.
K.'āya′ng = Kayung.
Kayíngehaga = Mohawk.
Kayowgaws, Kayúgue-óno^{n} = Cayuga.
Kayuse Creek = Cayoosh Creek.
Kea-wit-sis = Tlauitsis.
Kebiks = Montagnais.
Kee-ches, Kee-chis = Kitzeesh.
Kee-chum-a-kai-lo, Kee-chum-akarlo = Kitsumgallum.
Keek heat la = Kitkatla.
Keen-ath-toix = Kinuhtoiah.
Kee-nip-saim, Kee-nip-sim = Kenipsim.
Keet-heat-la, Keethratlah = Kitkatla.
K.ē′ētsē = Katsey.
Keew-ahomomy = Tuscarora.
Kegarnie = Kaigani.
Keimanoeitoh = Kitlope.
Keiscatch-ewan, Keiskatchewan = Cree.
Kei-u-gues = Cayuga.
Kekalus = Tikwalus.
Kekerannon-rounons = Nipissing.
Kelistenos = Cree.
Kell-aout = Halant.
Kel-seem-aht, K.eltsmā′ath = Kelsemaht.
Kel-ut-sah = Kilutsai.
Kemasuit, Kemesuit = Karusuit.
Kemsqúits = Kimsquit.
Ke′na = Kainah.
Kenabeca, Kenabes = Norridegewock.
Kenaians, Kenaizer = Athapascan Family.
Kehath tui ex = Kinuhtoiah.
Kenchenkieg = Kinagingeeg.
Kenebecke Indeans, Kenebeke = Norridgewock.
Ke-nish-te′no-wuk, Ke-nis-te-noag, Kenistenoo, Kenistenos = Cree.
Kennebeck Indians, Kennebecks, Kennebeki = Norridgewock.
Ke-noushay, Ke-no-zha = Kenozhe.
Kentsia, Kentsio = Kente.
Ke-nunctioni = Iroquois.
Kēo Hāadē = Aokeawai.
Keope-e-no = Koprino.
Kequeloose = Tikwalus.
Kē-ques-ta = Kikwistok.
Keralite = Eskimo.
Kerem-eeos, Keremeoos, Keremeus, Kerêmya′uz = Keremeos.
Keroopinough. = Koprino.
Kertani = Lower Kutenai.
Keshase = Kitzeesh.
Keshpugowitk, Kespoogwitunâ′k = Kespoogwit.
Ket-a-Mats = Kitimat.

Ket-an-dou = Kitunto.
Ketchegamins, Ketchigamins, Ketehigamins = Kitchigami.
Ketlane = Kitlani.
Ketoonokshelk = Kitwinshilk.
Ke'tsi = Katsey.
Ket-wilk-ci-pa = Kitwilksheba.
Ketyagoos = Kittizoo.
K'exerten = Kekerten.
Ɣéyᵊr-hwotqᵊt = Keyerhwotket.
'Keztce = Kezche.
Kfwè-tpa-Gottinè = Kfwetragottine.
Khahkhahtons, Khakhatons, Khakhatonwan = Chippewa.
Khanúkh = Goch.
Kha-t'a-ottinè, Khatpa-Gottine = Kawchodinne.
Kha-tchô-gottinè = Kawchogottine.
Khenipsim, Khenipsin = Kenipsim.
Khīna Hāadē = Haena.
Khiondaësahan = Ekiondatsaan.
Khionontatehronon, Khionontaterrhonons = Tionotati.
Kioetoa = Khioetoa.
Kŭn-ŭn-āh' = Tahltan.
Kiaknukmiut = Kinipetu.
Kiānōsilī = Kianusili.
Kiāw-pino = Koprino.
Kichesipiiriniouek, Kichesipiriniwek = Kichesipirini.
Kiddan = Skedans.
Kidelik = Kidnelik.
Kiganis, Kigarnee, Kigenes = Kaigani.
Kígiktag'myut = Kigiktagmiut.
Kignuamiut = Kinguamiut.
Kigukhtagmyut = Kigiktagmiut.
Kiimilit = Eskimo.
Kikkerton = Kekerten.
Kiksàn = Kitksan.
Kikwistoq = Kikwistok.
Ki'lat = Tsimshian.
Kilawalaks = Kitlakdamix.
Kil-cah-ta = Kitkahta.
Kilgat = Tsimshian.
Kilgonwah = Kitwinga.
Kil-hai-oo = Skidegate.
Kill Close By = Nitotsiksisstaniks.
Ki lĭn ĭg myut = Kilinigmiut.
Kilisteno, Kilistinaux, Kilistinon = Cree.
Kilistinons Alimibegouck = Alimibegouek.
Kilistinos, Kilistinous = Cree.
Kil-káit-hādē = Hlgahet.
Kilkat = Tsimshian.
Killestinoes, Killini, Killisteneaux, Killistenoes, Killistinaux, Killistini, Killistinoer, Killistinoes, Killistinons, Killistinous, Killistins = Cree.
Kill, on, chan, Killoosa, Killowitsa = Kilutsai.
Killsmaht = Kelsemaht.
Killūtsar, Kilootsā = Kilutsai.
Kil-pan-hus, Kilpaulus = Kilpanlus.
Kilsămāt = Kelsemaht.
Ki'mkuitq = Kimsquit.
Kimmocksowick = Karusuit.
Kimnepatoo = Kinipetu.
Ki-nä = Kainah.
Kinäbik = Kenabig.
Kinahungik = Kinagingeeg.
Kinakanes = Okinagan.
Kin-a-roa-lax, Kin-a-wa-lax = Kitlakdamix.
Kinckemoeks = Micmac.
Kine-ne-ai-koon = Kainah.
Kingawa, Kingoua = Kingua.
Kinishtinak, Kinishtino = Cree.
Kinisquit, Kinisquitt = Kimsquit.
Kinisteneaux, Kinistinaux, Kinistineaux, Kinistinoes, Kinistinons, Kinistinuwok = Cree.
Kinkhankuk, Kĭn-nach-hangĭk, Kinnakangeck = Kinagingeeg.
Kinnatō-iks = Kinuhtoiah.
Kinnebeck Indians = Norridgewock.
Kinnepatu, Kinnipetu = Kinipetu.
Kinnewoolun = Kitlakdamix.
Kinnstoucks = Kinuhtoiah.
Ki'-no = Kainah.
Kinonchepiirinik, Kinonchepirinik = Keinouche.
Kinongeouilini = Nameulini.
Kinōjäⁿ = Kenozhe.
Kinouché, Kinouchebiiriniouek, Kinounchepirini = Keinouche.
Kinsaatin = Kwilchana.
Kinstenaux, Kinstinaux = Cree.
Kioetoa = Khioetoa.
Kioosta = Kiusta.
Kirhawguagh Roanu = Karhagaghrooney.
Kiristinon = Cree.
Kisalas = Kitsalas.
Kischigamins = Kitchigami.
Kisch-păch-lă-óts = Kishpachlaots.
Kis-ge-gas, Kisgegos, Kis-go-gas = Kishgagass.
Kish-a-win = Kaisun.
Kishgahgahs, Kishke-gas = Kishgagass.
Kish-pi-youx, Kish-pi-youx = Kispiox.
Kishpochalots, Kishpokalants = Kishpachlaots.
Kiskagāhs = Kishgagass.
Kislistinons = Cree.
Kis-pa-cha-laidy, Kispachlohts = Kishpachlaots.
Kispaioohs, Kispiax, Kispyaths, Kispyox = Kispiox.
Kissgarrase, Kiss-ge-gaas = Kishgagass.
Kisteneaux = Cree.
Kitadah = Kitunto.
Kitalaska = Kitsalas.
Kitamah, Kitamaht, Kitamat, Kitamatt = Kitimat.
Kit, an, doh = Kitunto.
Kitangataa = Kitangata.
Kitāns = Gituns.
Kitatels = Kitkatla.
Kitawn = Kitahon.
Kitax = Kitaix.
Kit-cathla = Kitkatla.
Kitch-a-clalth = Kitsalthlal.
Kitchatlah = Kitkatla.
Kitche kla la = Kitsalthlal.
Kitchem-kalem = Kitsumgallum.
Kitchigamich, Kitchigamick = Kitchigami.
Kitchimkale = Kitsumgallum.
Kitchu lass = Kitsalas.
Kitcoonsa = Kitwinga.
Kitestues = Kittizoo.
Kitha-ata = Kitkahta.
Kit-hai-uáss hāde = Hlgaui.
Kithātlă = Kitkatla.
Kithigami = Kitchigami.
Kithkatla = Kitkatla.
Kĭtiga'ru = Kitegareut.
Kit-ih-shian = Kitksan.
Kitināhs = Kitanmaiksh.
Kitistzoo = Kittizoo.
Kitkaata, Kitkāda, Kĭtkāĕt = Kitkahta.
Kitkagas = Kishgagass.
Kitkaht, Kitkathla, Kit-kats = Kitkahta.

Kithkathla, Kit-khall-ah, Kitkathla, Kit-khatla = Kitkatla.
Kit-ksum, Kit-ksun = Kitksan.
Kitlacdamax, Kitlach-damak, Kitlach-damax = Kitlakdamix.
Kitlan, Kitlan Kilwilpeyot = Kitlani.
Kitlatamox, Kitlax = Kitlakdamix.
Kitloop, Kitlop = Kitlope.
Ki'tōnā' Qa = Kutenai, Upper Kutenai.
Kitoonitza = Kitkatla.
Kits-āch-lă-āl'ch = Kitsalthlal.
Kitsagas = Kishgagass.
Kitsagatala = Kitsalthlal.
Kitsalass, Kitsallas = Kitsalas.
Kitseesh = Kitzeesh.
Kitseguecla, Kitse-gukla = Kitzegukla.
Kit-se-lai-so, Kĭtselāssir, Kitsellase = Kitsalas.
Kitsenelah, Kit-se-quahla, Kit-se-quak-la = Kitzegukla.
Kits-ge-goos, Kits-go-gase = Kishgagass.
Kitsigeuhlé, Kitsiguchs, Kitsiguhli = Kitzegukla.
Kits-īĭsch, Kitsis = Kitzeesh.
Kitspayuchs, Kits-piouse, Kits-pioux, Kits-piox = Kispiox.
Kitspukaloats = Kishpachlaots.
Kits-pyonks = Kispiox.
Kits-se-quec-la = Kitzegukla.
Kitsumkalem, Kitsumkálum = Kitsumgallum.
Kitswingahs = Kitwinga.
Kitswinscolds = Kitwinskole.
Kittak = Kitaix.
Kit-ta maat. Kittamarks, Kit-ta-muat = Kitimat.
Kitt-andó = Kitunto.
Kit-ta-wās = Cumshewa.
Kittè-gà-re-ut, Kitte-garrœ-oot, Kit-te-gá-ru = Kitegareut.
Kit-tek, Kitten, Kit-tex = Kitaix.
Kittimat = Kitimat.
Kit-tiszū, Kit-tist-zū = Kittizoo.
Kittlĕān = Kitlani.
Kitt-lope = Kitlope.
Kit-too-nuh'-a = Kutenai.
Kittrālchlă = Kitkatla.
Kittumarks = Kitimat.
Kituanaha, Kitunaha = Kitunahan Family, Kutenai.
Kitunana, Kitunā'χa = Kutenai.
Kitwancole, Kit-wan-cool = Kitwinskole.
Kitwanga, Kit-wang-agh, Kitwangar = Kitwinga.
Kitwanshelt = Kitwinshilk.
Kit-will-coits; Kitwill quoitz = Kitwilgioks.
Kit, will, su, pat = Kitwilksheba.
Kit-win-gach = Kitwinga.
Kitwint-shieth, Kitwintshilth = Kitwinshilk.
Kit-wulg-jats = Kitwilgioks.
Kit-wúlkse-bē = Kitwilksheba.
Kitwungā = Kitwinga.
Kit-wun-kool = Kitwinskole.
Kityagoos = Kittizoo.
Kitzilas, Kit-zilass = Kitsalas.
Kit-zim-gay-lum = Kitsumgallum.
Kiukuswĕskitchimi-ûk = Malecite.
Kk^{r}a-lon-Gottinè = Kraylongottine.
Kk$_{\rho}$a$_{\rho}$ipa-Gottinè = Krayiragottine.
Kk$_{\rho}$aylon-Gottinè = Kraylongottine.
Kk$_{\rho}$ayttchare ottiné = Kawchodinne.
Kk^{d}ay-t$_{\rho}$èlè-Ottine-Kk$_{\rho}$est' aylé-kkè ottiné = Athabaska.
K'kwā'kum = Kukwakum.
Klaamen = Sliammon.
Klackarpun = Ntlakyapamuk.
Klahars = Klahosaht.
Klah-oh-quaht = Clayoquot.
Klahoose = Clahoose.
Klahoquaht = Clayoquot.
Klahose, Klahous = Clahoose.
Klah-wit-sis = Tlauitsis.
Kla-ma-took = Klamatuk.
Kla-oo-qua-ahts, Kla-oo-quates = Clayoquot.
Klapatcī'tcin = Kapachichin.
Klarkinos = Klaskino.
Klashoose = Clahoose.
Klās'-kaino, Klass-ki-no = Klaskino.
Klatawars = Klatanars.
Klat-ol-klin = Katshikotin.
Klatolseaquilla = Tlatlasikoala.
Klā-wit-sis, Kla-wi-tsush = Tlauitsis.
Klay-cha-la-tinneh, Klay-tinneh = Thlingchadinne.
Klay quoit = Clayoquot.
Klech-ah'-mech, Klick-um-cheen, Klickunacheen = Tlkamcheen.
Klin-tchan$_{\rho}$e, Klin-tchon$_{\rho}$èh = Lintchanre
Klistinaux, Klistinons, Klistinos = Cree.
Klo-a-tsul-tshik' = Tutchonekutchin.
Kl'o-ke-ottiné, Klô-kkè-Gottinè, Klô-kkè-ottinè = Klokegottine.
Klô-ven-Kouttchin, Klo-vén-Kuttchin = Tukkuthkutchin.
Klowitshis = Tlauitsis.
Klue, Klue's Village = Kloo.
Kluskūs = Tluskez.
Knaut = Kuaut.
Kneestenoag = Cree.
Knife Indians = Esbataottine, Ntlakyapamuk.
Knisteaux, Knistenaus, Knistenaux, Knisteneau, Knisteneaux, Knisteneux, Knisteno, Knistenoos, Knistinaux, Knistineaux, Knistinos = Cree.
Knives = Ntlakyapamuk.
Koā'antel = Kwantlen.
Koakramint = Koksoagmiut.
K.'oā'la = Hoya.
K.'oa'pq = Koapk.
Koaskunā' = Koiskana.
Kǒchĕchŏ Wenenewak = Kojeje-wininewug.
Kodenees = Kutenai.
Kodhell-vén-Kouttchin = Kwitchakutchin.
Koeetenays = Kutenai.
Koetenais, Koetenay, Koetinays = Kutenai.
Kōiltc'na = Kwilchana.
K.'ō'k.aitq = Kokaitk.
KōkEnū'k'ke = Okinagan.
Kokesailah = Koksilah.
Koksoagmyut, Koksoak Innuit = Koksoagmiut.
Kok-wai-y-toch = Kokaitk.
K.'ō'm'enoq = Komenok.
K.ōmō'tes = Komkutis.
K.'ō'mkyūtis = Komkyutis.
K.ō'moks, Ko-mookhs = Comox.
Komux = Comox.
K8na8ons = Kounaouons.
Ko-ne-a-kun = Comiakin.
Koniata = Tonihata.
Konjagen = Eskimauan Family.
Konkhandeenhronon = Conkhandeenrhonon.
Konoshioni, Konossioni = Iroquois.
Kontarea. = Contarea.
Konuaga = Caughnawaha.
Konungzi Oniga = Iroquois.
Koochin = Kutchin.
Kook-wai-wai-toh = Kokaitk.
Koona = Skedans.

Koo-sām = Husam.
Kooskimo = Koskimo.
Koot = Got.
Kootames, Kootamies, Kootanaise, Kootanay, Kootanie = Kutenai.
Koo-tchin′ = Kutchin.
Kootenai = Kitunahan Family.
Kootenai, Kootenaies, Kootenay, Kootenia = Kutenai.
Kootenuha = Kitunahan Family.
Koote-nuha, Kootones, Kootoonais = Kutenai.
Kopachichin = Kapachichin.
Kopagmut, Kopag-mūt, Kopăng-meŭn = Kopagmiut.
Koquahpilt = Koquapilt.
Koqueightuk = Kokaitk.
Koquitan = Coquitlam.
Ko-ˈse-a-te′-nyo^{n} = Cayuga.
Kosimo, Kos-keemoe, Koskeemos, K.osk.ē′moq, Koskiemo, Kōskī-mo, Kos-ki-mu, Koskumos = Koskimo.
Kotakoutouemi = Otaguottouemin.
Kotchitchi-winininiwak = Kojejewininewug.
Ko-té-yi-mīks = Kutaiimiks.
ĸ8aĸ8aĸ8chiouets, ĸ8aĸ8chi8ets, Koüakoüikoüesioüek, Kouakouikouesiwek = Wakouingouechiwek.
Kouas = Kawas.
Kougotis = Komkutis.
Kouksoarmiut = Koksoagmiut.
Koumchaouas = Cumshewa.
K8na8ons = Kounaounons.
Koutaines, Koutanis, Koutonais = Kutenai.
Kowailchew, Kow-ait-chen, Kowitchans, Kowitsin = Cowichan.
Kowmook = Comox.
Kow-welth = Chaahl.
Ko-yo-konk-ha-ka = Cayuga.
Kpikeptalopméut = Ugjulirmiut.
K*p*agmalit, K*p*agmalivëit, K*p*agmalivéit, K*p*amalit, K*p*avañaptat, K*p*oteyopéut = Kitegareut.
Krees, Kricqs, Kriés, Kriqs, Kris, Kristenaux, Kristeneaux, Kristinaux, Kristino = Cree.
Kroaout, Kualt, Kuant = Kuaut.
Kūchin = Kutchin.
Kueh'a = Komoyue.
Kuenyúgu-háka = Cayuga.
Kuē′qa = Kueha, Komoyue.
Kuē′xa = Komoyue.
Kuē′xâmut = Guetela.
Kuicha = Komoyue.
Kui-much-qui-toch = Kimsquit.
Kuinskanaht = Koiskana.
Kuisaatin = Kwilchana.
Kukhpagmiut = Kopagmiut.
Kukuth-kutchin = Tukkuthkutchin.
Kuldō, Kuldoe = Kauldaw.
Ku-lees, Ku-leets = Kulleets.
Kulkuisála = Koksilah.
Kum-cutes, Kumkewtis = Komkyutis.
Kumshahas, Kumshewa, Kumshiwa = Cumshewa.
K.,u′na = Skedans.
K.,unakē′owai = Kona-kegawai.
Kunânâ = Nahane.
Kun lā′nas = Kuna-lanas.
Kûñmû′d′.lĭñ = Kangmaligmiut.
Kunqit = Gunghet-haidagai.
Ku′nu-haya′nu = Potawatomi.
Kŭn-ŭn-ah′ = Tahltan.
Kunxit = Gunghet-haidagai.
Kuôôlt-e = Kwantlen.
Kupûñmiun, Kurvik = Kopagmiut.
Kus-chĕ-o-tin = Kezche.
Kus-ke-mu = Koskimo.
Kuspĕlu = Kutenai.
Kūstā Hāadē = Kiusta.
Kustsheotin = Kezche.
Kútaki = Chippewa.
Kú taki = Ottawa.
Kutanas, Kútani = Kutenai.
Kutani, Kutanis = Kitunahan Family.
Kūtch′-ä-kūtch′-ĭn = Kwitchakutchin.
Kutcitciwininiwag = Kojejewininewug.
Kutenae, Kutenay, Kutnehä′, Kútona, Kutonacha, Kutona′qa, Kutonas = Kutenai.
Ku-t'qin, Kutshi, Kutshin = Kutchin.
Kuyúku-hága = Cayuga.
Kuzlakes = Tluskez.
Kwā ′g.uł, Kwagutl, Kwahkewlth = Kwakiutl.
Kwahnt-len Kwaitlens = Kwantlen.
Kwakiool, Kwákiutl = Wakashan Family, Kwakiutl.
Kwakoom = Kukwakum.
Kwā-kuhl = Kwakiutl.
Kwakwakouchionets = Wakouingouechiwek.
Kwa-le-cum, Kwan-le-cum = Saamen.
Kwantlin, Kwantlum, Kwantlun = Kwantlen.
Kwashillas, Kwasila = Goasila.
Kwat-kewlth = Kwakiutl.
Kwat-seno, Kwats'ēnoq, Kwatsino, Kwat-xi-no = Quatsino.
Kwauaenoq, Kwā-wa-ai-nuk, Kwā-wa-a-nuk = Guauaenok.
Kwaw-kewlth = Kwakiutl.
Kwaw-kwaw-apiet, Kwawkwawapilt = Koquapilt.
Kwaw-kwelch = Kwakiutl.
Kwaw-ma-chin = Quamichan.
Kwawshila, Kwaw-she-lah = Goasila.
Kwawt-se-no = Quatsino.
Kwe-ah-kah = Komoyue.
Kwe-ah-kah Saich-kioie-tachs = Kueha.
Kwĕdĕch″ = Mohawk.
K.wē′k.sōt'ēnoq = Koeksotenok.
Kwē′tEla = Tsimshian.
Kwi-ah-kah = Komoyue.
Kwick-so-te-no = Koeksotenok.
Kwiha = Kueha.
Kwikō*tl*em = Coquitlam.
Kwiksot'enoq, Kwīk-so-tino = Koeksotenok.
Kwī'kwitlEm = Coquitlam.
Kwitchia-Kutchin, Kwitcha-Kuttchin = Kwitchakutchin.
Kwois-kun-a′ = Koiskana.
Kwout = Kuaut.
Kwun Hāade = Skedans.
Kwun Lennas = Kuna-lamas.
Kyahuntgate, Kyahwilgate = Keyerhwotket.
Kyā′nusla = Kianusili.
Kygani = Kaigani.
Kygámi = Skittagetan Family.
Kyganies, Kygany, Kygargey, Kygarney = Kaigani.
Ky'iū′st'a = Kiusta.
Kyō′p'ēnoq = Koprino.
Kyristin8ns = Cree.
Kyspyox = Kishpachlaots.
Laa′laqsEnt'aiō, Lā′alaxsEnt'aiō = Laalaksentaio.
Laáluis = Tlaaluis.
Lac de deux Montagne, Lac des deux Montagnes = Oka.

Lac la Pluie Indians = Kojejewininewug.
Lachalsap = Lakkulzap.
Lack-al-sap = Lakkulzap.
Lackweips = Lakweip.
La Cloche = Chibaouinani.
La Conception = Ossossane.
Laek que lib la, = Lekwiltok.
La Have, La Heve = Lahave.
Laich-kwil-tacks = Lekwiltok.
Lake Indians = Lower Kutenai, Senijextee.
Lake of the Two Mountains = Oka.
Lake Winnipeg band = Nibowisibiwinininiwak.
Lá'kuilila = Walas Kwaskiutl.
Lalachsent'aiō = Laalaksentaio.
Lâqsè = Haailakyemae.
La' Lasiqoala, La' Lasiqwala = Tlatlasikoala.
Lamatan = Huron.
La Montagne = Onondaga.
Ł°an = Hlgan.
Langley = Kwantlen.
La Pienés House Indians = Tukkuthkutchin.
La Prairie de la Madelaine, La Prairie de la Magdelaine = La Prairie.
Laq'uyî'p = Lakweip.
La Rochelle = Ossossane.
Łłā'sqlēnox^{u} = Klaskino.
Lătĭlēntasks = Adirondack.
Lau'itsis = Tlauitsis.
Lâ'χsē = Haailakyemae.
Lax-skik = Kloo.
Leapers = Chippewa.
L'Ecoree = Ecorce.
L'Ecureuil = Ecureuil.
Leequeeltoch = Lekwiltok.
Left hand = Assiniboin.
LEk'ä'mEl = Nicomen.
Lékwilda$_{ɛ}$z^{u}, Lē'kwiltoq = Lekwiltok.
Lē' Lqēt, 'Lē' Lqēte = Tletlket.
Lemā*tl*ca = Lilmalche.
Lenais, Lenalenape, Lenalinepies, Lenap, Lenape, Lenapegi, Lenappe, Lenappys, Lenawpes = Delaware.
Lenekees = Seneka.
Lenelenape, Lenelenoppes, Lenepee, Leni-Lenape, Lenna-Lenape, Lennape, Lennapewi, Lennilappe Lenni-Lennape, Lenni-Lenápe, Lenno Lenapi, Lenno-Lennape, Lenopi, Lenoppea, Lenapees, Leonopi, Leonopy = Delaware.
Leon's Creek = Lions Creek.
Les Caribou = Attikiriniouetch.
Les gens des caruts = Watopapinah.
Let-e-nugh-shonee- = Iroquois.
Let-tegh-segh-nig-eghtee = Onondaga.
Lgagî'-lda = Skidegate.
Lgā-iū = Skidegate, Hlgaiu:
Łgan = Hlgan.
Lgā'xet gîtînā'-i = Hlgahet-gitinai.
Lgā'xet-gu-lā'nas = Hlgahetgu-lanas.
Lhtaten = Sekani.
Liards Indians, Liard Slaves = Etcheridiegottine.
Lichaltchingko = Shilekuatl.
Li'el$_{A}$ñ = Hlielung.
Łi'el$_{A}$ñ qē' awa i = Hlielung-Keawai.
Łi'el$_{A}$ñ kun lnagā' i = Hlielungkun-lnagai.
Lienkwiltak, Liew-kwil-tah = Lekwiltok.
Li-icks-sun = Tateke.
Li-kwil-tah, Likwiltoh = Lekwiltok.
Lilowat = Lillooet.
Linapis, Linapiwi = **Linnelinopies, Linni linapi, Linnilinopes, Linnope** = Delaware.
Lintcanre = Thlingchadinne.
Lin-tchan*p*è. = Lintchanre.
Littlr Girl Assiniboines = Itscheabine.
Little Lake Shuswap = Slahaltkam.
Little Mingoes = Huron.
Little Nation of the Algonquins = Weskarini.
Little Robes = Inuksiks.
Little Sushwap, Little Shuswap Lake, Little Suswap Lake = Kuaut.
Lîx sī' wē^{e} = Kliksiwi.
Lkalamix = Kedlamik.
Lkamtci'n = Tlkamcheen.
Lkamtci'nEmux = Lytton band.
L'ka-tco = Ilkatsho.
Łkê'n$_{A}$l = Cumshewa.
Lkū-men, Lku'ng$_{E}$n = Songish.
Lleni-lenapés = Delaware.
Ll-mache, Ll-mal-che = Lilmalche.
Lock-qua-lillas = Walas Kwakiutl.
Lō'kuili'la = Komkyutis.
Lo Lowû'q = Klukluuk.
Lone Eaters = Nitawyiks.
Longs Cheveux = Nipissing.
Loochoos = Kutchin, Loucheux.
Loquilt Indians = Lillooet.
Lorett, Loretta = Lorette.
Lorette = Sault au Recollet.
Loretto = Lorette.
Louches = Tukkuthkuthcin.
Loucheux = Kutchin, Nakotchokutchin.
Loucheux-Batards = Nellagottine.
Louchioux = Kutchin, Loucheux.
Louchioux proper = Tukkuthkutchin.
Louchoux = Loucheux, Kutchin.
Loups = Delaware.
Lower Algonkins = Montagnais.
Lower Kootanais, Lower Kootanie, Lower Kootenay = Lower Kutenai.
Lowland Dogs = Thlingchadinne.
L'tat-'tenne = Sekani.
Ltaoten, Lta-utenne, Ltavten = Tautin.
Lthagild = Skidegate.
Lth'ait Lennas = Hlgahetgu-lanas.
Ltha-koh-'tenne, Lthan-'tenne = Tautin.
Lthyhellun, Küwē = Hlielung-keawai.
Lükatimü'x = Ntlakyapamuk.
Lurcee = Sarsi.
Lus'kez = Tluskez.
Lxūñgen = Songish.
Lyach-sun, Lyacksum, Lyacksum = Tateke.
Lytton = Tlkamcheen.

Maa'mtag.ila = Maamtagyila.
Maaquas = Mohawk.
Maasets = Masset.
Macaiyah, Macayah = Nkya.
Machakandibi, Machandibi, Machantiby = Michacondibi.
Machias Trlbe, Machies tribe = Passamaquoddy.
MacKenzie River Eskimo = Kopagmuit.
MacKenzie's River Louchioux = Nakotchokutchin.
Mackwaes, Mackwasii, Mackwes = Mohawk.
McLeod's Lake = Kezonlathut.
Macqs, Macquaas, Macquaaus = Mohawk.
Macquaejeet = Beothukan Family.

Macquas, Macquaus, Macques, Macquess = Mohawk
Mā̊çqui = Matsqui.
Macquis, Macquiss = Mohawk.
Madaouaskairini = Matawachkarini.
Madocteg = Medoctec.
Maechibaeys = Mohawk.
Magalibô = Maguhleloo.
Mahacks, Mahacqs, Mahakas, Mahakes Mahakinbaas, Mahakinbas, Mahakobaas, Mahaks, Mahakuaas, Mahakuase, Mahakuasse, Mahakwa, Mahaukes = Mohawk.
Mah-een-gun = Myeengun.
Mah-ma-lil-le-kulla, Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah, Mahmatilleculaats = Mamalelekala.
Mahnesheet = Malecite.
Mahng = Mong.
Mahogs = Mohawk.
Mahongwis = Iroquois.
Mah-tee-cetp, Mahtilpi, Mahtulth-pe = Matilpe.
Ma'īngan = Mingan.
Mā'-ingan, Ma.i.ngan = Myeengun.
Maisqui = Matsqui.
Maitiffs = Metis.
Makadewana-ssidok = Siksika.
Makquás, Makwaes = Mohawk.
Malacite = Malecite.
Mal-a-hut = Malakut.
Mā'lakyilatl = Spukpukolemk.
Malamechs, Malanas = Marameg,
Malecetes, Maléchites = Malecite.
Mā'lēlēqala = Mamalelekla.
Ma'leqatl = Malakut.
Málesít, Malicetes, Malicites, Malisít = Malecite.
Mā-li = Male
Māmakatä'wana-sitä'ak = Siksika.
Mamaleilakitīsh, Mamaleilakulla, Ma'malēk-ala, Mā'malēlēqala, Mama-lil-a-cula, Mama-lil-likulla, Mā'me-li-li-a-ka, Mam-il-i-li-a-ka = Mamalelekala.
Mamskey = Matsqui.
Mamikiwininiwag, Ma-mikiyiniwak = Mamikininiwug.
Manelopec, Ma-ne-to-pâ, Ma-ne-to-par = Watapopinah.
Maneus = Malecite.
Māng = Mong.
Mangeurs de Cariboux = Etheneldeli.
Mānk = Mong.
Mānnă-wōusŭt, Man-oh-ah-sahts, Mā'nōosath, Manosit = Manosaht.
Mantopanatos = Assiniboin.
Mantoue, Mantouecks, Mantouek, Mantoueouec = Mundua.
Mantuas = Munsee.
Many Medicines = Motahtosiks.
Maqaise, Maqas, Maquaas, Maquaes, Maquaese, Maquais, Maquaise, Maquas, Maquasas, Maquase, Maquash, Maquass, Maquasse, Maquees, Maques, Maquese, Maqueses, Maquess, Maquesyes, Maquez, Maquis, Maquoas, Maquois = Mohawk.
Marachitē, Marashites, Marechites, Mareschites, Marisizis = Malecite.
Mar-ma-li-la-cal-la = Mamalelekala.
Mar-til-par = Maltipe.
Masawomekes = Iroquois.
Ma-se-sau-gee = Missisauga.
Mashkegonhyrinis, Mashkegons, Mashkégous = Maskegon.
Mashquaro = Muskwaro.
Masiassuck = Missiassik.
Mas-ka-gau, Maskego, Maskegonehirinis, Maskégous, Maskègowuk, Maskigoes, Maskigonehirinis = Maskegon.
Maskouaro, Masquarro = Muskwaro.
Masquikoukiaks, Masquikoukioeks = Maskegon.
Massakiga = Arosaguntacook.
Massasagues, Massasaugas, Massasoiga = Missisauga.
Massassuk = Missiassik.
Massawamacs, Massawomacs, Massawomecks, Massawomees, Massawomekes, Massawonacks, Massawonaes = Iroquois.
Masseets = Masset.
Massesagues = Missisauga.
Massett, Massetta, Massettes, Mās hāde = Masset.
Massinagues = Missisauga.
Massowomeks = Iroquois.
Mataki'la = Maamtagyila.
Mataouachkariniens, Mataoûakirinouek, Mataouchkairini, Mataouchkairinik, Mataouchkairiniouek, Mataouchkairiniwek, Mataouchkarini = Matawachkarini.
Mataoüiriou, Mataovan = Mattawa.
Matassins = Mistassin.
Matawachkaïrini, Matawachwarini = Matawachkarini.
Mātawāng, Matawin = Mattawa.
Match-clats = Muchalat.
Matchedach = Matchedash.
Mat-che-naw-to-waig, Matchinadoaek = Iroquois.
Match-itl-aht = Muchalat.
Matechitache, Matchitashk = Matchedash.
Matelpa, Matelthpahs, Ma-tilh-pi, Mā'tilpis = Matilpe.
Matopeló'tni = Three Rivers.
Matou-ouescarini = Matawachkarini.
Mattassins = Mistassin.
Matu-ĕs'-wi skitchni-nú-ûk = Micmac.
Mat-ul-pai = Matilpe.
Mauguawogs, Mauhauks, Maukquogges = Mohawk.
Mau-os-aht = Manosaht.
Mauquaoys, Mauquas, Mauquauogs, Mauquaw, Mauquawog, Mauquawos, Mauques = Mohawk.
Mauvais Monde = Ettchaottine.
Mauvais Monde des Pieds Noirs = Sarsi.
Mawhakes, Mawhauogs, Mawhawkes, Mawques = Mohawk.
Mechimacks = Micmac
Medocktack, Medocteck, Medoctek, Medoctet, Médocthek, Medoktek, Medostec = Medoctec.
Meendua = Mundua.
Meesee-Contee, Meesucontu = Amaseconti.
Meethco-thinyoowuc = Kainah
Me-giz-ze, Me-gizzee = Omegeeze.
Meguak, Megual, Megue = Mohawk.
Megum, Megŭmawaach = Micmac.
Megwe = Mohawk.
Mehethawas = Cree.
Melecites, Melicite, Melisceet = Malecite.
Mel'oopa = Nawiti.
Mēm-koom-lish = Memkumlis.
Memruncook = Memramcook.
Menatopa = Watopapinah.
Me-nau-zhe-tau-naung, Me-nau-zhe-taw-naun = Menawzhetaunaung.
Menchón = Huron.

Mengua, Mengues, Menguy, Mengwe, Mengwee, Mengwi = Iroquois.
Men of the Woods = Nopeming.
Mequa = Mohawk.
Merimichi, Merrimichi = Miramichi.
Mesasagah = Missisauga.
Meskigouk = Maskegon.
Messagnes, Messagues, Messasagas, Messasagies, Messasagoes, Messasagues, Messasaugues, Messassagas, Messassagnes, Messassagues = Missisauga.
Messawomes = Iroquois.
Messesagas, Messesagnes, Messesago, Messesagues, Messessagues, Messessaques = Missisauga.
Messiasics = Missiassik.
Messinagues, Messisagas, Messisages, Messisagues, Messisaugas, Messisaugers, Messissagas, Messissauga, Messissauger = Missisauga.
Mestigos, Mestizo = Metis.
Metlah Catlah, Metlahkatlah, Metlakahtla = Metlakatla.
Michalits = Muchalat.
Michesaking = Missisauga.
Michinipicpoet = Etheneldeli.
Michisagnek = Missisauga.
Michiskoui = Missiassik.
Mich-la-its = Muchalat.
Michmacs = Micmac.
Mickemac, Mickmacks, Mickmaks, Micmacks, Micmaks = Micmac.
Mictawayāng = Mishtawayawinininiwak.
Miggaamacks = Micmac.
Mi′gisi, Mīgizi = Omegeeze.
Mikemak = Micmac.
Mikikoues, Mikikoüet = Nikikouek.
Mĭ′kĭna′k = Mikonoh.
Mikmacs, Mikmak = Micmac.
Mikouachakhi = Miskouaha.
Milbauks-chim-zi-ans = Tsimshian.
Milicetes, Milicite = Malecite.
Millbank Indians, Millbank Sound Indians = Bella-bella.
Mincees, Minci = Munsee.
Minckquas, Mincquaas = Iroquois.
Minetares of the Prairie = Atsina.
Mingaes, Mingoe, Mingos, Mingwee = Iroquois.
Minissi = Munsee.
Ministeneaux = Cree.
Minitares of the Prairie, Minnetarees of Fort de Prairie, Minnetarees of the Plains, Minnetarees of the Prairie, Minnitarees of Fort de Prairie = Atsina.
Minquaas, Minquaes, Minquas = Iroquois.
Minseys, Minsimini, Minsis = Munsee.
Mirimichy = Miramichi.
Misiassins (Petits) = Mistassin.
Misisaga's, Misisagey = Missisauga.
Misiskoui = Missiassik.
Misitagues = Missisauga.
Mis-Keegoes, Miskogonhirinis = Maskegon.
Miskuakes = Miskouaha.
Miskwādäs^{i} = Meskwadare.
Miskwiam = Musqueam.
Misonk = Miemissouks.
Misqueam = Musqueam.
Missada, Missages, Missasagas, Missasago, Missasagué, Missassago, Missassugas, Missaugees, Missequeks, Missesagas, Missesagoes, Missesagues, Missesaques, Missiagos, Missinasagues = Missisauga.
Mission Point = Restigouche.
Missiosagaes, Missiquecks, Missisagaes, Missisages, Missisagis, Missisagos, Missisagues, Missisaguez, Missisaguys, Missisak, Missisakis, Missisaque, Missisaquees, Missisauges = Missisauga.
Missiscoui, Missiskouy = Missiassik.
Mississaga, Mississagets, Mississageyes, Mississagez, Mississagies, Mississaguas, Mississague, Mississaguras, Mississakis, Mississaques, Mississaugers, Mississauges, Mississaugies, Mississaugues, Mississguas Missitagues = Missisauga.
Misstassins, Mistapnis, Mistasiniouek, Mistasirenois, Mistasirinins, Mistassini, Mistassinni, Mistassirinins = Mistassin.
Mistigouche = Restigouche.
Mistissinnys, Mitchitamou = Mistassin.
Mizamichis = Miramichi.
Mkatewetitéta = Siksika.
Moacha = Yuquot.
Moachet = Mooachaht.
Moacks, Moak = Mohawk.
Moassones, Moassons = Abnaki.
Mō′atcath = Mooachaht.
Moawk = Mohawk.
Mochomes = Delaware.
Mockways, Mocquages, Mocquayes, Mohaakx, Mohacks, Mohacqs, Mohacs, Mohacques, Mohaes, Mohaggs, Mohags, Mohaks, Mohaqe, Mohaqs, Mohaques, Mohaucks, Mohaugs, Mohaukes, Mohauks, Mohawcks, Mohawkes, Mohawques, Mohaws, Mohegs, Mohoakk, Mohoakx, Mohocks, Mohocs, Mohoges, Mohoggs, Mohogs, Mohokes, Mohoks, Mohoukes, Mohowaugsuck, Mohowawogs, Mohowks, Mohox, Mohucks, Mokaus, Mokawkes = Mohawk.
Moncey = Munsee.
Mongsoa Eithynyook, Mongsoa-eythinyoowuc = Monsoni.
Mōns = Mous.
Monsaunis = Monsoni.
Monsays, Monsees, Monseys, Monsi, Monsies = Munsee.
Monsone, Monsoni = Mousonee.
Monsonics, Monsonies, Monsounic = Monsoni.
Monsys = Munsee.
Montagnais = Chipewyan, Nahane.
Montagnais of Lake St. John = Chicoutimi.
Montagnaits = Montagnais.
Montagnardes = Montagnard.
Montagnards = Montagnais, Montagnard.
Montagnars = Montagnais.
Montagnees = Chipewyan.
Montagnes = Chipewyan, Montagnais.
Montagnets = Montagnais.
Montagneurs = Onondaga.
Montagnez = Chipewyan, Montagnais.
Montagnois, Montagrets = Montagnais.
Montagués = Montagnais, Onondaga.
Montaignairs, Montaigners, Montaignes, Montaignets, Montainiers, Montanaro, Montaniak = Montagnais.
Monthees, Montheys = Munsee.
Mont-Pelés = Monts Pelés.
Monzoni = Monsoni.
Mooacht-aht, Moo-cha-aht = Mooachaht.
Moohags = Mohawk.
Moons = Mous.
Moonyville Saw Mills = Moodyville Saw Mills.
Moose-deer Indians, Moose Indians, Moose River Indians = Monsoni.
Moouchaht = Mooachaht.

Moquaes, Moquakues, Moquas, Moquase, Moquauks, Moquawes = Mohawk.
Moqui = Hopi, Mohawk, Walpi.
Moravins = Moravians.
Moricetown = Lachalsap.
Morisons = Monsoni.
Moshka'u'sig = Mooshkaooze.
Mosonique = Mousonee.
Mosquaugsett = Mohawk.
Mossette = Masset.
Mo-tă′-to-sis, Mo-ta′-tōts = Motahtosiks.
Mö′tclath = Muchalat.
Mouchatha = Mooachaht.
Mouhaks = Mohawk.
Mountain Assinaboins = Tschantoga.
Mountaineer = Chipewyan.
Mountaineers = Montagnais, Montagnard, Onondaga, Chipewyan.
Mountain Indians = Chipewyan, Etagottine, Montagnais, Tenankutchin, Tutchonekutchin.
Mountains = Chipewyan.
Mountain Sheep Men = Abbatotine.
Mountain Stoneys = Tschantoga.
Mountaneers, Mountanees = Montagnais.
Mouskouasoaks = Malecite.
Mous-o-neeg = Mousonee.
Mousonis = Monsoni.
Mowaches = Mooachaht.
Mowacks, Mowakes, Mowaks, = Mohawk.
Mo-watch-its, Mowatshat = Mooachaht.
Mowhakes, Mowhaks, Mowhakues, Mowhaugs, Mowhauks, Mowhauogs, Mowhawks, Mowhoake, Mowhoks = Mohawk.
Mowitchat = Mooachaht.
Mowquakes = Mohawk.
Mpaktam = Npiktim.
Muchalaht, Muchlaht = Muchalat.
Muddy River Indians = Piegan.
Mukkudda Ozitunnug = Siksika.
Muk-kwaw = Makwa.
Mukmacks = Micmac.
Muk-ud-a-shib = Sheshebe.
Muk-wah = Makwa.
Mum-i′o-yiks = Mameoya.
Munceys, Muncies, Muncy = Munsee.
Munceytown = Muncey.
Mundwa = Mundua.
Mungwas = Iroquois.
Munsays, Mun-see-wuk, Munses, Munsey, Munseyis, Munsi, Munsies, Munsy = Munsee.
Mur-til-par = Matilpe.
Muscagoes, Musconogees, Muscononges, Mushkeags, Muskagoes, Mus-ka-go-wuk, Muskeegoo, Muskeg, Muskeggouck = Maskegon.
Muskegoag = Maskegon, Nopeming.
Muskegoe, Muskegons, Muskegoo, Muskego Ojibways, Muskigo, Musk-keeg-oes = Maskegon.
Mus-ko-tá-we-ne-wuk = Paskwawininiwug.
Musquahanos, Musquarro = Muskwaro.
Musquash = Wazhush.
Musqueeam, Musqueom = Musqueam.
Mussisakies = Missisauga.
Müstassins = Mistassin.
Mustees = Metis.
Mustegans = Maskegon.
Musteses = Metis
Myänamäk = Manumaig.
M-Wai-ai-kai = Wiwekae.

Naá-anee, Na-ai′ = Nahane.
Na-ai-ik = Naaik.
Náane, Na-ané-ottiné, Na-an-nè = Nahane.
Naas = Chimmesyan Family.
Naas River Indians = Niska.
Naass = Chimmesyan Family, Salishan Family, Wakashan Family.
Nabisippi = Napisipi.
Nachillee = Netchilirmiut.
Nacomen = Nicomen
Nacota = Assiniboin.
Na-co′-tah O-see-gah = Itscheabine.
Nadowa = Huron.
Nä-do-wagé, Nadowaig, Nadowas = Iroquois.
Nâdowé = Iroquois.
Naehiaok = Cree.
Naēkún = Naikun.
Naēkun k.ērauā′i = Naikun-kegawai.
Naēkún stastai′ = Nekun-stustai.
Nagail, Nagailas Indians, Nagailer, Nagaller = Takulli.
Na-gè-uk-tor-mè-ut, Naggiuktop-meut, Naggœ-ook-tor-mœ-oot = Nageuktormiut.
Nah.ane, Nahanés, Nahanies, Nahanies of the Upper-Stikine = Tahltan.
Nahanis, Nahan-'nè, Nahannie = Nahane.
Nah'-anésténé, Naha-'tdinné = Etagottine.
Nahathaway = Cree.
Nahaunie, Nah-âw′-ny = Nahane.
Nahcoktaws = Nakoaktok.
Nah-dah-waig, Nahdooways, Nahdoways = Iroquois.
Na-hé-ah-wuk = Sakawithininiwuk.
Naheawak, Nahhahwuk, Nahiawah, Nahioak = Cree.
Nah-keoock-to, Nah-keuch-to, Nah-knock-to, Nah-kwoch-to = Nakoaktok.
Nah-ma-bin = Namabin.
Nahto-tin = Nataotin.
Nahwahta = Nakoaktok.
Nah-witte, Nahwittis = Nawiti.
Nahyssan = Tutelo.
N'a′iɛk = Naaik.
Naikoon = Naikun.
Naintilic = Niantilik.
Naiz Percez = Amikwa.
Na-k''āl-nas-xā′-da-i = Nakalas-hadai.
Na-kas-le-tīn = Nikozliautin.
Nakawawa, Naka-we-wuk = Cree.
Nakazèteo-ten = Nikozliautin.
Na-ka-ztli = Nakraztli.
Na-ka-ztli-tenne = Nikozliautin.
Nā′k.oartok, Nakoktaws = Nakoaktok.
Nak.o′mgyilisila = Nakomgilisala.
Nakonkirhirinous = Nameuilini.
Nakoontloon = Nakuntlun.
Nakoozétenne. = Nikozliautin.
Nakotcho-Kuttchin, Na-kotchpo-onjig-Kouttchin, Nakotchpo-ondjig-Kuttchin = Nakotchokutchin.
Nakoukouhirinous = Nakkawinininiwak.
Na-'kra-ztli-'tenne = Nikozliautin.
Na'kraztti = Nakraztli.
Na-kutch-oo-un-jeeh, Nä′-kūtch-ū′-ŭn-jūk kū′tchin = Nakotchokutchin.
Nakwahtoh, Nakwartoq, Nā′k!wax.daɛxs, Nā′-kwək-to = Nakoaktok.
Nalal se moch = Natalsemoch.
Nalatchwániak = Norridgewock.
Nalatsenoch = Natalsemoch.

Nalo-tin = Nulaantin.
Namäwinini = Nameuilini.
Name' = Nama.
Nameanilieu, Name8ilinis, Namewilinis = Nameuilini.
Namgauck = Norridgewock.
Nanaimūk, Nanainio = Nanaimo.
Nancaushy Tine = Nikozliautin.
Nanitch = Sanetch.
Nanoos, Nanoose = Snonowas.
Nanrantsoak, Nanrantsouak, Nanrants8ak, Nanrantswacs, Nānrāntswak = Norridgewock.
Nanscud-dinneh = Naskotin.
Nantansoüak = Norridgewock.
Năn-te-wĕ-ki = Seneca.
Nantiey Tine = Natliatin.
Nantoüé = Mundua.
Naotetains = Natoatin.
Napi-an-ottiné = Nahane.
Napissipi = Napisipi.
Nappa-arktok-towock = Nageuktormiut.
Naqkyina = Lakweip.
Nā'q'oaqtôq, Náqoartoq = Nakoaktok.
Naqô'mgilisala, Naqomqilis = Nakomgilisala.
Naragooe, Naranchouak, Naranchouek, Narangawock, Narangawook = Norridgewock.
Narānkamigdok epitsik arenanbak = Abnaki.
Narantsoak, Narantsouak, Narants8ak, Narantsouans, Narants8uk, Narantswouak, Narautsouak, Narauwings = Norridgewock.
Narent Chouan, Narentch8an, Naridgewalk, Narridgwalk = Norridgewock.
Nar-kock-tau = Nakoaktok.
Narridgwalk, Narridgwock = Norridgewock.
Nar-wah-ro = Delaware.
Na s'ā'gas qā'edra, Na sagā's xā'idaga i, Na s'ā'yas qā'etqa = Nasagas-haidagai.
Nascah, Nascars = Niska.
Nascopi, Nascopie = Naskapi.
Nascotin, Nascud, Nascud Denee, Nascud Dennies = Naskotin.
Nascupi = Naskapi.
Nashkoten = Naskotin.
Naskantlines = Halant.
Naskapis, Naskapit = Naskapi.
Naskoaten, Nas-koo-tain = Naskotin.
Naskopie, Naskopis, Naskupis = Naskapi.
Na-sku-tenne = Naskotin.
Naspapees = Naskapi.
Naspatl, Naspatle, Naspatte = Chaicclesaht.
Nasqá = Niska.
Nasquapees, Nasquapicks = Naskapi.
Nasrad-Denee = Naskotin.
Nass = Chimmesyan Family, Niska, Wakashan Family.
Nasse = Chimmesyan Family.
Nasxá = Niska.
Na-tal-kuz = Lathakrezla.
Nataotin = Nataotin.
Natashquan, Nataskouan = Natashkwan.
Na-taw-tin = Nataotin.
Natcotetains = Ntshaautin.
Nâte-ote-tains = Nataotin.
Nathannas = Nahane.
Nathehwy-withinyoowuc, Nathé-wywithin-yu = Cree.
Natilantin = Natliatin.
Nation d'Atironta = Arendahronons.
Nation de Bois = Missisauga, Ottawa.
Nation de la Grande Montagne = Seneca.
Nation de Iroquet = Ononchataronon.
Nation de la Loutre = Nikikouek.
Nation de la Montagne = Onondaga.
Nation de la Pierre = Oneida.
Nation de la Roche = Arendahronons.
Nation de l'Isle = Kichesipirini.
Nation de l'Ours = Attignawantan.
Nation d'Entanaque = Attigneenongnahac.
Nation de Petun = Tionontati.
Nation des Chats = Erie.
Nation des Monts pelez = Monts Pelés.
Nation des Ours = Attignawantan.
Nation des Porc epics = Kakouchaki.
Nation des Sorciers = Nipissing.
Nation du Castor = Amikwa.
Nation du Chat = Erie.
Nation du Feu = Potawatomi.
Nation du Grand Rat = Cree.
Nation du Petum = Tionontati.
Nation du Porc-Epics = Piekouagami.
Nation du Rocher = Arendahronons.
Nation du Sault = Chippewa.
Nation Neuht = Neutrals.
Nation of Fire = Potawatomi.
Nation of the Beaver = Amikwa.
Nation of the great Water = Assiniboin.
Nation of the Marshes = Monsoni.
Nation of the Otter = Nikikouek.
Nation of the Porcupine = Kakouchaki.
Nation of Tobacco = Tionontati.
Natle = Natleh.
Natleh-hwo'tenne = Natliatin.
Natlé-tρa-Gottine = Kawchogottine.
Natliáutin, Natlo'tenne, Natliantins = Natliatin.
Natotin Tiné, Na-to-utenne = Nataotin.
Natsagana = Abnaki.
Natsilik = Netchilirmiut.
Nattsæ-kouttchin = Tukkuthkutchin.
Natuáği, Naud-o-waig, Naudoways = Iroquois.
Nauête = Nawiti.
Naurantsoüak, Naurautsoak, Naurautsouak = Norridgewock.
Nauscud Dennies = Naskotin.
Nau-tle-atin = Natliatin.
Nautowaig, Nautowas, Nautoway = Iroquois.
Navidgwock = Norridgewock.
Na-wee-tee = Nawiti.
Na yū'ans qā'edra, Nā yū'ans qā'etqa, Na yū'ans xā'-daga-i = Nayuunshaidagai.
Naywaunaukau-raunuh = Missisauga.
Nazeteoten = Ntshaautin.
N'cék'p't = Nesikeep.
N'cīckt = Nsisket.
Ndaton8atendi = Potawatomi.
Ndu-tchô-ottinnè = Etcheridiegottine.
Neaquiltough = Lekwiltok.
Ne-ar-de-on-dar-go'-war = Oneida.
Né-a-ya-óg = Chippewa, Cree.
Nebicerini = Nipissing.
Necait = Niciat.
Nechao-tin = Ntshaautin.
Nechjilli = Netchilirmiut.
Neconbavistes = Nekoubaniste.
Ne coon = Naikun.
Ne-cul-ta = Lekwiltok.
Neds-percez = Amikwa, Ottawa.
Neecelowes, Neecelows = Neeslous.
Ne-e-no-il-no = Montagnais.
Ne-gá-tcĕ = Chippewa.

Neguia Dinais = Ntshaautin.
Nehanes, Nehanies, Nehannee, Nehannes, Nehanni, Nehaunay = Nahane.
Neharontoquoah = Oneida.
Neháunees = Nahane, Tutchonekutchin.
Nehaunees of the Chilkaht River = Takutine.
Ne-haw-re-tah-go-wah, Ne-haw-teh-tah-go = Oneida.
Ne-heth-a-wa, Nehethe′-wuk, Nehethowuck, Nehethwa = Cree.
Nehiroirini = Montagnais.
Nehiyaw, Nehiyawok = Cree.
N'ē′iɛk = Naaik.
Neitchilles, Neitschillik, Neitchillit-Eskimos, Neiteelik = Netchilirmuit.
Nɛk.'ā′mɛn = Nicomen.
Nekaslay, Nekaslayan, Nekasly = Nikozliautin.
Ne-kat-sap = Nkattsim.
Neklakapamuk, Neklakussamuk = Ntlakyapamuk.
Nē-kón hādē = Naikun.
Nekoubanistes, Neloubanistes = Montagnais.
Ne-kum′-ke-lis-la = Nakomgilisala.
Neku′n stasta-í = Nekun-stustai.
Nekwun Kiiwē = Naikun-kegawai.
Neloubanistes = Nekoubaniste.
ɛNɛ′mgēs, Nɛ′mk.ic, Nɛ′mqic, Némqisch = Nimkish.
Nénachtach = Tenaktak.
Nenawehks, Nenawewhk, Nena Wewhok = Cree.
Ne né not = Naskapi.
Nɛnstī′ns = Ninstints.
Neotetains = Ntshaautin.
Nepegigoüit = Nipisiguit.
Neperinks, Nepesangs, Nepesinks, Nepessins Nepicerinis, Nepicinquis, Nepicirenians, Nepiciriniens, Nepiscenicens, Nepiseriniens, Nepisin, Nepisinguis, Nepisirini, Nepisseniniens, Nepissens, Nepisseriens, Nepisseriniens, Nepissings, Nepissingues, Népissiniens, Nepissiriens, Nepissiriniens = Nipissing.
Nɛqa′umîn = Nikaomin.
Neridgewalk, Neridgewok, Neridgiwack, Neridgwock, Neridgwook, Nerigwok, Nerridgawock, Nerridgewock = Norridgewock.
Nɛrô′t = Noöt.
Nᵊsietcah = Nesietsha
Nes-ī-kip = Nesikeep.
Neskainlith = Halant.
Neskaupe = Naskapi.
Nespods = Chaicclesaht.
Nes'qôllek = Neskollek.
Nesṣa8akamíghé = Saint Francis.
Nesykep = Nesikeep.
Ne-ta′-ka-ski-tsi-pup′-īks = Nitakoskitsipupiks.
Netchillik, Netchillirmiut, Netidlĭwi, Netschilluk Innuit = Netchilirmiut.
Netsepoyè = Siksika.
Netsilley = Etchaottine.
Net-tee-lek = Netchilirmiut.
Nettinat = Nitinat.
Neu-chad-lits, Neuchalits, Neuchallet = Nuchatlitz.
Neuter Nation, Neuters, Neutral Nation, Neutre Nation, Neutrios = Neutrals.
Neu-wit-ties, Newatees = Nawiti.
Newboyant = Nuvujen.
Neweetee, Neweetg, Newettee = Nawiti.
New Gold Harbour Village = Haena.
New Gummi Łurk = Nugumiut.
Newitlies, Newittees, Newitti = Nawiti.
New Westminster = Skaiametl.
Neyiskat = Nsisket.
Neyūning-Eīt-dŭă = Neiuningaitua.
Ne′yutka, Ne′yutkanonu′ndshunda = Oneida.
Nez-Percés, Nez Percez = Amikwa.
N-hla-kapm-uh = Ntlakyapamuk.
N'homi′n = Nehowmean.
N'hothotkō′as = Huthutkawedl.
Nhumeen = Nehowmean.
Ni-ack = Naaik.
Niantilic = Niantilik.
Niaqonaujang = Niakonaujang.
Nibissiriniens = Nipissing.
Ni-ca-o-min = Nikaomin.
Nic-com-sin = Nkamchin.
Nī′ciatl = Seechelt.
Nick-el-palm = Ntlippaem.
Nicoamen. Nicoamin = Nicomen.
Nicohès = Dooesedoowe.
Nicola = Nkamchin, Zoht.
Nicola Mouth = Nkamchin.
Nicola (Upper) = Spahamin.
Nicomen, Nicomin = Nikaomin.
Nicouta-meens, Nicouta-much, Nicutemuch = Ntlakyapamuk.
Nigh tan = Nightasis.
Nigh tasis = Kung.
Nigik = Nikikouek.
Niharuntagoa, Niharuntaquoa, Nihatiloeñdagowa, Nihorontagowa = Oneida.
Ni'ka = Nekah.
Ni-kai′-a = Nkya.
Nikicouek, Nikikoues = Nikikouek.
Nikozliantin = Nikozliautin.
Nimkeesh, Nimkis, Nimpkish = Nimkish.
Ninniwas = Chippewa.
Ninstance, Ninstence = Ninstints.
Niondago′a = Oneida.
Niouetians = Nawiti.
Nipeceriniens, Nipercineans, Nipicirinien, Nipisierinij = Nipissing.
Nipigiguit, = Nipisiguit.
Nipisings, Nipisingues, Nipisinks, Nipisiriniens, Nipissingues, Nipissins, Nipissiriniens, Nipissirinioek, Nipístingues, Nippsingues, Nipsang = Nipissing.
Niscotins = Naskotin.
Nishgar, Nishka = Niska.
Nishmumta = Tsimshian.
Nisigas Hāadē = Nasagas-haidagai.
Nis-kah = Niska.
Niskahnuith, Niskainlith = Halant.
Niskwalli = Salishan Family.
Nisucap = Nesikeep.
Nitchik Irinionetchs, Nitchik Irinionetz, Nitchiks = Nitchequon.
Niten aht = Nitinat.
Ni-the-wuk = Cree.
Nitinaht, Ni′tinath = Nitinat.
Nitlakapamuk = Ntlakyapamuk.
Nitlpam = Ntlippaem.
Ni-to-atz = Lathakrezla.
Nittanat, Nitten-aht, Nittenat, Nittinahts, Nittinat = Nitinat.
Niunda-ko′wa = Oneida.
Ni-wittai = Nawiti.
Njith = Tukkuthkutchin.
N'kai′ā, Nkaih = Nkya.
N'-kam-sheen, Nkamtci′n = Nkamchin.
Nkamtci′nɛmux = Spence Bridge Band

Nkatsa m, N'ka'tzam = Nkattsim.
N'kau'men = Nikaomin.
N'k.lpan = Ntlippaem.
N'koakoaē'tkō = Nkoeitko
Nko'atamux = Ntlakyapamuk.
Nkuaikin = Nkoikin.
Nku'kûmamux = Upper Thompson Indians.
Nkumcheen, N'kum'tcīn = Nkamchin.
N-ku-tam-euh, Nkutĕmíχu = Ntlakyapamuk.
Nlak.a'pamux, Nlak.apamux'ō'ē = Lytton Band.
Nlaqla'kîtîn = Ntlaktlakitin.
Nlîp'pa'em = Ntlippaem.
Nnéa-gottine = Nigottine.
Nnè-la-gottiné, Nnè-lla-Gottinè = Nellagottine.
Nni-Gottinè, Nni-ottiné = Nigottine.
Noapeeming = Nopeming.
Nochways = Eskimo.
Nod-o-waig, Nodoways, Nodswaig = Iroquois.
Nodways = Eskimo.
Nohannaies, Nohannie, Nohannís = Nahane.
Noh'hai-è = Etagottine.
Nóh'hané, Nohhannies = Nahane.
Nohomeen = Nehowmean.
No-kaig, Nōk'e = Noka.
N'ōkōiē'ken = Nkoikin.
Nokumktesilla = Nakomgilisala.
Nolongewock = Norridgewock.
Nondages, Nontagués, Nontaguez = Onondaga.
No^{n}to-wă'-kă = Seneca.
Noochahlaht, Nooch-aht-aht, Noochahtlaht, Nooch-alh-laht, Nooch-artl-aht, Noochatlaht = Nuchatlitz.
Noodlook = Nudlung.
Nool-ke-o-tin = Nulaantin.
Nootka = Mooachaht, Skittagetan Family, Wakashan Family, Salishan Family, Yuquot.
Nootka-Columbian = Nootka, Salishan Family, Wakashan Family,
Nootkahs = Salishan Family, Wakashan Family.
Noo-we-tee, Noo-we-ti = Nawiti.
Noowook = Nuvung.
No Parfleche = Kutaisotsiman.
Nopemen d'Achirini, Nopometus Anineeg, Nopemings, Nopemin of Achirini, Nopemit Azhinneneeg, Nopiming daje inini, Nō'pimingtashineniwag = Nopeming.
Noridgawock, Noridgewalk, Noridgewoc, Noridgewock, Noridgwoag, Noridgwock, Norredgewock, Norridegwock, Norridgawock, Norridgewalk, Norridgowock, Norridgwak, Norridgwocks, Norridgwog, Norridgwogg, Norrigawake, Norrigewack, Norrigewock, Norrigwock, Norrijwok, Norriwook, Norrywok = Norridgewock.
North Bend = Kapachichin.
Northern = Athapascan Family, Chimmesyan Family, Eskimauan Family, Koluschan Family, Skittagetan Family
Northern Crees = Sakawithiniwuk.
Northerners = Tahagmiut.
Northern Indians = Etheneldeli.
Northern People = Northern Assiniboin.
Northern Uttawawa = Cree.
North River, North Thompson = Chuckchuqualk.
Norwidgewalks = Norridgewock.
Notinnonchioni = Iroquois.
Notre Dame de Betsiamits = Bersiamite.
Nottawagees = Iroquois, Seneca.
Nottawegas, Notteweges = Iroquois.
Nouga = Kawchodinne.
Nouitlies = Nawiti.
Noutka = Nootka.
N'pek'tem = Npiktim.
Nqa'ia = Nkya.
Nqakin = Nkoikin.
Nqa'ktko = Nkaktko.
Nqau'mîn = Nikaomin.
Nqôe'itko = Nkoeitko.
Nqoī'kîn, Nquakin = Nkoikin.
Nse'qîp = Nesikeep.
Nsi'sqet = Naisket.
Nsqa'qaultEn = Nskakaulten.
Ntaauo-*tin* = Nataotin.
N'tāi'kum = Ntekem.
N'tā'-kō = Nkaktko.
Ntcê'kus = Nchekus.
Ntê'qem = Ntekem.
N'tlaka'pamuq, N-tla-kā-pe-mooh, Ntlakya'pamuq = Ntlakyapamuk.
Ntsala'tko = Ntstlatko.
Ntshaantin = Ntshaautin.
Nuáka'hn = Missisauga.
Nubenaïgooching = Nopeming.
Nuchalkmx = Nuhalk.
Nuchîmases = Newchemass.
Nugumeute = Nugumiut.
Nū'ik' = Nuiku.
Nuk.ā'aqmats = Nukaakmats.
Nū'kits = Nukits.
Nuk wul tuh = Nakoaktok.
Nulaantins = Nulaautin.
Nullē'îx = Nutltleik.
Numa = Nama.
Numa-bin = Namabin.
Num-kēs = Nimkish.
Nun-da-wä'-o-no', Nundawaronah, Nûn'dăwe'gi, Nundowága = Seneca.
Nū'nEmasEqâlis = Nunemasekalis.
Nunseys = Munsee.
Nuqā'axmats = Nukaakmats.
Nuqálkh, Nuqálkmh = Nuhalk.
Nuqueño = Nootka.
Nurhântsuaks = Norridgewock.
Nusk.'e'lstemh, Nūsq!e'lst = Nuskelst.
Nüss-kā = Niska.
Nu-tca-'tenne, Nu-tcah-'tenne = Ntshaautin.
Nutcā'tlath = Nuchatlitz.
Nūt-él = Sotstl.
Nuthē'ihtskōnē = Tkeiktskune.
Nutka = Nootka, Wakashan Family.
Nū'tl'ā'l, Nūtl'e'l = Sotstl.
Nūtltlē'iq = Nutltleik.
Nuvuk, Nuvukdjuaq = Nuvung.
Nuxálk = Nuhalk.
Nu-witti = Nawiti.
N-wa-ih = Nkaih.
Nwă'-ka = Ontwaganha, Chippewa.
Nxō'istEn = Kanlax.
Nx'ōmī'n = Nehowmean.
Nyakai = Nkya.
Nyiskat = Nsisket.
Nypissings, Nypsins = Nipissing.
Nzis-kat, Nzyshat = Nsisket.

Oadauwaus = Ottawa.
Oakanagans, Oakinacken, Oakinagan = Okinagan.
8arasteg8iaks = Malecite
Ŏ-bén-aki, Obenaquiouoit, Obinacks = Abnaki.
Objibways = Chippewa.
Obstinate = Nitakoskitsipupiks.

Obunegos =Abnaki.
Ochasteguin, Ochatagin, Ochataiguin, Ochategin, Ochateguin, Ochatequins =Huron.
Ochelaga =Hochelaga.
Ochelay =Hochelayi.
Ò'chēpē'wăg =Chippewa.
Ochessigiriniooek, Ochessigiriniouek, Ochestgooetch, Ochestgouetch, Ochestigouecks =Oukesestigouek.
Ochinakéin =Okinagan.
Ochipawa, Ochipewa, Ochipoy, Ochippewais =Chippewa.
Ocpack =Okpaak.
Octagouche =Restigouche.
Octogymists, Odahwah, Odahwaug, Odawas =Ottawa.
Odchipewa, Odgiboweke =Chippewa.
Odishkwagami, Odishkwa-Gamig, O-dish-quag-um-eeg, O-dish-quag-um-ees, Odishquah-gumme =Nipissing.
Odjibewais, Od-jib-wäg, Odjibwas, Odjibwe, Od-jibwek =Chippewa.
O'ēalitq, O'ealîtx =Oealitk.
Oē'ʟîtx =Oetlitk.
Œnné =Eskimo.
Oē'tlitq =Oetlitk.
Oē'lîtx =Oetlitk.
Œtsoenhwotenne =Natliatin.
Ogibois =Chippewa.
Ohamiel, Ohamille =Ohamil.
Ohey-aht, Ohiat, Ohyaht, Ohyat, Oiatuch =Oiaht.
Oi-cle-la =Waitlas.
Oïogoen, Oiogoenhronnons, Oïogouan, Oiogouanronnon, Oiogouen, Oïogouenronnon, Oiogouin, Oiougovenes =Cayuga.
O-je-bway, Ojeebois, Ojibaway, Ojibbewaig, Ojibbeways, Ojibboai, Ojibeways, Ojibois, Ojibua, O-jib-wage, Ojibwaig, Ojibwas, O-jib-wa-uk', Ojibways, Ojib-way-ugs, Ojibwe =Chippewa.
Ojongoveres =Cayuga.
Okanagam =Okinagan.
Okanagan =Nkamaplix, Okinagan.
Okanagon, O-kan-ă-kan, Okanakanes, Okanaken = O'Kanies-Kanies =Okinagan.
Okatlituk =Oetlitk.
Okenaganes, Okenakanes, Okiakanes, Okinaganes, Okinahane, Okinakain, Okinakan, Okinakane, Okinā'k.ēn, Okinekane, Okin-e-Kanes, O-kin-i-kaines, Okinokans, O-ki-wah-kine =Okinagan.
Ok-kak =Okak.
Okkiadliving =Ukiadliving.
O'Kok =Okak.
Oknanagans =Okinagan.
Okonagan, Okonagon, Okonegan =Okinagan.
Okuaho =Toryohne.
Oldnass =Niska.
Olinacks =Abnaki.
Olomanosheebo =Romaine.
Omackāsiwag =Wazhush.
Omahanes =Okinagan.
Omail =Ohamil.
Omanisē =Ommunise.
Omåschkasè Wenenewak =Wazhush.
Omashkekok =Maskegon.
Omaté's =Onondaga.
O'memē =Nootka.
Omikoues =Amikwa.
Omush-kas, O-mush-kas-ug =Wazhush.
Omush-ke-goag, Omushkegoes =Maskegon.
Onadago =Onondaga.
Onagongues, Onagonque, Onagunga, Onagungees =Abnaki.
Onandaga, Onandagers, Onandagos, Onandgo, Onandogas, Onantagues =Onondaga.
Onaouientagos =Windigo.
Snatchatazonons =Ononchataronon.
Onayauts, Onayiuts, O-na-yoté-kä-o-no, Oncidas =Oneida.
Onconntehocks =Abnaki.
Oneydes =Oneida.
Ondages =Onondaga.
Ondataouaouat, Ondataouatouat, Ondatauauat, Ondatawawat =Ottawa.
Ondatouatandy =Potawatomi, Ottawa.
Ondawagas =Seneca.
Ondiakes =Abnaki.
Ondiondago =Onandaga.
Ondironon =Aondironon.
Ondoutaoüaheronnon =Ondoutaouaka, Ottawa.
Ond8ta8aka =Ottawa.
O-nea-yo-ta-au-cau =Oneida.
One-daugh-ga-haugh-ga =Onondaga.
Onedes, Onedoes, Oneiadas, Oneiadds, Oneiades, Oneidaes, Oneides, Oneidoes, Oneids, Oneijdes, Oneiochronon, Oneiotchronons, Onei8chronons, Oneiouks, Oneiouronons, Oneïout, Onei8tcheronons, Oneioutchronnons, Onei-yu-ta-augh-a Oneiyutas =Oneida.
Onejages =Abnaki.
Onejda, Onejdes =Oneida.
Onendagah, O-nĕn'tă''-ké =Onondaga.
Oneotas, Oneout, Oneoutchoueronons, Oneyades, Oneydas, Oneydays, Oneyders, Oneydes, Oneydese, Oneydeys, Oneydoes, Oneydos, Oneyds, Oneyede, Oneyonts, Oneyoust, Oneyuts =Oneida.
Ongmarahronon, Onguiaahra =Ongniaahra.
On-gwă-no$^{n'}$syo$^{n'}$ni' =Iroquois.
Oniadas, Oniades, Onids, Oniedas, Oniedes =Oneida.
Onie-le-toch =Oealitk.
Onioets =Oneida.
Onionenhronnons, Oniouenhronon =Cayuga.
Onioutcheronons, Oniouts, Oniyouths, O-ni-yu-ta, Oniyutaaugha =Oneida.
Onkinegans =Okinagan.
Onkoüagannha =Ontwaganha.
Onnagonges, Onnagongues, Onnagongwe, Onnagonques =Abnaki.
Onnandages, Onnatagues =Onondaga.
Onneiochronnons, Onneiotchronnons, Onneioust, Onneiout, Onneioutchoueronons, Onnei8theronnons, Onneioute, Onneiouthronnons, Onnejeoust, Onnejochronons, Onnejoust, Onnejouts =Oneida.
Onnentagues =Onondaga.
Onnentissati =Onentisati.
Onneydes, Onneyotchronon, Onneyoûth =Oneida.
Onnogonges, Onnogongwaes =Abnaki.
Onnogontes =Oneida.
Onnoncharonnons =Ononchataronon.
Onnondaga, Onnondages, Onnondagoes =Onnondaga.
Onnongonges =Abnaki.
Onnon.ages, Onnontaé, Onnontaehronnons, Onnontaghé, Onnontagheronnons, Onnontagk, Onnontagué Onnontaguehronnons, Onnontaguese, Onnonntaguez, Onnontatae =Onondaga.
Onnontcharonnons =Ononchataronon.
Onnontoeronnons =Onondaga.
Onnontagues =Onondaga.

Onnoyotes, Onnoyoute =Oneida.
Onoconcquehagas, Onoganges, Onogongoes, Onogonguas, Onogungos, Onokonquehaga =Abnaki.
Onodos, Onoiochrhonons, Onojake =Oneida.
Ononda-agos, Onondades, Onondaëronnons, Onondagaes, Onondagah, Onondages, Onondagers, Onondages, Onondagez, Onondaghé, Onondagheronons, Onondagos, Onondagues, Onondajas, Onondakes, Onondawgaws, Onondegas =Onondaga.
Onongongues =Abnaki.
Onontaé, Onontaehronon, Onontaerhonons, Onontaeronons, Onontaerrhonons, Onontaez, Onontager, Onontages, Onontaghés, Ontago, Onontagué Onontagueronon, Onontaguese, Onontahé, Onontahé, Onontaheronons =Onondaga.
Onontakaës =Ottawa.
Onontake, Onontatacet =Onondaga.
Onontchataranons, Onontchataronons, Onontchateronons =Ononchataronon.
Ononthagues, Onoontaugaes, Onoundages =Onondaga.
Onoyats, Onoyauts, Onoyote, Onoyouts, Onoyuts =Oneida.
Ontaanak =Ottawa.
Ontagué =Onondaga.
Ontdaonatz, Ontdwawies =Ottawa.
Ontehibouse =Chippewa.
Ontôagannha, Ontōagaunha, Ontoouaganha, Ontouagannha, Ont8agannha, Ontouagennha =Ontwaganha.
Onttaouactz =Ottawa.
Ontwagannha =Ontwaganha.
Onughkaurydaaug =Seneca.
O-nun-dä'-ga-o-no, Onundagéga, Onundagéganonó^{n}dshundä =Onondaga.
Onundawaga =Seneca.
Onundawgoes =Onondaga.
Onuntewakaa =Seneca.
Onyades, Onydans, Onyedauns, Otatsightes =Oneida.
Oochepayyan =Chipewyan.
Oo-geoo-lik =Ugjulirmiut.
Ooglit, Ooglitt =Uglirn.
Oogueesik Salik, Ooguensik-salik-Innuits =Ukusiksalirmiut.
Oo-ka-na-kane =Okinagan.
Ook-joo-lik, Ookwolik =Ugjulirmiut.
Oonontaeronnons =Onondaga.
Oopungnewing =Operdniving.
Ooqueesiksillik, Ootkooseek-Kalingmoeoot =Ukusiksalirmiut.
Opechisaht, Opecluset, Ope-eis-aht =Opitchesaht.
Opemens d'Acheliny =Nopeming.
Openadyo, Openagi, Openagos, Openangos =Abnaki
Opendachiliny =Pawating.
Opet-ches-aht =Opitchesaht.
Opetsitar =Opitsat.
O'pimittish, Ininiwac =Nopeming.
O'pimmitish Ininiwuc =Cree.
Opisat, Opisitar =Opitsat.
O-po-nagh-ke, Oppenago =Abnaki.
Oppernowick =Operdniving.
O-puh-nar'-ke =Abnaki.
Oqomiut =Okomiut.
Orarians =Eskimo.
Oregon Jacks =Ntekem.
Oregon jargon, Oregon Trade Language =Chinook jargon.
Orendakes, Orondacks, Orondocks, Orondoes =Adirondack.
Orongouens =Cayuga.
Oroondoks, Oroonducks, Orundacks =Adirondack.
Osault St Louis =Caughnawaga.
Osgeegah =Itscheabine.
O-seé-gâh, Osegah =Tschantoga.
Oshibwek =Chippewa.
Osinipoilles =Assiniboin.
Oskemanettigons, Oskemanitigous =Oukiskimanitouk.
Osoyoos =Nkamip.
Osquisakamais =Oskquisaquamai.
Osseegahs =Itscheabine.
Ossikanna =Seneca.
Ossineboine, Ossiniboine, Ossnobians =Assiniboin.
Ossonane, Ossosandué, Ossosané, Ossossarie, Ossossandue =Ossossane.
Ostiagaghroones, Ostiagahoroones =Chippewa.
Otahas, Otaoas =Ottawa.
Otaopabine =Watopapinah.
Ota8ais, Otaoüaks, Otaous, Otauas =Ottawa.
Otaulubis =Outurbi.
Otáwa, Otawas, Otawaus, Otawawas =Ottawa.
Otchepóse, Otchipoeses, Otchipois, Otchipoises, Otchipwe =Chippewa.
Otcitcā'kōnsag =Outchichagami.
Ot'el'nna =Eskimo.
Otick-waga-mi =Nipissing.
Otjibwek =Chippewa.
Otokotouemi =Otaguottouemin.
Otondiata, Otoniata, Otoniato =Tonihata.
Otoüacha =Toanche.
Otoways, Ottah-wah-, Ot-tah-way- Ottaouais, Ottaouets =Ottawa.
Ottapoas =Chippewa.
Ottauwah, Ottawacks, Ottawacs, Ottawaes, Ottawagas, Ottawaies, Ottawak, Ottawawa, Ottawawaas Ottawawe, Ottawawcoes,Ottawaws,Ottaway, Ottawwans, Ottawwawwag, Ottawwawwug, Ottewas, Ottoawa, Ottova, Ottowaes, Ottowais, Ottowata, Ottowaus, Ottowauways, Ottowawa, Ottowawe, Ottowaws, Ottowayer, Ottoways, Ottowose, Ottwasse =Ottawa.
Ouabenakiouek, 8abenakis, Ouabenaquis, Ouabnaquia =Abnaki.
Ouacé =Ouasourarini.
Ouachaskesouek =Wachaskesouek
Ouachegami =Wachegami.
Ouchipuanes =Chipewyan.
Ouakichs =Nootka.
Ouak8iechidek =Chisedec.
Ouakouingouechiouek =Wakouingouechiwek.
Ouali =Ouasouarini.
Ouaouackecinatouek =Huron.
8an8inak, 8arinakiens =Wewenoc.
Ouaouechkairini, Ouaouechkairiniouek, Ouaouechkairini, 8a8iechkarini8ek =Weskarini.
Ouaroronon =Ongniaahra.
Ouasaouanik, Ouasouarim, Ouassi =Ouasouarini.
Ouatawais, Ouatouax =Ot'awa.
Oubenakis, 8benakis =Abnaki.
Oubestamiouek =Bersiamite.
Oucahipoues =Chippewa.
Ouchessigiriniouek, Ouchestigoüek, Ouchestigouetch, Ouchestigouets =Oukesestigouek.
Ouchibois, Ouchipawah, Ouchipöe, Ouchipoves =Chippewa.

Ouendat, 8endat =Huron.
Ouchuchlisit, Ou-chuk-lis-aht =Uchucklesit.
Ouenebegonhelinis =Ouinebigonhelini.
Ouentouoronons =Seneca.
8e8eskariniens =Weskarini.
Oueperigoueiaouek =Weperigweia.
Ouescharini =Weskarini.
Oughquissasnies =Saint Regis.
Oughtelia =Awaitlala.
Ougpauk =Okpaak.
Ouiochrhonons =Oneida.
Oüioenrhonons, Ouiouenronnons =Cayuga.
Oukinegans =Okinagan.
Oukouingouechiouek =Wakouingouechiwek.
Oumamiois =Bersiamite, Oumamiwek.
Oumamioucks =Bersiamite.
8mami8ek, 8mami8ekhi =Oumamiwek.
Oumamiwek =Bersiamite.
Oumaniouets, Oumanois =Oumamiwek.
Oumatachiiriouetz =Oumatachi.
Oumisagai =Missisauga.
Ou-Monssonis =Monsoni.
Ounachkapiouek, Ounadcapis =Naskapi.
Ounangan =Eskimauan Family.
Ounascapis, Ounescapi =Naskapi.
Ounéyouths =Oneida.
Ounikanes =Amikwa.
Ounontcharonnous, Ounountchatarounongak, Ountchatarounounga =Onnchataronon.
Oupapinachiouek, 8papinachi8ekhi, Oupapinachi8kü =Papinachois.
Ouperigoue ouaouakhi =Weperigweia.
Oupouteouatamik =Potawatomi.
Ouramanichek =Oumamiwek.
Ouraouakmikoug =Outaouakamigouk.
Ouristigouche =Restigouche.
Outabitibek, Outabytibis =Abitibi.
Outachepas =Chippewa.
Outakouamiouek, Outakouamiwek =Attikamegue.
Outaois, Outaoise, Outaonacs, Outaoüacs, Outa8–acs, 8ta8acs, Outaoüaes, 8ta8aës, Outaouagas, Outaouaies, Outaouais, Outa8ais, 8ta8ais, Outaouaks, Outaouan, Outaouaos, Outaouas, Outa8as, 8ta8as =Ottawa.
Outaouas of Talon =Otontagan.
Outaouats, Outaouaus, Outaouax, Outaouays, Outaoues, =Ottawa.
8ta8kot8emi8ek =Otaguottouemin.
Outaouoisbouseottous, Outaouois, Bouscouttous, =Bouscoutton.
Outaoüois, Outa8ois =Ottawa.
Outaouoisbouscottous, Outaouois Bouscouttons = Bouscouttou.
Outaoutes, Outa8uas, Outaovacs, Outaovas, Outaowaies, Outarwas =Ottawa.
Outatibes =Abitibi.
Outauaes, Outauas, Outauies, Outauois, Outavis, Outavois, Outawacs, Outawais, Outawas, Outawase, Outawawas, Outaway, Outawies, Outawois =Ottawa
Outchibouec, Outchibous =Chippewa.
Outchichagamiouetz =Outchichagami.
Outchipoue, Outchipwais =Chippewa.
Outchouguets =Outchougai.
Outduaois =Ottawa.
Outehipoues =Chippewa.
Outemiskamegs =Timiskaming.
Outeonas, Outimacs =Ottawa.
Outiskouagami, Outisquagamis =Nipissing.
Outontagans, Outouacks, Outouacs, Outouais, Outouaouas =Ottawa.
Outouloubys =Outurbi.
Outouvas, Outowacs =Ottawa.
Outsotin =Hwotsotenne.
Outtamacks, Outtaois, Outtaouacts, Outtaouatz, Outta8es, Outtaouis, Outtauois, Outtawaats, Outtawas, Outtoaets, Outtouatz =Ottawa.
Ou yākū Ilnigē =Aoyakulnagai.
Owandats =Huron.
Oweckano, O-wee-kay-no, Oweekayo =Wikeno.
Owenagungas, Owenagunges, Owenagungies =Abnaki.
Owendaets, Owendats, Owendot =Huron.
Owenungas =Abnaki.
Owia-lei-toh =Oealitk.
Owit-lei-toh =Oetiltk.
Oxomiut =Okomiut.
Oyanders =Mohawk.
Oyelloightuk =Oealitk.
Oyogouins =Cayuga.
Oyty-aht =Oiaht.

Pacheena, Pacheenaht, Pacheenett, Pachenah = Pachenaht.
Padowagas =Seneca.
Paegan, Pa-e-guns =Piegan.
Pa-erks =Eskimo.
Pagans =Piegan.
Pagouitik =Pawating.
Pahkee =Siksika.
Pahouitingdachirini Pahouiting8ach Irini, Pahwiting-dach-irini, Pahwittingdach-irini =Pawating.
Paik =Siksika.
Pail-uk-sun =Sailupsun.
Paisans, Les =Seneca.
Pakeist =Pekaist.
Pallalts =Pilalt.
Pánaχki =Abnaki.
Pa-nel-a-kut =Penelakut.
Panis Blanc =Pani Blanc.
Panoirigoueiouhak =Pawating.
Paouichtigouin, Paouitagoung, Paouitigoueieuhak =Chippewa, Pawating.
Paouitikoungraentaouak =Pawating.
Paouitingouach-irini =Chippewa.
Papechigunach =Restigouche.
Papenachois =Papinachois.
Papillion =Skwailuh.
Papinachaux, Papinaches, Papinachiois, Papinachi-8ekhi, Papinakiois, Papinakois, Papinanchois, Papipanachois, Papiragad'ek, Papivaches =Papinachois.
Pa'pk'um =Popkum.
Paponeches =Papinachois.
Par'keeh =Siksika.
Pasamaquoda =Passamaquoddy.
Pasha =Paska.
Pashilqua, Pashilquia =Cayoosh Creek.
Paskwawiyiniwok =Paskawininiwug.
Passamacadie, Passamaquoda, Passamaquodda, Passamaquoddies, Passamaquodie, Passamequado, Passammaquoddies, Passemaquoddy, Passaimaquodies =Passamaquoddy.
Patas-negras =Siksika.
Patawatamies, Patawatimes, Patawattamies, Patawattomies =Potawatomi.
Patcheena =Pachenaht.
Patcinā'ath =Pachenaht.
Patroniting Dach-Irini =Pawating.

Pattawatamies, Pattawatima, Pattawatimees, Pattawatimy, Pattawatomie, Pattawattamees, Patatawattomies, Pattawattomis, Pattiwatima, Patu-átami =Potawatomi.
Paukwechin =Panquechin.
Paüoirigoüeieuhak, Pauoitigoueieuhak, Pauotigoueieuhak =Pawating.
Pautawatimis, Pautawattamies, Pauteauamis =Potawatomi.
Pavilion, Pavillon =Skwailuh.
Pawateeg =Pawating.
Pawaustic-eythin-yoowuc =Atsina.
Pāwētēkō Wēnenēwāk, Pawichtigou-ek =Pawating.
Paw-is-tick I-e-ne-wuck =Atsina.
Pawistucienemuk =Atsina, Pawating.
Pawistuck-Ienewuck =Atsina.
Pawitagou-ek =Pawating.
Pawkees =Siksika.
Payairkets =Eskimo.
Paygans, Peagan, Peagin, Peaginou, Pe-ah-cun-nay =Piegan.
Peau de Lièvre, Peaux de Lièvres =Kawchodinne.
Pecaneaux =Piegan.
Pedadumies =Potawatomi.
Pedgans, Peegans =Piegan.
Peelig, =Pilingmiut.
Peel's River Indians, Peel's River Loucheux =Tatlitkutchin.
Pegan, Peganes, Pe-gan-o, Peganœ'-koon, Peganoo-eythinyoowuc, Peigans =Piegan.
Pei'ki =Siksika.
Peikuagamiu =Piekouagami.
Pe-kan-ne, Pekanne-koon =Piegan.
Peki'neni =Potawatomi.
Pelātlq =Pilalt.
Pel'catzék, Pe-l'ka-tcék =Pelkatchek.
Pelly Bay Eskimo =Sinimiut.
Pematnawiak =Lorette.
Pembina band =Anibiminanisibiwinininiwak.
Pemedeniek =Huron.
Penâlahuts, Pēnā'leqat, Penalikutson, Penduhuts =Penelakut.
Pĕn'ikis =Abnaki.
Pennoukady =Passamaquoddy.
Pe'ntlatc =Puntlatsh.
Peok8agamy =Piekouagami.
People of the Lowlands =Maskegon.
People of the Prairie =Paskwawininiwug.
People of the Woods =Sakawithiniwuk.
Peoutewatamie =Potawatomi.
Pe'qaist =Pekaist.
Perun, Perúu =Tionontati.
Peskadam8kkan, Peskadam-ukotik, Peskadaneeoukkanti, Peskamaquonty, Pesmaquady, Pesmocady, Pesmokanti, Pĕs-ta-mokátiûk, Pestumagatiek =Passamaquoddy.
Petite Nation, Petite Nation des Algonquins, Petits Algonquins =Weskarini.
Petuneurs =Cayuga.
Petuneux =Tionontati.
Peyakwagami =Piekouagami.
Pezo =Pissuh.
Piagouagami, Piakouakamy, Piakuakamits =Piekouagami.
Picaneaux, Picaneux =Piegan.
Pichouagamis =Piekouagami.
Pickan =Piegan.
Pickovagam =Piekougami.
Piedgans =Piegan.
Pieds-noirs =Siksika
Piekané, Piekann =Piegan.
Piekouagamiens, Piekovagamiens =Piekouagami.
Pigans =Piegan.
Piji[u] =Pissuh.
Pikani =Piegan.
Pike =Siksika.
Pikiulaq =Pikiulak.
Pikogami =Piekouagami.
Pi-kun-i, Pilgans, =Piegan.
Pila'tlq =Pilalt.
Piling =Pilingmiut.
Pīmaî nūs, Piminos =Pemainus.
Pinchy =Pintce.
Pisierinii, Pisirinins =Nipissing.
Piskatang =Piskitang.
Pitchiboucouni, Pitchiboueouni, Pitchib8renīk Pitehiboutounibuek =Pitchibourenik.
Pitit Creek =Koiskana.
P'kāi'st =Pekaist.
Plain Assineboins =Assiniboin of the Plains.
Plain Crees =Paskwawininiwug.
Pláscotez de Chiens, Plat côté de Chien, Plats cotee de Chiens, Plats-côtès-de-Chien =Thlingchadinne.
Plats-côtés-de-chien du for Raë =Lintchanre.
Plats-côtès de Chiens, Plats côtèz de Chiens =Thlingchadinne.
Pockaguma =Piekougami.
Po-da-wand-um-ee, Po-da-waud-um-eeg, Poes =Potawatomi.
Poils leué =Missisauga.
Pointe des Esquimaux =Esquimaux Point.
Poissons blancs =Attikamegue.
Ponkeontamis, Ponteatamies, Ponteòtamies, Pontewatamis, Pontowattimies, Poodawahduhme =Potawatomi.
Pó-o-mas =Siksika.
Popcum =Popkum.
Popinoshees =Papinachois.
Porcupine, Porcupine River Indians =Tukkuthkutchin.
Porcupine Tribe =Kakouchaki.
Port de la Hève =Lahave.
Porteurs =Takulli.
Poscoiac, Poskoyac =Pasquayah.
Potavalamia, Potawahduhmee, Potawatama, Potawatamis, Potawatimie, Pō-tă-wă-tō-mē, Potawattamies, Potawattimie, Potawattomies, Potawatumies, Po-tă-waw-tō'-me, Pō-tă-wŏt-mē, Potawtumies, Poteotamis, Potéoüatami, Poteouatamis, Potewatamies, Potewatamik, Potiwattimeeg, Potiwattomies, Pō-tŏsh', Potowatameh, Potowatamies, Potowatomies, Potowotamies, Pottawatameh, Pottawatamie, Pottawataneys, Pottawatimies, Pottawatomies, Pottawattamies, Potta-wat-umies, Pottawaudumies, Pottawotamies, Pottawottomies, Pottewatemies, Pottiwattamies, Pottowatamies, Pottowatomy, Pottowattomies, Pottowautomie, Pottowotomees, Poueatamis, Pouës, Pouhatamies, Poulteattemis, Poulx, Poulx teattemis, Pous, Poutauatemis, Poutawatamies, Poutawottamies, Poutéamis, Poüteaoüatami, Pouteatami, Pouteatimies, Pouteauatamis, Pouteotamis, Pouteoüatami, Pouteouatamiouec, Poute8atamis, Pouteouatimi, Pouteouetamites, Pouteouitamis, Pouteouotamis, Pouteouatamis, Poutewatamies, Poutoualamis, Poutoüamis, Poutouatamis, Poutouatamittes, Poutouotamis, Poutouwatamis, Poutowatomies, Poutuatamis, Poutwatamis, Pouutouatami, Poux, Pouz, Powtawatamis, Pow-

tewatamis, Powtewattimies, Powtowottomies = Potawatomi.
P'ōyām = Poiam.
Prairie-Crees = Paskwawininiwug.
Prairie Grossventres = Atsina.
Prairie Indians = Paskwawininiwug.
Ptuksit = Munsee.
Puget Sound Group = Salishan Family, Wakashan Family.
Pukaist' = Pekaist.
Pungelika = Erie.
Punt-ledge = Puntlatsh.
Puotwatemi, Putavatimes, Putawatame, Putawatimes, Putawatimies, Putawatimis, Putawatomie, Putawawtawmaws, Pú-te-wa-ta, Pútewatadan, Putewatimes, Putowatomey's, Puttawattimies, Puttcotungs, Puttewatamies, Puttowatamies, Puttwatimees = Potawatomi.
Q!ā'dᴀsgo qē' gawa-i = Kadusgo-kegawai.
Qa'gials qē'gawa-i = Kagials-kegawai.
Qā'gūtl = Kwakiutl.
Qā'-ial lā'nas = Kaiahl-lanas.
Qaiskana' = Koiskana.
Qāisla' = Kitimat.
Qai'sun = Kaisun.
Qā'-ita lā'nes = Kaiahl-lanas.
Qalā'ltq = Hellelt.
Qaldā'ngasal = Huldanggats.
Q'alē'ts = Kulleets.
Qā'logwis, Qalukwis = Kalokwis.
Qañ = Kung.
Qā'ngual lā'nas = Kangguatl-lanas.
Qā'qamātses = Hahamatses.
Qa-qá-to^{n}-wa^{n} = Chippewa.
Qaqiō's = Kekios.
Qarussuit = Karusuit.
Q!ā'sta qē'gawa-i = Daiyuahl-lanas.
Qāūitcin = Cowichan.
Qauitschin = Salishan Family.
Q!ayā'ñ lnagā'-i = Kayung.
Qe Lamix = Kedlamik.
Qē'nipsen = Kenipsim.
Qē'qaes = China Hat.
Qeqerten = Kekerten.
Qē'qiōs = Kekios.
Qézoñlathût = Kezonlathut.
Qidneliq = Kidnelik.
Qingua = Kingua.
Qinguamiut = Kinguamiut.
Qivitung = Kivitung.
QmÉ çkoyim, Qmuski'Em = Musqueam.
Qoaiastems = Kwaustums.
Q'oā'Lna = Koatlna.
Q'oa'px = Koapk.
Qoasi'la = Goasila.
Qoatse = Kwatsi.
Qoē'qoma*tl*xo = Homalko.
Qoē'xsōt'ēnôx = Koeksotenok.
Qogā'ñas = Kogangas.
QoiQoi = Koikoi.
Q'ō'm'ēnôx = Komenok.
Q'ō'mk-ūtis = Komkyutis.
Q'ō'moyuē = Komoyue.
Q'ō'mqūtîs = Komkutis.
Q!ō'na = Skedans.
Q!ō'na qē gawa-i = Kona-kegawai.
Q'ō'qa-îtx = Kokaitk.
Qordlubing = Kordlubing.
Qō'sqēmox, Qósqimō = Koskimo.
Quackeweth, Quackewith, Quackolls, Qua-colth, Quacós = Kwakiutl.
Quaddies, Quaddy Indians = Passamaquoddy.
Quádōs = Huados.
Quagheuil, Quahkeulth = Kwakiutl.
Quai-iunough, Qua-i-nu = Guauaenok.
Quaitlin = Kwantlen.
Qua-kars = Komoyue.
Qualicum = Saamen.
Qual-quilths = Kwakiutl.
Quâmitchan = Cowichan.
Quandarosque = Ganeraske.
Quant-lums = Kwantlen.
Quaquiolts = Kwakiutl.
Quarrelers, Quarrellers = Kutchin, Tukkuthkutchin,
Quasosne = Saint Regis.
Quā'tl = Kwantlen.
Quatoges, Quatoghees, Quatoghies, Quatoghies of Loretto = Huron.
Quatsenos = Quatsino.
Quatsinas = Goasila.
Quat-si-nu = Quatsino.
Quāūaēnoq = Guauaenok.
Quaumauangmiut = Kaumauangmiut.
Quaw-guults = Kwakiutl.
Quawlicum = Saamen.
Quaw-she-lah = Goasila.
Qua-ya-stums = Kwaustums.
Queackar = Komoyue.
Queeakahs, Quee-ha-ni-cul-ta = Kueha.
Quee ha Qna colt, Quee-ha-qua-coll = Komoyue.
Queen Charlotte Island = Skittagetan Family.
Quenebec Indians = Norridgewock.
Quenistinos = Cree.
Quenongebin = Keinouche.
Quenèt = Kente.
Querelleurs = Tukkuthkutchin.
Queristinos = Cree.
Quesnel, Quesnelle Mouth = Chentsithala.
Quevindoyan = Ossossane.
Queyugwe, Queyugwehaughga = Cayuga.
Quhlicum = Saamen.
Quick-sul-i-nut = Koeksotenok.
Quicunontateronons = Tionontati.
Quieha Ne cub ta = Kueha.
Quiemltutz = Tionontati.
Quiennontatéronons = Tionontati, Nipissing.
Quieunontaterons = Nipissing.
Quieunontatéronons = Tionontati, Weskarini.
Quieuindohain, Quieuindohian = Ossossane.
Quilhcah = Guhlga.
Quinaoutoua = Quinaouatoua.
Quingoes = Cayuga.
Quinshaatin = Kwilchana.
Quinskanaht, Quinskanht = Koiskana.
Quintay, Quinté = Kente.
Quiquogas = Cayuga.
Quis-kan-aht = Koiskana.
Quiuquuhs = Cayuga.
Quiyone = Koiaum.
Quoddies, Quoddy Indians = Passamaquoddy.
Quoisillas = Goasila.
Quoquoulth = Kwakiutl.
Qusisillas = Goasila.
Quss-kan-aht = Koiskana.
Qwē'q^{u}sōt!ēnox^{u} = Koeksotenok.
Qwîltca'na = Kwilchana.

Rabbittskins = Kawchodinne.
Rainy-lake Indians = Kojejewininewug.
Rampart Indians = Trotsikkutchin.
Rapid Indians = Atsina.
Ra-ra-to-oans, Ra-ra-t'wans = Chippewa.
Rarondaks = Adirondack.
Rascals' Village = Sotstl.
Rat Indians = Tukkuthkutchin.
Ratirúntaks = Adirondack.
Rat nation = Wazhush.
Rat River Indians = Tukkuthkutchin.
Red Indians of Newfoundland = Boethukan Family.
Red knife, Red-knife Indians, Red Knives = Tatsanottine.
Red Round Robes = Mokumiks.
Renapi = Delaware.
Renarhonon = Arendahronons.
Re-nis-te-nos = Cree.
Renni Renape = Delaware.
Rhagenratka = Neutrals.
Rhiierrhonons = Erie.
Richibouctou, Rigibucto = Richibucto.
Rigneronnons, Rigueronnons, Riquehronnons = Erie.
Rishebouctou, Rishebucta = Richibucto.
Rising Sun Folks, Rising Sun men = Etheneldeli.
Ristigouche, Ristigutch = Restigouche.
Ro'c'hIIIt = Eskimo.
Rocks = Jatonabine.
Rocky Mountain Indians = Nahane, Sekani.
Rodinunchsiouni = Iroquois.
Rondax, Rondaxe = Adirondack.
Roskeemo = Koskimo.
Rothfisch-Manner = Tluskez.
Round Heads = Têtes de Boule.

Säa-Käalituck = Saukaulutuchs.
Saanitch = Sanetch.
Sa-arcix, Sa arcez = Sarsi.
Sa-chinco, Sa-chin-ko = Tait.
Sackawee'-thinyoowuc = Sakawithiniwuk.
Saelis = Chehalis.
Sa-essau-dinneh = Etheneldeli.
Sagachiganirini8ek, Sagahiganirini, Sagaiganinini = Sagaiguninini.
Sag-a-ná-gä = Delaware.
Saguī'gitᴀnā'-i = Sagui-gitunai.
Savavoq = Sagavok.
Sāgitawāwininiwag = Sagewenenewak.
Sahāgungūsilī = Sagangusili.
Sahājūgwan alth Lennas = Sadjugahl-lanas.
Sāhā'ontlā = Siksika.
Sahhahltkum = Slahaltkam.
Sa-hē' = Cree.
Sagosanagechteron = Onondaga.
Sah-se-sah-tinney = Etheneldeli.
Saich-kioie-tachs, Saich-kwil-tach = Lekwiltok.
Saie'kuŭn = Cree.
Sailk-sun = Sailupsun.
Sainct Gabriel = Ossassane.
Sainct Iacques = Saint Jacques.
Sainct Iacques et sainct Philippe = Saint Jacques-et-Saint Philippe.
Sainct Ignace = Taenhatentaron.
Sainct Michel = Scanonaenrat.
Sainct Pierre et sainct Paul = Ehouae.
Sainct Thomas = Saint Thomas.
St. Bigin = Saint Regis.
St. Croix Indians = Passamaquoddy.
Sainte Anne de Réstigouche = Restigouche.

Sainte Marie de Sault = Pawating.
Saint Francais, St. Francais de Sales = Saint Francis
St. Francis de Sales = Saint Francis.
Saint Francis Regis = Saint Regis.
St. Francis Xavier des Pres = La Prairie.
St. Francoi, St. François, St. françois de Sales = Saint Francis.
Saint François du Lac = La Prairie.
St. François Xavier à Laprairie de la Magdeleine = La Prairie.
Saint-François-Xavier-des-Prés = La Prairie.
St. François Xavier du Sault = Caughnawaga.
S. Iean Baptiste = Saint Jean Baptiste, Cahiague.
St. Ignatius = Taenhatentaron.
S[aint] Ioachim = Saint Joachim.
Saint John's river Indians, St. John's tribe = Malecite.
Saint Joseph = Sillery, Teanaustayae.
Saint Michel = Khioetoa, Scanonaenrat.
Saint Nicolas = Toanche.
Saint Peter's = Caughnawaga.
S. Xavier dez Praiz, S. Xavier des Prez = La Prairie.
Sa-i-sa-'dtinne = Etheneldeli.
Sakahiganiriouek = Sagaiguninini.
Sakawiyiniwok = Sakawithiniwuk.
Sâketûpiks = Siksika.
Sakiaqdjung = Sakiakdjung.
Sā-kish = Tsahis.
Sak'lā'nas = Sagua-lanas.
Sa'lic = Ntlakyapamuk.
Salish = Salishan Family.
Salst Kamlúps = Kamloops.
Salteur = Chippewa.
Samackman = Samahquam.
Samam-hoo = Semiamu.
Sā'menos = Somenos.
Sa-milk-a-nuigh = Similkameen.
Sāmtch, Sanich = Sanetch.
Sā'ñgal lā'nas = Stustas.
Sankhicani = Mohawk
Sannagers = Seneca.
Sanonawantowane = Cayuga.
Santeaux, Santena, Santeurs = Chippewa.
Sant8eronons = Seneca.
S[an]. Xavier des Praiz, S[an]. Xavier des Prez = La Prairie.
Sâ'ok = Sooke.
Sä'pani = Atsina.
Saqaĭdᴀ-gialas, Saqai'd Agi'lgañālnagā'-i = Sakaedigialas.
Saqgui'gyit'inai' = Sagui-gitunai.
Saquenets = Saguenay.
Sarcee, Sarcess, Sarcis, Sarcix, Sarséwi, Sarxi = Sarsi.
Sas-chu-tqéne, Sas-chût-qenne = Saschutkenne.
Sasitka = Siksika.
Saskatschwainer = Algonquian Family.
Sassee, Sassis = Sarsi.
Sastaghretsy, Sastharhetsi = Huron.
Sa-tchô-gottinè = Satchotugottine.
Sat-e-loo'-ne = Saschutkenne.
Sa-to-tin = Tatlitkutchin.
Sat-sia-qua, Satsikaa = Siksika.
Satskōmilh, Sātsq = Satsk.
Sau-kau-lutuck = Saukaulutuchs.
Saulteaux, Saulteurs, Sault use, Salteux = Chippewa.
Sault Indians = Caughnawaga. Chippewa.
Sault Sainte Marie = Pawating.
Sau'qtitc = Sauktich.

Saut au Récollet =Sault-au-Recollet.
Sauteaux, Sauters, Sauteurs, Sauteus, Sauteux = Chippewa.
Saut Indians =Caughnawaga, Pawating.
Sautor, Sautous, Sautoux =Chippewa.
Sauvages de l'Isle =Kichesipirini.
Savages of the Lake =Senijextee.
Savannas =Maskegon.
Savanois =Maskegon.
Savinards =Savinnars.
Sawassaw tinney, Saw-cesaw-dinneh, Saw-cessaw-dinnah, Saw-eessaw-dinneh, Sawessawtinney =Etheneldeli.
Sawketakix =Siksika.
Saw-meena =Ntlakyapamuk, Siamannas.
Saxœ-kœ-koon =Siksika.
Sa-zē-oo-ti-na =Sazeutina.
Scanonaentat, Scanonaerat, Scanonahenrat, Scanouaenrat =Scanonaenrat.
Scawendadeys, Scenondidies =Oka.
Sceth-tessesay-tinneh =Etcheridiegottine.
Schahi =Cree.
Schawendadies =Oka.
Schipuwe =Chippewa.
Schissatuch =Seshart.
Schit-hu-a-ut, Schit-hu-a-ut-uh =Okinagan.
S'chkoé, S'chkoéishin =Siksika.
Schouchouaps =Shuswap.
Schuary, Schuye =Schurye.
Schwarzfüssige =Siksika.
Sciller =Sillery.
Sclavthamuk =Lillooet.
Scoffies =Naskapi.
Scootuks =Passamaquoddy.
Scuzzy =Skuzis.
Sead-ler-me-oo =Sagdlirmiut.
Seanecas =Seneca.
Searcie =Sarsi.
Seashelth =Seechelt.
Seaton Lake =Seton Lake.
Sebassa =Sabassa.
Sécanais =Sekani.
Sechelts =Seechelt.
Sechs Nationen =Iroquois.
Secoffee =Naskapi.
Secunnie =Sekani.
See-issaw-dinni =Etheneldeli.
Se-huapm-uh =Shuswap.
Sei'lEqamuQ =Stuichamukh.
Sekanais, Sékanais toenè, Sékan'-es =Sekani.
Sekoselar, Sekoselar Innuits =Sikosuilarmiut.
Seksekai =Siksika.
Seldom Lonesome =Miahwahpitsiks.
SE'Lia =Setlia.
Selish =Salishan Family.
Semäç =Sumas.
Sêmaccom =Samackman.
SEmā'mila =Ntlakyapamuk, Siamannas.
Semiahmoo, Semiā'mō, Sem-mi-an-mas =Semiamu.
Senacaes, Senacars, Senacas, Senakees, Senecaes, Senecas, Senecca, Seneckes, Senecques, Senegars, Senekaas, Senekaes, Senekas, Senekées, Senekers Senekes, Senekies, Senekoes, Senequaes, Senequa Senequas, Seneques, Senequois, Senicaes, Senikers, Sennagars, Sennakas, Sennakers, Sennecas, Sennecca, Senneches, Senneckes, Sennecks, Sennekaes, Sennekas, Sennekees, Sennekies, Senneks, Sennekus, Sennequans, Sennequens, Senneques, Sennickes, SennicKs, ksSenontouant, Senottoway =Seneca.
SEnqtl =Senktl.
Sén*tl*aē =Sisintlae.
SEnxL =Senktl.
Sept Isles =Seven Islands.
SequapmuQ =Shuswap.
Seshaht =Seshart.
Seshal =Seechelt.
Sést'sethût =Sasthut.
SEtL =Lillooet.
Seuh-nau-ka-ta, Seuh-no-keh'te, Seuh-now-ka-ta =Onondaga.
Seven Castles, Seven Nations of Indians inhabiting Lower Canada, Seven Nations of Lower Canada Indians, "Seven Tribes" on the River St. Lawrence =Seven Nations of Canada.
Sewā'cEn =Sewathen.
Seymòs =Eskimo.
Seymour Creek =Checkilkok.
Sg.adzē'guatl lā'nas =Sadjugahl-lanas.
Sg.āga'ngsilai =Sagangusili.
Sg.a'nguai =Ninstints.
Sha-de-ka-ron-ges =Seneca.
Shag-a-voke =Sagavok.
Shāgwau Lennas =Sagua-lanas.
Shāgwikitonē =Sagui-gitunai.
Shahahanih =Shahanik.
Shahaptan =Salishan Family.
Shahshanih =Shahanik.
sha-i-yé =Cree.
Shannok, Shanung =Micmac.
Sharp eyed Indians =Kutchin.
Shateras =Tutelo.
Shaumeer =Saumingmiut.
Shawahlook =Skwawalooks.
Shawatharott, Shawdtharut =Beothukan Family.
Shawendadies =Tionontati.
Shawnuk =Micmac.
Shechart =Seshart.
Sheep Indians, Sheep People =Abbatotine
Sheepscot, Sheepscuts =Wewenoc.
She-mau-káu =Shemaukan.
Shennoquankin, Shennoskuankin =Shennosquankin.
Sheooke =Suk.
Shepawees, Shepewas =Chippewa.
Shepeweyan =Chipewyan.
Shepuway =Chippewa.
She-sha-aht =Seshart.
Sheshatapoosh, Sheshatapooshshoish, Sheshatpoosh =Montagnais.
Sheshebug =Sheshebe.
She-she-gwah, She-she-gwun =Kenabig.
She-shell =Seechelt.
Shewhap, Shewhapmuch, Shewhapmuh, Shewhapmukh, She-whaps =Shuswap.
Sh-ha-ha-nih, Shhahanik =Shahanik.
Shi-e-á-la, Shi-e'-ya =Cree.
Shikene =Stikine.
Shil-an-ottine =Thilanottine.
Shimiahmoo =Semiamu.
Shimshyans =Tsimshian.
Shineshean =Tsimshian.
Shinikes =Seneca.
Shiship =Sheshebe.
Shoenidies =Oka.
Shŏnăck =Micmac.

Shoneanawetowah =Cayuga.
Shongalth Lennas =Stustas.
Shononowendos =Cayuga.
Shoomads =Schoomadits.
Shoo-schawp, Shooshaps, Shooswabs =Shuswap.
Shoouk =Suk.
Shoo-whā′-pa-mooh =Shuswap.
S'ho-ti-noñ-nă-wä^{n}-tŏ′-nă =Cayuga.
Shoūdamunk =Naskapi.
Shōudămŭnk =Montagnais.
Shoushwaps, Shouwapemoh, Shouwapemot =Shuswap.
Shouwendadies =Oka.
Shubenakadie, Shubenecadie =Shubenacadie.
Shuitackle =Sintaktl.
Shuswap Band =Kinbaskets.
Shushwaps =Kitunahan Family, Salishan Family, Shuswap.
Shushwapumsh, Shuswap-much =Shuswap.
Sianekees =Seneca.
Sibapa =Kitkatla.
Si-cäbĕ =Siksika.
Sicanees =Etagottine.
Sicannees, Sicannis, Sicanny =Sazeutina.
Sī′cätl =Seechelt.
Sicaunies, Siccane, Siccanie, Siccannie, Siccony =Sekani.
Sī′ciatl =Seechelt.
Sickameen, Sick-a-mum =Siccameen.
Sickanies, Sickannies, Siconi =Sekani.
Sicosuilarmiut =Sikosuilarmiut.
Si-há-sa-pa =Siksika.
Siha-sapa-qtca, Sihasapa-rca =Sihasapakhcha.
Si-him-e-na =Siamannas, Stick Indians.
Sikanis, Sikanni, Sikannies =Sekani.
Sikatsipomaks =Sikutsipumaiks.
Sikcitano =Siksika.
Sikennies =Sekani.
Sikne =Seneca.
Sikohitsim =Sikokitsimiks.
Siksekai, Siksikai =Siksika.
Siksinokaiiks =Siksinokaks.
Sikskékuanak =Siksika.
Silem, Sillerie =Sillery.
Simiahmoo, Simiamo =Semiamu.
Simmagons =Seneca.
Simpsian, Simseans =Tsimshian.
Sinacks, Sinagars =Seneca.
Sinakees, Sinakers =Seneca.
Sinamiut =Sinimiut.
Sinatcheggs =Senijextee.
Sinecas, Sineckes, Sinekas, Sinekees, Sinekes, Sinekies, Sineks, Sineques, Sinica, Sinicaes, Sinicker, Sinikers =Seneca.
Sinimijut =Sinimiut.
Siniques =Seneca.
Sinkuäíli =Okinagan.
Sinnagers, Sinnakees, Sinnakers, Sinnakes, Sinnaques, Sinnecas, Sinneche, Sinneck, Sinneckes, Sinneco, Sinnecus, Sinnedowane, Sinnek, Sinnekaes, Sinnekas, Sinnekees, Sinnekens, Sinnekes, Sinnekies, Sennekis, Sinnekus, Sinneqars, Sinnequaas, Sinnequens, Sinneques, Sinnequois, Sinnicars, Sinnicas, Sinnichees, Sinnickes, Sinnickins, Sinnicks, Sinnicus, Sinnikaes, Sinnikes, Sinninques, Sinnodowannes, Sinnodwannes, Sinnokes, Sinnondewannes, Sinodouwas, Sinodowannes, Sinóndowans =Seneca.
S'inpûktî′m =Npiktim.
Sinta′κl =Sintaktl.
Sinuitskistux =Senijextee.
Siouan =Siouan Family.
Sioushwaps =Shuswap.
Sioux =Siouan Family.
Sioux of the Rocks =Assiniboin.
Sircie =Sarsi.
Sirmilling =Sirmiling.
Sisaghroano =Missisauga.
Sishat =Seshart.
Sī′sinLaē =Sisintlae.
Si′ska, Siska Flat =Cisco.
Sissisaguez =Missisauga.
Sitkeas =Siksika.
Sitleece =Setlia.
Six Allied Nations =Iroquois.
Six-he-kie-koon, Sixikau′a =Siksika.
Six Nations =Iroquois.
Skaap =Khaap.
Skacewanilom =Abnaki.
Shaghnanes, Skaghquanoghronos =Nipissing.
Skaikai′ɛten =Skekaitin.
Skaisi =Kutenai.
Skălâ′lĭ =Tuscarora.
Skalza, Skalzi, Skalzy =Kutenai.
Skāocin =Skauishan.
Skao nans =Sulu-stins
Sk'āpa, Skappah =Skappa.
Skă-rú-rĕ^{a}' =Tuscarora.
Skatapushoish =Montagnais.
Sk'au′ēlitsk =Scowlitz.
'Skaui′can =Skauishan.
Skawah-looks =Skwawahlooks.
Skawendadys =Oka.
Skecaneronons =Nipissing.
Skeeidans =Skedans.
Skeena Indians =Tsimshian.
Skekaneronons, Skekwanenhronon =Nipissing.
Skelsa′-ulk =Kutenai.
Ske-luh =Okinagan.
Skensowahneronon =Saint Francis.
Skepah =Skappa.
Skequaneronon =Nipissing.
Sketapushoish =Montagnais.
Sketigets =Skidegate.
Sket-shiotin =Skichistan.
Ske-yuh =Ntlakyapamuk.
Skid-a-gate =Skidegate.
Skidans, Skidanst =Skedans.
Skî′daoqao =Skidaokao.
Skiddan =Skedans.
Skid-de-gates, Skiddegeet, Skidegat's town, Skidegate Hāade =Skidegate.
Skidegattz =Skidegate, Skittagetan Family.
Skidigate =Skidegate.
Skidoukou =Skidaokao.
Skighquan =Nipissing.
Skim-i-ah-moo =Semiamu.
Ski-shis-tin =Skichistan.
Skit′a-get, Skit-e-gates, Skit-ei-get, Skittagete =Skidegate.
Skittagets =Skidegate, Skittagetan Family.
Skitt de gates, Skittegas, Skittegats, Skittgetts =Skidegate.
Sk'lalc =Stlaz.
Sk'mūc =Kimus.
Skoa′tl'adas =Skwahladas.
Skoffie =Naskapi.
Skokale =Shaukel.

Skolale =Skaukel.
Skolsa =Kutenai.
S'komook =Comox.
Skoomic =Squawmish.
Skopah =Skappa.
Skowliti =Scowlitz.
Skoxwā'k =Skohwak.
Sk'qoā'mic, Sk'qō'mic =Squawmish.
Skraelings, Skrællingar, SKrællings, Skrellings, Skroelingues =Eskimo.
Skuäíshěni =Siksika.
Skuhuak =Skohwak.
Skukem Chuck =Skookum Chuck.
Skulkayn, Skulkayu =Skaukel.
Skuōūa'k.k =Skohwak.
Skuppa, Skuppah =Skappa.
Skútani =Atsina.
Skuwha, Skuwka =Skohwak.
Skuyā'm =Skweahm.
Skuzzy =Skuzis.
Skw-amish =Squamish.
Skwawahlooks =Skwawalooks.
Skwaw-mish =Squamish.
Skyit'au'k.ō =Skidaokao.
Slā'aqtl, Slā'axɪ =Slaaktl.
Slaoucud-dennie, Sla-ū'-ah-kus-tinneh =Tluskez.
Slave =Kawchodinne, Thlingchadinne.
Slave Indians =Etchareottine, Ettchaottine.
Slave Indians of Ft. Liard =Etcheridiegottine.
Slaves =Etchareottine.
Slaves of Lower Hay River, Slaves of Upper Hay River =Klodesseottine.
Slaves proper =Etchaottine.
Slavey =Etchareottine.
Slaxa'yuχ =Upper Fraser Band.
Slaz, Slêtz =Stlaz.
Slosh =Schloss.
Slouacous dinneh, Slouacus Dennie, Sloua-cuss Dinais, Slouacuss Tinneh, Slowacuss, Slowercuss Slowercuss-Dinai, Slua-cuss-dinais, Sluacus-tinneh =Tluskez.
Slumagh =Slumach.
Small Robes =Inuksiks.
Smelkameen =Similkameen.
Smess =Sumas.
Smîlê'kamuq =Stuichamukh.
Smîlê'qamux, Smilkameen, Smilkamîn, Smilkĕ-miχ =Similkameen.
S-na-a-chikst =Senijextee.
S-na-ha-em, Snahaim, Snahain =Snakaim.
Snanaimooh, Snanaimuq =Nanaimo.
Snauq =Snauk.
Sniekes =Seneca.
Snihtlimih =Senktl.
Snōnōos, Sno-no-wus, Sno-uo-wus =Snonowas.
Snuk =Suk.
Snū'l'elaL =Snutlelatl.
Sockacheenum =Shuswap.
Sock Indians =Sooke.
Soieenos =Somenos.
Soi-il-enu, Soi it inu =Tsawatenok.
Sōk, Sokes =Sooke.
Somass =Tsomosath.
Somena =Ntlakyapamuk, Siamannas.
So-me-nau =Somenos.
Somhótnehau, Sōmχōtnechau =Somhotnechau.
Songars, Songees =Songish.
Songhees =Stsanges.
Songhies =Songish.
Sonnontoehronnons, Sonnontoeronnons, Sonnontouaheronnons, Sonnontoüeronnons, Sonnontovans, Sonontoerrhonons, Sonont8aëronons, Sonontoüanhrronon, Sonontouans, Sonontouehronon, Sonontouons, Sonontrerrhonons, S8nt-8aronons =Seneca.
Sontaouans =Ottawa.
Sontouaheronnons, Sontouhoironon, Sontouhouethonons =Seneca.
So-nus'-ho-gwä-to-war =Cayuga.
Sook-kamus =Suk, Kimus.
Soon-noo-daugh-we-no-wenda =Cayuga.
Soowahlie =Tsoowahlie.
Soo-wān'-a-mooh =Okinagan.
Sorcerers =Nipissing.
Soricoi, Sorriquois =Micmac.
Sorsi, Soténnă =Sarsi.
Sothuze, Sotoes,, Sotoos =Chippewa.
SōtsL =Sotstl.
Sotto, Soulteaux =Chippewa.
Souricois, Sourikois, Sourikwosiorum, Souriquois, Souriquosii, Sourriquois =Micmac.
Soushwaps =Shuswap.
Souteus =Chippewa.
Southern =Nootka, Salishan Family, Wakashan Family.
Southern Indians =Cree, Maskegon.
South Thompson =Halant.
Souties =Chippewa.
Sowhylie =Tsoowahlie.
Spah-a-man =Spahamin.
Spa-ki-um =Spapium.
Spallumacheen, Spallumcheen =Spallamcheen.
Spapiam =Spapium.
S-pap-tsin, Spatsim =Spatsum.
Spa'xemin =Spahamin.
Spayam, Spē'im =Spaim.
Spelemcheen, Spellamcheen, Spellammachum = Spallamacheen.
Spences Bridge Indians =Nskakaulten.
Speyam =Spaim.
Spô'zêm, Spuggum =Spuzzum.
Spuqpuqō'lɛmq =Spukpukolemk.
Spu'zum, Spuzzam =Spuzzum.
Sqa-i =Skae, Skway.
Sqaiâ'lō =Skaialo.
Sqai'ametl =Skaiametl.
Sqai'-tāo =Skaito.
Sqā'ma =Gulhlgildjing.
Squint Eyes =Kutchin.
Sqnamishes =Squawmish.
Sqoā'ładas =Skwahladas.
Sqsā'nitc =Sanetch.
Squah, Squah-tta =Skwah.
Squahalitch =Chilliwak.
Squamish, Squamisht =Squawmish.
Squa'pamuq =Shuswap.
Squatils, Squatits, Squattets, Squawtas =Squawtits.
Squawmisht =Squawmish.
Squay, Squay-ya =Skway.
Squeam =Skweahm.
Squehala =Skaialo.
Squekaneronons =Nipissing.
Squiahla, Squihala =Skaialo.
Squint Eyes =Kutchin, Tukkuthkutchin.
Squinters =Tukkuthkutchin.
Squohamish =Squawmish.
Ssaiumingmiut =Saumingmiut.
Ssikossuilar-miut =Sikosuilarmiut.
Stā-ai'-in =Stryne.

Sta-amus =Stamis.
Stach'īn, Stackeenes =Stikine.
Stadacone =Stadacona.
Stahl, Stahl-lch =Stlaz.
Sta'ien, Stain =Stryne.
Stakeen, Stakhin, Stak-hīn-kŏn, Stākhin'-kwān, Stakhinskoe, Stakin =Stikine.
Stāmas =Stamis.
Stasauskē'owai =Stasaos-kegawai.
Stastas =Stustas.
Statcīa'nī =Stahehani.
Stā'-tlum-ooh =Lillooet.
Stauâ'cen =Sewathen, Wharnock.
Staxēha'ni =Stahehani.
Stcā'tcūhil =Schachuhil.
Stcê'kus, S'tcukōsh =Nchekus.
Stcuwā'cel =Sewathen, Wharnock.
Stekini Indians =Stikine.
Stélaoten, Stel-a-tin =Stella.
Stetlum =Lillooet.
Stewart's Lake Indians =Nikozliautin.
Stiaggeghroano, Stiagigroone =Chippewa.
Stichistan band =Skichistan.
Stick =Tahltan.
Stickens, Stickienes =Stikine.
Stick Indians =Tagish.
Stickine, Stikin =Stikine.
Stilla =Stella.
Stlahl, Stlahl-ilitch =Stlaz.
S'tlaht-tohtlt-hu =Comox.
Stlat-limuh, Stla'tliumH, Stlā'tliumq, Stlā'tlumq =Lillooet.
Stl'engelā'nas =Aostlanlnagai, Stlenga-lanas.
Stling Lennas =Stlenga-lanas.
Stohenskie =Stikine.
Stone =Assiniboin, Stone Tsilkotin.
Stone Indians =Assiniboin, Jatonabine.
Stone Kettle Esquimaux =Ukusiksalirmiut.
Stone Roasters, Stone Sioux, Stoney =Assiniboin.
Stoney Indians =Assiniboin.
Stonies =Assiniboin, Tschantoga.
Stony Creek band =Nulaautin.
St'ōx =Stoktoks.
Strain =Stryne.
Straits of Fuca =Wakashan Family.
Strongbows =Etcheridiegottine.
Strongwood Assinniboines =Tschantoga.
Strongwood Cree =Sakawithiniwuk.
Stryen =Stryne.
Stryne-Nqakin =Stryne, Nkoikin.
Strynne, Stryune =Stryne.
Stsēē'lis =Chehalis.
Stskē'etl, Stsk.ē'il =Stskeitl.
Stū'ih, Stū'ix =Stuik.
Sturgeon Indians =Nameuilini.
Stŭwī'hamuq =Stuichamukh.
Stχuaiχn =Siksika.
Styne Creek =Stryne.
Suanaimuchs =Nanaimo.
Su-a-na-muh =Okinagan.
Sucheen =Stikine.
Sūckĕmòs =Eskimo.
Sûhĭnĭmyut, Sukhinimyut =Suhinimiut.
Su-lan-na =Lulanna.
Sulu's =Tsulus.
Sumass, Su-mat-se =Sumas.
Sunk =Suk.
Sunnekes =Seneca.
Sū'quapmuQ =Shuswap.
Surcee, Surci, Surcie =Sarsi.
Suriquois =Micmac.
Sushwap =Kuaut.
Sussee, Sussekoon, Sussez, Sussi =Sarsi.
Suth-setts, Sutsets =Seshart.
Suuk =Suk.
Suuk-kamus =Suk, Kimus.
Sūwā'lē =Tsoowahlie.
Swampee, Swampies, Swamp Indians, Swampy Creek Indians, Swampy Crees, Swampy Krees, Swampys =Maskegon.
Swees =Sarsi.
Sweke-áka =Grand River Indians.
Sxqōmic =Squawmish.
Sy-cus =Saikez.
Syllery =Sillery.
Syneck, Synek, Synekees, Synekes, Synicks, Synnekes, Synneks =Seneca.
Syuay =Skway.

T!a'ał =Taahl-lanas.
Taasey =Toosey.
Tabitibis, Tabittibis, Tabittikis =Abitibi.
Tachekaroreins =Tuscarora.
Tacos =Taku.
Tacoullie, Taculli, Tâ-cuilles, Tacully =Takulli.
Tadacone =Stadacona.
Taderighrones, Tadirighrone =Tutelo.
Tadeussac, Tadoucac, Tadousac, Tadousae, Tadousca, Tadoussaciens, Tadusac, Tadussékuk =Tadoussac.
Tahagmyut =Tahagmiut.
Tahco =Taku.
Tahculi, Tah-cully =Takulli.
Tah-cul-tus =Lekwiltok.
Tahekie, Tahelie, Tahkali, Tahkallies =Takulli.
Tahk-heesh =Tagish.
Tah-hkl, Tahkoli =Takulli.
Tāh'ko-tin'neh =Takutine.
Tahontaenrat =Tohontaenrat.
Tai'ōtl lā'nas =Daiyuahl-lanas.
Takadhé, Takag =Tukkuthkutchin.
Takahagane =Ontwaganha.
Takahli, Takali, Takalli =Takulli.
Takas =Taku.
Takelly, Ta-Kel-ne =Takulli.
Tā-kit-kutchin =Tatlitkutchin.
T'akkwel-ottinè =Takfwelottine.
Tako, Takon =Taku.
Takon Indians =Nuklako.
Takoos =Taku.
Ta-koos-oo-ti-na, Taku =Takutine.
Taku-kŏn =Taku.
Ta-kuli =Takulli.
Taku-qwan =Taku.
Tā-kŭ'rth =Tukkuthkutchin.
Ta-Kutchi =Eskimo.
Ta-kuth Kutchin =Tukkuthkutchin.
Takutsskoe =Taku.
Takuyaum =Taqwayaum.
Talamatan, Talamatun =Huron.
Ta-laottine =Chintagottine.
Talcotin =Tautin.
Taleómχ, Talicomish, Tālio'mh =Talio.
Talkpolis =Takulli.
Tallion =Talio.
Tallion Nation =Bellacoola.

Tallium, Talomey =Talio.
Täl-sote′-e-nä =Tatsanottine.
Taltotin =Tautin.
T′altsan Ottiné =Tatsanottine.
Taluits =Talio.
Talyan =Tahltan.
Tamescamengs =Timiskaming.
Tanai =Athapascan Family.
Tanahtenk, Ta-nak-teuch, Ta-nak-teuk =Tenaktak.
Tä-nä-tin-ne =Kawchodinne.
Tank-heesh =Tagish.
Tannai =Athapascan Family.
Tannontatez =Tionontati.
T′anó′ =Kloo.
Ta-noch-tench, Ta-nock-teuch =Tenaktah.
Tanoo =Kloo.
Tansawhot-dinneh =Tatsanottine.
Tantin =Tautin.
Tantsanhoot-dinneh, Tantsa-ut′dtinnè, Tantsawhoots, Tantsawhot-dinneh =Tatsanottine.
Tanū Hāadē =Kloo.
Tan-uh-tuh =Tenaktak
Taogarias, Taogria =Ontwagana.
Ta-otin =Tautin.
Tapoctoughs =Tenaktak.
T!āq° =Taku.
Taranteens, Tarateens, Tarenteens, Tarentines Tarentins =Abnaki.
Tapeopmeut = Kopagmiut.
Tarkens, Tarkoo =Taku.
Tarranteeris, Tarrantens, Tarrantines, Tarrateens, Tarratines, Tarratins, Tarrenteenes, Tarrenteens Tarrentens, Tarrentines =Abnaki.
Tarrèor-meut =Kopagmiut.
Tartanee =Dadens.
Tascorins, Tascororins =Tuscarora.
Tascuroreus =Tuscarora.
Tashees =Tasis.
Taskáho, T,ăs-kă-ló-le,n,, Taskalónugi, Taskarorens, Taskarosins, Taskiroras, Taskororins, Tasks =Tuscarora.
Tās lā′nas, Tas Lennas =Tadji-lanas.
Tassey =Toosey.
Tatanchaks, Tatancha-kutchin, Tatanchok-Kutchin =Tutchonekutchin.
T′ā′t′entsāit =Ialostimot.
T′ä′teqe =Tateke.
Tateras =Tutelo.
Tates =Tait.
Tathzey-Kutchi, Tathzey-Kutshi =Trotsikkutchin.
Tatshiantins, Ta-tshi-ko-tin =Tatshiautin.
T′attsan-ottinè =Tatsanottine.
Tatzei-Kutshi =Trotsikkutchin.
Tau-hur-lin-dagh-go-waugh =Oneida.
Tau-tsawot-dinni =Tatsanottine.
Tawaa =Ottawa.
Tawaktenk =Tenaktak.
Tawas =Ottawa, Tewa.
Tawaws, Taways =Ottawa.
Tawcullies =Takulli.
Tă-wis-tă-wis =Dooseedoowe.
Tawkamee =Toktakamai.
Taw-wa-tin =Tautin.
Taχelh, Taχköli =Takulli.
Tay-ab-Muck =Tzauamuk.
Tayosap =Tuhezep.
Tcāk! =Chak.
Tcă-kă-′-nĕⁿ, Tcă-kă′-nhă′ =Delaware
Tcākqai =Chakkai.
Tcā′lkunts =Chalkunts.
Tcānts =Chants.
Tcā′tcoHil =Schachuhil.
TcatElētc =Chatelech.
Tca′tūā =Chetawe.
Tcawa′xamux =Nicola Band.
Tc′ecā′atq =Nootka.
Tcē′iām =Cheam.
Tcekō′altc =Chekoalch.
Tcᵊntsithal′a =Chentsithala.
Tcê′tawe =Chetawe.
Tcetcē′lmen =Chetchelmen.
Tcētcilqōk =Chechilkok.
Tcē′tstlEs =Skaiametl.
TcEuéq =Cheuek.
Tcē′was =Chewas.
Tche-a-nook =Cheerno.
Tchĕshtalálgi =Potowatomi.
Tche-wassan =Sewathen.
Tchi-cargut-ko-tan =Nuklako.
Tchiechrone =Eskimo.
Tchiglit =Kopagmiut.
Tchilcat =Chilkat.
Tc′ile quē′uk =Chilliwak.
Tchilkoten =Tsilkotin.
Tchin-t′a-gottinè, Tchin-tpa-gottinè =Chintagottine.
Tchipwayanawok =Chipewyan.
Tcīā′kamic, Tcīā′qamic =Chiakamish.
Tcīa′ kte′l =Chiaktel.
Tcĭĕᶜk-rúnĕⁿ =Eskimo.
Tciglit =Kopagmiut.
Tcik.au′atc =Chikauach.
Tc′ile quē′uk =Chilliwak.
Tcimai′ =Chimai.
Tcinlak =Chinlak.
Tcĭn-tat′ tĕne′ =Chintagottine.
Tcipú =Chippewa.
Tcitcilē′Ek =Chichilek.
TcitQuā′ut =Okinagan.
Tckippewayan =Chipewyan.
Tck′uñgē′n =Chkungen.
Tcō′kō =Sarsi.
Tcūā′qamuq =Nicola Band.
Tcuk′tcuk′ts =Chukchukts.
Tcŭ-Kutchi =Tsitoklinotin.
Tcūtī′l =Chutil.
Tdha-kkè-Kuttchin, Tdha-Kouttchin, Tdha-kut tchin =Tukkuthkutchin.
Teagans =Piegan.
Teakawreahogeh =Mohawk.
Teanansteixé, Teanaostaiaé, Teanaustaiae, = Teanaustayae.
Teandeouïata, Teandeouïhata, Teandewiata =Toanche.
Teanosteae =Teanaustayae.
Teates =Tait.
Tedarighroones, Tedarrighroones, Tedderighroones =Tutelo.
Tede =Athapascan Family.
Tedirighroonas =Tutelo.
Te-en-nen-hogh-huut =Seneca.
Teet =Tait.
Tegaogen =Taiaiagon.
Tehawrehogeh =Mohawk.
Teheili =Takulli.
Tehotirigh =Tutelo.
Te-how-nea-nyo-hunt =Seneca.
Tehur-lehogugh =Mohawk.
Tehūtili =Tutelo.
Teïaïagon =Taiaiagon.

Tē′it = Tait.
Tejaiagon, Tejajagon, Tejajahon = Taiaiagon.
Tekau-terigtego-nes = Mohawk.
Tē′kwok-stai-e = Kikwistok.
Telamateno^{n}, Telematinos = Huron.
Tellirpingmiut = Talirpingmiut.
T'etliet-Kuttchin = Tatlitkutchim.
Temiscamings, Temiscamins, Temiskaming, Temiskamink, Temiskamnik = Timiskaming.
Tenah'tah', TEnáqtaq, T'Ena′xtax = Tenaktak.
Tene, Tennai = Athapascan Family.
Tent = Noöt.
Tentilves = Tutelo.
Te-nuckt-tau, Tē-nuh′-tuh = Tenaktak.
Tequenonquiaye, Tequeunoikuaye, Tequeunonkiaye = Ossossane.
Terentines, Terentynes = Abnaki.
Tescarorins = Tuscarora.
T'ēskunîlnagai′ = Teeskun-lnagai.
Tess-cho-tinneh = Desnedeyarelottine.
Tessiqdjuaq = Tessikdjuak.
Testes de bœufs = Têtes de Boule.
Testes Pelees = Têtes Pelées.
Tetarighroones = Tutelo.
Tête Plat = Thlingchadinne.
T'etllet-Kuttchin = Tatlitkutchin.
Teuontowanos = Seneca.
Teuteloe = Tutelo
Tewohomomy = Tuscarora.
Texes Lake = Texas Lake.
Tezagon = Taiaiagon.
Tgarihóge = Mohawk.
Thæ-canies = Sekani.
Thākhu = Taku.
Tharhkarorin = Tuscarora.
Ɬhăsɬchetcĭ = Huron.
Thatce = Tachy.
Tha-to-dar-hos = Onondaga.
Thatsan-o-'tinne = Tatsanottine.
Thedirighroonas = Tutelo.
Thé-ké-né-, Thé-kĕn-nēh, Thé-ké-ottiné, Thè-khènè = Sekani.
Thè-kka-'nè = Sazeutina, Sekani.
Thè-kk'a-nê, Thè-kké-Ottiné = Sekani.
Themiscamings, Themiskamingues, Themistamens = Timiskaming.
The Mountain = La Montagne.
Theonontateronons = Tionontati
Thé Ottiné = Etheneldeli.
The people that don't laugh = Kutaiimiks.
The Robes with Hair on the outside = Isisokasimiks.
Theskaroriens = Tuscarora.
Thetliantins = Thetliotin.
Thé- yé Ottiné = Etheneldeli.
Thickcannies = Sekani.
Thickwood = Assiniboin.
Thick Wood Crees = Sakawiyiniwok.
Thick-wood Indians = Stick Indians.
Thikanies = Sazeutina, Sekani.
Thing-è-ha-dtinne = Thlingchadinne.
Thionontatoronons = Tionontati.
Thiviment = Itivimiut.
Thleweechodezeth = Ukusiksalirmiut.
Thlingcha, Thlingcha-tinneh, Thlingeha-dinneh, Thlingeha-dinneh, Thlingcha-*dinni*, Thling-è-hă'dtinnè = Thlingchadinne.
Thlo-ce-chassies = Klokegottine.
Thnaina = Athapascan Family.
Thoderighroonas = Tutelo.
Thompson = Nikaomin.
Thompsom River Indians = Ntlakyapamuk, Shuswap.
Thompsons = Ntlakyapamuk.
Thongeith = Songish.
Thouenchin = Toanche.
Thycothe = Tukkuthkutchin.
Thynné = Athapascan Family.
Tīan, Tīan Ilnigé = Tiun.
Tibitibis = Abitibi.
Ti-chom-chin = Tlkamcheen.
Tickarneens = Siccameen.
Tiederighroenes, Tiederighroonas, Tiederighroones Tiederigoene, Tiederigroenes = Tutelo.
Tienonadies, Tienondaideaga = Tionontati.
Tlī′gan = Tiun.
Tikeraqdjung = Tikerakdjung.
Tikolaus, Tīk'ūilūc = Tikwalus.
Tikumcheen = Tlkamcheen.
Ti′′-kwă = Seneca.
Tilpā′les = Kilpanlus.
Timigaming, Timiscamiouetz, Timiscimi, Timmiscameins = Timiskaming.
Tinaï = Athapascan Family.
Tinaoutoua = Quinaouatoua.
Tinnăttè, Tinnè, Tinneh, Tinney = Athapascan Family.
Tinontaté = Tionontati.
Tĭn-zĭt Kūtch′-in = Trotsikkutchin
Tiohontatés = Tionontati.
Tionionhogaráwe = Seneca.
Tionnontantes Hurons, Tionnontatehronnons, Tionnontatez, Tionnontatz, Tionnonthatez, Tionnotanté, Tionondade, Tionontalies, Tionontatés = Tionontati.
Tisagechroann = Missisauga.
Tiūtei, Tiūterih = Tutelo.
Tketlcotins = Thetliotin.
T'kitskĕ = Trotsikkutchin.
Tk.kōēau′m, Tkuayaum = Taqwayaum.
Tlaāmen = Sliammon.
Tlagga-silla = Trotsikkutchin.
Tlahoos = Clahoose.
Tlahosath = Klahosaht.
Tlahūs = Clahoose.
Tlaidas = Haida.
Tlaiyū Hāadē = Hlgaiu-lanas.
Tlaō′kwiath, Tlaoquatch, Tlaoquatsh = Clayoquot,
Tla′sk'ē'noq = Klaskino.
T'la-theñ-koh'-tin = Tlathenkotin.
Tlatlashekwillo, Tlatla-Shequilla, Tlātlasiqoala, Tlā-tlī-sī-kwila = Tlatlasikoala.
Tlats'ē′noq = Klaskino.
Tlaz-'tenne = Tatshiautin.
Tlemètlmelets = Clemclemalats.
Tlēqēti = Tletlket.
Tles-koh′-tin = Tleskotin.
Tlg.aio lā′nas = Hlgaiu-lanas.
Tlg.ā′it = Hlgahet, Skaito.
Tlg.ā′itgu lā′nas = Hlgahetgu-lanas.
Tlg.ā′it gyit'inai′ = Hlgahet-gitinai.
Tlgaiu lā′nas = Hlgaiu-lanas.
Tlip-pah-lis, Tlip-pat-lis = Kilpanlus.
Tlitk.′atewū′mtlat = Shuswap.
Tlk.āgîlt = Skidegate.
Tl-kam-sheen = Tlkamcheen.
Tlkinool = Cumshewa.
Tlk′înōtl lā′nas = Kagials-kegawai.
Tlkumcheen, Tlk-umtcī′n = Tlkamcheen.
Tl′òtœne, Tlō-to^{n}-na = Klokegottine, Tlótoene.
Tlu = Kloo.

Tluh-ta-us =Newhuhwaittinekin.
Tlū'tlämā'ɛkā =Assiniboin.
Toagenha, Toaguenha, =Ontwaganha.
Toah-waw-lay-neuch =Tsawatenok.
Toalaghreghroonees, Toalaghreghsoonees, Toataghreghroones =Tutelo.
Toa-waw-ti-e-neuh =Tsawatenok.
Tobacco Indians =Tionontati.
Tobacco Plains Kootanie, Tobacco Plains Kootenay =Akanekunik.
Tobic =Tobique.
Toderechrones, Toderichroone, Todericks=Tutelo.
Todevigh-rono, Todirichrones, Todirichroones =Tutelo.
To'ē'k.tlisath =Chaicclessaht.
Toenchain, Toenchen =Toanche.
Tœné =Athapascan Family.
Toe-nen-hogh-hunt =Seneca.
Tœni =Athapascan Family.
Tōgyit'inai' =Do-gitunai.
Tohontaenras, Tohotaenrat =Tohontaenrat.
To-i-nin'-a =Atsina.
Tokali =Takulli.
Tōk-'oā'ath =Toquart.
To-kum'-pi =Northern Assiniboin, Tschantoga.
Tokwaht =Toquart.
Tolera, Tolere, Toleri =Tutelo.
T! ōlkla gîtanā^{1}ī =Tohlka-gitunai.
Tolkotin =Tautin.
Tomiscamings =Timiskaming.
Tondamans =Seneca.
Tongarois, Tongorias =Ontwaganha.
Toniata =Tonihata.
Toñkoñko =Siksika.
Tonnaouté =Tannaoute.
Tonniata =Tonihata.
Tonnontoins =Seneca.
Tonthratarhonon, Tontthrataronons =Totontaratonhronon.
Too =Tiun.
Tookseat =Munsee.
Toonoonee-roochiuh =Tununirusirmint
Toonoonek =Tununvimiut.
Too-qu-aht =Toquart.
Toosey's Tribe =Toosey.
Toquaht, Toquatux, Toquhaht =Toquart.
Tortero =Tutelo.
Toscororas, Toskiroros =Tuscarora.
TōstlEngilnagai' =Dostlan-lnagai.
Totaly, Totaro, Toteloes, Totera, Toteri, Toteroes, Toteros, Totierono, Totiri =Tutelo.
Tōtlgya gyit'inai =Tohlka-gitunai.
Totora =Tutelo.
To-tshik-o-tin =Trotsikkutchin.
Tottero, Totteroy =Tutelo.
Toüagannha =Ontwaganha.
Touanchain =Toanche.
Touaqdjuaq =Tuakdjuak.
Touchon-ta-Kutchin, Touchon-tay Kutchin =Tutchonekutchin.
Toudamans =Seneca.
Touenchain =Toanche.
Touguenhas =Ontwaganha.
Touloucs =Ottawa.
Toungletats =Lekwitlok.
Touquaht =Toquart.
Touscaroros =Tuscarora.
Tous les Saints =Kandoucho.
Towaganha =Ontwaganha.
To-wă''kă =Seneca.
Towako, Towakon =Ottawa.
Towapummuk =Shuswap.
To-y-lee =Tsoowahlie.
Toyn-aht =Toquart.
Tqt'ā'qumai =Toktakamai.
Tquayaum, Tquayum, Tqwayaum =Taqwayaum.
Traders =Ottawa.
Tpa-kfwèlè-pttinè =Takfwelottine.
Tpa-'ltsan-Ottinè =Tatsanottine.
Tran-jik-koo-chin =Trotsikkutchin.
Tran-tsa ottinè =Tatsanottine.
Tpa-pa-Gottinè =Nellagottine.
Tpathel-ottiné =Takfwelottine.
Tpatsan-Ottinè =Tatsanottine.
Tratsè-kutshi =Trotsikkutchin.
Tpétlé-(k)uttchin, Tpe-tliet-Kouttchin =Tatlitkutchin.
Tpi-kka-Gottinè =Desnedeyarelottine.
Tquayaum, Tquayum, Tqwayaum =Taqwayaum.
Tresrevere, Trois Rivieres =Three Rivers.
Trokesen =Iroquois.
Tronontes =Tionontati.
Troquois =Iroquois.
Troy River =Three Rivers.
Trudamans =Seneca.
Tsāagwī'gyit'inai' =Djahui-gitinai.
Tsāagwīsguatl'adegai' =Djahui-skwahladawai.
Tsága'ha' =Tsaganha.
Tsáh'lis =Tsahis.
Tsāh'-tyuh =Tsattine.
Tsah-wau-tay-neuch, Tsah-waw-ti-neuch, Tsah-waw-ty-neuchs =Tsawatenok.
Tsă-kă-nhă-o-nä^{n} =Delaware.
Tsanout =Tsawout.
Tsan-tpié-pottinè =Tsantieottine.
Tsa-ottiné =Tsattine.
Tsar-out =Tsawout.
T'saten, Tsa-'tenne, Tsa-tinneh, Tsa-tqenne =Tsattine.
Tsatsaquits =Tlatlasikoala.
Tsatsnótin, Tsatsuotin =Tanotenne.
Tsa-ttinnè =Tsattine.
Tsāūāt'ēnoq =Tsawatenok.
Tsa'umâk =Tzauxmuk.
Tsaumas, Tsaumass =Songish.
Tsawadainoh, Tsawahtee, Tsawalinough, Tsawantiano, Tsa-wanti-e-neuh, Tsawataineuk, Tsā'watE'ēnoq, Ts'ā'watEēnôx, Tsawat'enoq, Tsawatli, Tsa-waw-ti-e-neuk, Tsā'-wut-ai-nuk, Tsa-wutti-e-nuh, Tsawutti-i-nuh =Tsawatenok.
Tsawwassen =Sewathen.
Tschah =Hagwilget.
Tschilkat, Tschĭlkat-kŏn =Chilkat.
Tschilkut =Chilkoot.
Tschipeway, Tschippiweer =Chippewa.
Tschirokies =Iroquoian Family.
Tschischlkhathkhoan, Tschishlkháth, Tschishlkháthkhóan =Chilkat.
Tschunguscetoner =Tschantoga.
Ts'ēcā'ath =Seshart, Tseshaath.
Tsēgoatl lā'nas =Djiguaahl-lanas.
Tsekanie =Sekani.
Tsé-kéh-na =Tsekehneaz.
Tsé'kéhne, T'sèkenné =Sekani.
Tsekum, Tsekun =Tsehum.
Tsé-loh-ne =Tselone.
Tsel-'kaz-Kwoh =Tselkaxkwo.
Ts'emsia'n =Tsimshian.

Ts'E′ntsEnʜk'aiō, Ts'E′nts' Enx'qaiō, Tsénχq'aió = Tsentsenkaio.
Ts'ē′okuimîX = Tseokuimik.
Tsesaht, Tsesh-aht = Seshart.
Tse-ta-hwo-tqenne, Tsé'-ta-ut'qenne = Tsetautkenne
Tsétcah = Tsechah.
Tsēts gyit'inai′ = Chetsgitunai.
Ts'ē′uîtx = Tseokuimik.
Tshe-tsi-uetin-euerno = Montagnais.
Tshilkotin = Tsilkotin.
Tshimsian = Chimmesyan Family.
Tshithwyook = Chilliwak.
Tshoo-loos′ = Tsulus.
Ts-ho-ti-non-do-wă″-gă' = Seneca.
Tshu-*kutshi* = Tsitoklinotin.
Tsihaili, Tsihaili-Selish = Salishan Family.
Tsikanni = Sekani.
Tsi-klum = Tsehum.
Tsilkoh'ten, Tsilkotinneh = Tsilkotin.
Tsilla-ta-ut'tiné, Tsilla-ta-ut'-tinné, Tsillawadoot, Tsillaw-awdoot, Tsillaw-awdút-dinni, Tsillaw-dawhoot-dinneh, Tsillawdawhoot Tinneh = Etcheridiegottine.
Tsimchian, T'simpheeans, Tsimpsean, T'simpshean, T'simpsheean, Tsimsean, Tsimseyans, Tsimsheeans, T'sim-si-an′ = Tsimshian.
Tsimpsi-an = Chimmesyan Family, Tsimshian.
Tsin-ik-sis′-tso-yiks = Tsiniksistsoyiks.
Tsipú = Chippewa.
TsiQuā′gis stastaai′ = Chawagis-stustae.
Tsistlatho band = Naskotin.
Tsitka-ni = Sekani.
Tsitsk = Hagwilget.
Tskaus = Sakahl.
Tsœs-tsieg-Kuttchin = Trotsikkutchin.
Tsohke = Sooke.
Tsomass = Tsomosath.
Tsomontatez = Tionontati.
Tsonantonon = Seneca.
Tsonassan = Sewathen.
Tsong = Songish.
Tso^{n}-krône = Thekkane.
T. Sonnontatex = Tionontati.
Tsonnonthouans, T. Son-non-thu-ans = Seneca.
Tsonnontoüan = Nundawao, Seneca.
T. Sonnontouans, Tsononthouans, Tsonontooas, Tsonontouans, Tsonontowans, Tsonothouans = Seneca.
Tson-t*pié*-*p*ottinè = Tsantieottine.
Tsoolootum = Nakuntlun.
Tsô-Ottinè = Sarsi.
Ts'otsQE′n = Tsimshian.
Tsouonthousaas = Seneca.
Tsowassan = Sewathen.
TsQoaQk.ā′nē = Tskoakane.
Tsuk-tsuk-kwālk′ = Chuchchuqualk.
Tsū′áōs = Sarsi.
Tsuquanah = Tsooquahna.
Tsussie = Yekolaos.
Ts′uwä′le = Tsoowahlie.
Tsxoaxqá′né = Tskoakane.
Ttsé-ottiné = Tseottine.
Ttynai, Ttynai-chotana, Ttynnaï = Athapascan Family.
Tuarpukdjuaq = Tuarpukdjuak.
Tudamanes = Seneca, Iroquois.
Tûde = Athapascan Family.
Tudnunirmiut = Tununirmiut.
Tudnunirossirmiut = Tununirusirmiut.
Tuhakwilh = Tsimshian.
Tuhúvti-ómokat = Siksika.
Tuinondadecks, Tuinontatek = Tionontati.
Tukkola = Takulli.
Tuk-kuth, Tukudh, Tukúkth-Kutchín = Tukkuthkuthchin.
Tumeh, Tûnnĕ = Athapascan Family.
Turcaroras, Tuscarara, Tuscararo, Tuscareras, Tuscarooroes, Tuscaroras, tusCarorase, Tuscaroraw, Tuscarore hága, Tuscarorens, Tuscarories, Tuscaroroes, Tuscarow, Tuscarura, Tuscaruro, Tuscoraras, Tuscorora, Tuscororoes, Tuscoroura, Tuscorure, Tuscouroro, Tus-kai′-yĕ^{n}', Tus-kă-o-wä^{n}', Tuskararo, Tuskaroes, Tusksrooroe, tuskarora, Tuskarorahs, Tuskarorers, Tuskarores, Tuskarorins, Tuskaroro, Tuskawres, T'us-ke-ó-wä^{n}', Tuskeroode, Tuskeruda, Tuskeruros, Tuskierores, Tuskoraries, Tuskorore, Tuskroroes, Tusks, Tuskurora = Tuscarora.
Tuskwawgomeeg = Nipissing.
Tusquarores, Tusqueroro = Tuscarora.
Tutaloes = Tutelo.
Tŭt-chohn′-kŭt-chin, Tutchóne-Kutchin, Tutchone-kut'qin, Tutchon Kutchin, Tŭtch-ŭn- tah′ Kūtchĭn, Tŭtcone-kut'qin = Tutchonekutchin.
Tutecoes, Tuteeves, Tutelas, Tútele, Tūtie, Tutiloes Tutloe, Tuttelars, Tuttelee, Tutulor = Tutelo.
Tûxezê′p = Tuhezep.
Twa″ga'hă' = Ontwaganha.
Twă-'kă′-nhă' = Chippewa.
Twakanhahors = Missisauga.
T'wă'-rú-nä = Oneida.
Twerpukjua = Tuarpukdjuak
Two Mountain Iroquois = Oka.
Tx'ē′ix.tskunē = Theiktskune.
Tyeachten = Chiaktel
Tykothee, Tykothee-dinneh = Tukkuthkutchin.
Tyo-non-ta-te-kā' = Tionontati.
Tzah-dinneh = Tsattine.
Tzeachten = Chiaktel.

Ucaltas = Lekwiltok.
Uchipweys = Chippewa.
Uchulta, U-cle-ta = Lekwiltok.
Ucle-tah = Lekwiltok, Ucluelet.
Ucletes = Lekwiltok.
Uclúlet = Ucluelet.
Uctetahs = Lekwiltok.
Uculta = Lekwiltok, Tsakwalooin.
Udáwak = Ottawa.
Ugaljachmutzi = Eskimauan Family, Ugalakmiut.
Ugjulik = Ugjulirmiut.
Uglariaq = Uglariak.
Ugluxlatuch = Ucluelet.
Uhlchako = Ilkatsho.
Uj-e-jauk = Ojeejok.
Ukadliq, Ukadlix, = Ukadlik.
U-ka-nakane = Okinagan.
Ukdschulik, Ukdshúlik = Ugjulirmiut.
Ukiolik = Ukiadliving.
Ukuáyata = Ottawa.
Ukusiksalik, Ukusiksalingmiut, Ukusiksillik = Ukusiksalirmiut.
Ulastĕkwi = Malecite.
Ulnōbah, Ulnŏ mequāegit = Beothukan Family.
Ultsehaga, Ultsehna = Eskimo.
Umanaqtuaq, Umanaχtuaχ = Umanaktuak.
Umı'k = Ahmik.
Unagoungas = Abnaki.
Unangan = Eskimauan Family.

Undatoma′tendi =Potawatomi.
Unedagoes =Onondaga.
Unescapis, Ungava Indians =Naskapi.
Ungavamiut =Tahagmiut.
Uniades, Uniutáka =Oneida.
Unquechauge, Unshagogs =Passamaquoddy.
Unŭgŭn =Eskimauan Family.
Upatsesatuch =Opitchesaht.
Upper Cree =Sakawithiniwuk.
Upper Gens du fou =Trotsikkutchin.
Upper Kootanais, Upper Kootanie, Upper Kootenay Upper Kootenuha =Upper Kutenai.
Upper Nicola =Spahamin.
Ushkimani′tigōg =Oukiskimanitouk.
Uskee-mès, Uskee-mi, Uskees, Uskimay =Eskimo.
Uskwawgomees =Montagnais.
Usquemows =Eskimo.
Ussagĕnéwi, Ussaghenick =Montagnais.
Ussinebwoinug =Assiniboin.
Ussinnewudj Eninnewug =Sarsi.
Utā′mqt, Utā′mqtamux =Lower Thompson Indians.
Utaobaes, Utawas, Utawawas =Ottawa.
Utcitcāk =Ojeejok.
Utiqimitung =Utikimitung.
Utku-hikalik, Ut-ku-hikaling,mëut, Ut-ku-sik-kaling-mé-ut, Utkusiksalik, Utkutciki-aliñ-méut =Ukusiksalirmiut.
Utovautes, Uttawa =Ottawa.
Ut-te-was =Masset.
Uvkusigsalik =Ukusiksalirmiut.

Vermillion =Zutsemin,
Viandots =Huron.
Vieux de la Mer =Nellagottine.
Village of the Two Mountains =Oka..
Vnquechauke =Passamaquoddy.
Vncheckaug =Passamaquoddy.
Vnnagoungos =Abnaki.

Wabanackies, Wabanakees, Wabanakis, Wábaníka, Wábaníke, Wabanoaks, Wabanocky =Abnaki.
Wabasca =Athapascan Family.
Wabenakies, Waběnáki senobe, Wabenauki =Abnaki.
Wabishesh =Wabezhaze.
Wābi'tigwäyāng =Obidgewong.
Wâb-na-ki =Abnaki.
Wachipuanes =Chipewyan.
Wadington Harbour =Waddington Harbour.
Waganhaers, Waganhaes =Ontwaganha, Ottawa.
Waganhas, Waganis =Ottawa.
Wagannes =Ontwaganha, Ottawa.
Wagenhanes, Wagunha =Ottawa.
Wahannas =Ontwaganha, Ottawa.
Wah-hó-na-hah, Wáhiúcaqa′, Wáhiúyaha =Potawatomi.
Wah-kah-towah =Chippewa.
W′$\overset{3}{a}$-h′$\overset{1}{o}$-n$\overset{2}{a}$-h$\overset{2}{a}$ =Potawatomi.
Wah-to-pan-ah, Wah-to′-papi-nah =Watopapinah.
Wah-ze-ah we-chas-ta, Wah′-zi-ah =Northern Assiniboin, Tschantoga.
Waiwaiaikai =Wiwekae.
Wakash =Nootka, Salishan Family, Wakashan Family
Wakouiechiwek =Chisedec.
Wakui-saskeóno =Saint Regis.
Walináki =Wewenoc.
Wālis-kwā-ki-ool =Walas Kwakiutl.
Wā-lit-sum =Hahamatses.
Walnonoak =Wewenoc.
Wamnuga-oill, Wamnuxa- oi^{n} =Wamnughaoin.
Wampum-makers =Abnaki.
Wamussonewug =Monsoni.
Wananoak =Wewenoc.
Wanats =Huron.
Wānbānaghi, Wānbanaki, Wānbnaghi, Wanbanakkie =Abnaki.
Wandats =Huron.
Wanderers =Missiassik.
Wandots, Wantats =Huron.
Wanonoaks =Wewenoc.
Wapanachk =Abnaki.
Wapanachki =Abnaki, Delaware.
Wapanaki, Wâpa′na′ki^{a}, Wâpanákihak, Wapanaχki há-akon, Wapanends, Wàpaniɥ′kyu, Wapenacki =Abnaki.
Wapoos =Potowatomi.
Wappenackie, Wappenos, Wa-pû-nah-kĭ′ =Abnaki.
Wasawanik =Ouasouarini.
Wassawomees =Iroquois.
Wasses =Ouasouarini.
Watawawininiwok =Ottawa.
Wateni'hte =Siksika.
Watopana =Watopapinah
Wau-ba-na-kees =Abnaki.
Waub-ish-ash-e =Wabezhaze.
Waub-ose =Maskegon.
Waub-un-uk-eeg =Abnaki.
Wau-lit-sah-mosk =Hahamatses.
Wawbunukkeeg =Abnaki.
Wawechkaïrini =Weskarini.
Waweenock, Wawenech, Wawenock =Wewenoc.
Waweskaïrini =Weskarini.
Waw-lis-knahkewlth, Waw-lis-knahk-newith =Walas Kwakiutl.
Waw-lit-sum =Hahamatses.
Wawrigweck, Wawrigwick =Norridgewock.
Wayandotts, Wayondots, Wayondotts, Wayundatts Wayundotts =Huron.
Waziya wicasta, Waziya wicacta =Tschantoga.
W'Banankee =Abnaki.
Wd*o*w*o* =Ottawa.
Weandots =Huron.
Weashkimek =Eskimo.
We-che-ap-pe-nah =Its-cheabine.
Wee-kee-moch, Weekenoch =Wikeno.
Weendegoag, Weendigoes =Windigo.
Weepers =Assiniboin.
Weetle-toch =Oetlitk.
Weewaikun =Wiweakam.
Weewenocks =Wewenoc.
Weewok =Wiweakam.
Weitle toch =Oetlitk.
Wemintheew =Munsee.
Wendats =Huron.
Weperigoueiawek =Weperigweia.
Western Dog ribbed Indians =Tsantieottine.
Western Mackenzie Innuit =Kangmaligmiut.
Wetshipweyanah =Chipewyan.
We-wai-ai-kai- =Wiwekae.
We-wai-ai-kum, We-wark-kum =Wiweakam.
Wé-wark-ka, Weway-a-kay =Wiwekae.
We-way-a-kum =Wiweakam.
We-way-a-ky =Wiwekae.
Wewechkaïrini =Weskarini.
Weweenocks, Wewenocks, Wewoonock =Wewenoc.
We′-wi-ca-sa =Kainah.
Weyandotts, Weyondotts =Huron.
Whalatt, Whatatt =Hwotat.
Whippanaps =Abnaki.
Whīsklāleitoh =Kittizoo.

White Fish Indians = Attikamegue.
White -Goose Eskimos = Kangormiut.
Whonnoch, Whonock, = Wharnock.
Whyack = Wyah.
Wiandotts = Huron.
Wick-a-Nook, Wickinninish = Wickaninnish.
Wi′dja gīanā-i, Wi'ts'agyit'inai = Widja-gitunai.
Wi-ic′-ap-i-nah = Itscheabine.
Wikanee, Wikeinoh = Wikeno.
Wild Nation = Ettchaottine.
Windigos = Windigo.
Winnenocks = Wewenoc.
Winter Island = Neiuningaitua
Wiondots = Huron.
Wippanaps = Abnaki.
Wisagechroanu = Missisauga.
Wiscassett Indians = Wewenoc.
Wissâkodéwinini = Metis.
Witci^{n}ya^{n}pina = Itscheabine.
Wi′ts'a = Widja.
Wītsa' gyit'inai′ = Widja-gitunai.
Witsta = Bellabella.
Wī′wägam = Wiweakam.
Wi-wai-ai-kai = Wiwekae
Wi-wai-ai-kum = Wiweakam.
Wiwayiki = Wiwekae.
Wīwēaqam = Wiweakam.
Wī-wē-eke = Wiwekae.
Wi′-wē-ēkum = Wiweakam.
Wīwēq'aē = Wiwekae.
Wi-wi-kum = Wiweakam.
Wiyandotts = Huron.
W-ltoo-ilth-aht = Ucluelet.
Wo-a-pa-nach-ki, Wobanaki = Abnaki.
Woccons = Siouan Family.
Woenoeks = Wewenoc.
Wolf tribe of the Delaware = Munsee.
Womenog = Wewenoc.
Wood Assiniboines = Tschantoga.
Wood Crees = Sakawithiniwuk.
Wood Indians = Nopeming, Tutchonekutchin.
Woods Bloods = Istsikainah.
Wood Stoneys = Tschantoga.
Woraqa, Wo-rá-qĕ = Potawatomi.
Worm People = Esksinaitupiks.
Wowenocks = Wewenoc.
W'tássone = Oneida.
W'tawas = Ottawa.
Wu′lastûk-wiûk = Malecite.
Wut-at = Hwotat.
Wutsta′ = Bellabella.
Wyandot-Iroquois = Iroquoian Family.
Wyandote, Wyandotte, Wyandotts = Huron.
Wycless = Waitlas.
Wykenas = Wikeno.
Wyondats, Wyondotts = Huron.

Xā′exaes = China Hat.
Xa′ina = Haena.
Xa-isla′ = Haisla, Kitimat.
Xaldā′ñgats = Huldanggats.
Xanā′ks'iala = Kitlope.
Xa′xamatses = Hahamatses.
Xoē′xoē = Koikoi.
Xōmoks = Comox.
Xō′yalas, Xoyā′les = Hoyalas.
Xū′adji lnagá′-i = Skedans.
Xuadō's = Huados.
Xuámitsan = Quamichan.
Xudēs = Hwades.
Xuikuā′yaxēn = Huikuayaken.
Xumē′xen = Comiakin.
Xumtáspé = Nawiti.
X.û′tx'ûtkawê = Huthutkawedl.

Yaai′x.aqEmaē = Yaaihakemae.
Yā′gan = Yagun.
Yagochsanogēchti = Onondaga.
Yāgun kunîlnagai′ = Yagunkun-lnagai.
Yaket-ahno-klatak-makanay, Yā′k'ēt aqkinūqtlē-'ét aqkts'mā′kinik = Akanekunik.
Yak'lā′nas = Yaku-lanas.
Yakueakwioose, Yakweakwioose = Yukweakwioose.
Yăkwū Lennas = Yaku-lanas.
Yak-y-you = Yukweakwioose.
Yale = Shilekuatl.
Yanieye-róno = Mohawk.
Yä^{n}kwă-nä^{n}-'syäñ-ni' = Iroquois.
Yatcheé-thinyoowuc = Siksika, Chipewyan.
Yatl nas: had'ā′i = Yehlnaas-hadai.
Yêhl = Hoya.
Ye-ku-tce = Yucutce.
Yellow Knife, Yellow knife Indians, Yellow Knife people, Yellow Knives = Tatsanottine.
Yēn = Yan.
Yendat, Yendots = Huron.
Yent, YEō′t = Noöt
Yéqolaos = Yekolaos.
Yesáh, Ye-sa^{n}, Yesáng = Tutelo.
Yéta-ottinè = Etagottine, Athabaska.
Yeut = Noöt.
YIkIrga′ullt = Eskimo.
Yik'oā′psan = Ikwopsum.
Yik'ts = Yukuts.
Yītlē′q = Itliok.
Yixāqemāe = Yaaihakemae.
Yoht = Zoht.
Yongletats = Ucluelet.
Yon-kt = Zoht.
Yookilta = Lekwiltok.
Youchehtaht, You-clul-aht = Ucluelet.
Yucutce = Yucuche.
Younondadys = Tionontati.
Yout = Noōt.
Yrocois, Yrokoise = Iroquois.
Yroquet = Ononchataronon.
Yroquois = Iroquois.
Yucuatl = Yuquot.
Yucutce = Yucuche.
Yukh = Yaku.
Yukkweakwioose = Yukweakwioose.
Yukletas = Lekwiltok.
Yukūkweū′s = Yukweakwioose.
Yukuth, Yukuth Kutchin = Tukkuthkutchin.
Yū′kwilta = Lekwiltok.
Yuk-yuk-y-yoose = Yukweakwioose.
Yutlū′lath = Ucluelet.
Yu-tsú-tqaze, Yu-tsu-tquenne = Yutsutkenne.

Zänker-Indianer = Kutchin.
Za Plasua = Saint Francis.
Ze-ut = Noōt.
Zimshian-Indianer = Tsimshian.
Zisagechroann, Zisagechrohne = Missisauga.
Zōqkt = Zoht.
Zu′tsamîn = Zutsemin.

LEGEND

A. Mississauga—Lands purchased prior to 1784.
B. Chippewa—May 19, 1790, for £1,200 cy.
C. Chippewa—1785, northern and eastern boundaries doubtful.
D. Mississauga—Dec. 7, 1792, for £1,180 7s. 4d. stg.
E. Chippewa—Sept. 7, 1796, for £800 cy.
F. Chippewa—Sept. 7, 1796, for £1,200 cy.
G. Chippewa—May 22, 1798, confirming surrender of May 19, 1795, for £101 cy. ; 28,000 acres.
H. Mississauga—Aug. 1, 1805, confirming surrender of Sept. 23, 1787, for 10s., "and divers good and valuable considerations given on 23rd September, 1787."
I. Mississauga—Sept. 5-6, 1806, confirming the surrender of Aug. 2, 1805, for £1,000 cy. ; 85,000 acres.
J. Chippewa—Nov. 17-18, 1815, for £4,000 cy. ; 250,000 acres.
K. Chippewa—Oct. 17, 1818, for £1,200 cy. ; 1,592,000 acres.
L. Mississauga—Oct. 28, 1818, for annuity of £522 10s. cy. ; 648,000 acres.
M. Mississauga—Nov. 5, 1818, for annuity of £740 cy. ; 1,951,000 acres.
N. Mississauga—Nov. 28, 1822, confirming surrender of May 31, 1819, for annuity of £642 10s. cy. ; 2,748,000 acres.
O. Chippewa—July 8, 1822, confirming surrenders of March 8, 1819 and May 9, 1820, for annuity of £600 cy. ; 580,000 acres.
P. Chippewa—July 10, 1827, confirming surrender of April 26, 1825, for annuity of £1,100 cy. ; 2,200,000 acres.
Q. Chippewa (Saugeens)—Aug. 9, 1836, for annuity of £1,250 cy. ; 1,500,000 acres.
R. Chippewa—Oct. 13, 1854, for "interest of principal sum arising out of the sale of our lands."
S. Six Nations—Oct. 25, 1784, granted by Gov. Haldimand ; confirmed by Lt.-Gov. Simcoe, Jan. 14, 1793 ; 17 townships ; strip "six miles deep from each side of the (Grand River)," in "consideration of the early attachment to his cause." This tract was purchased from the Mississaugas for £2,000 by the crown.
T. Mohawks—April 1, 1793, grant by Lt.-Gov. Simcoe, of Tyendinaga township.

SURRENDERS OF INDIAN LANDS IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO PRIOR TO 1854

Scale, 35 miles to one inch

Compiled under the direction of James White, F.R.G.S.

Base map from plate of Map of Dominion of Canada, Dept. of Interior

Legend

- Iroquois
- Algonkin
- Siouan
- Athapascan
- Kutenai
- Salish
- Kwakiutl-Nootka
- Haida
- Tsimshian
- Tlingit
- Eskimo, present territory
- Eskimo, earlier territory
- Remains of Eskimo huts discovered
- Remains of Eskimo tent-places, etc. discovered
- Routes of intercourse between Eskimo tribes, according to F. Boas
- Supposed routes of migration towards Greenland

Uncoloured areas in northern Canada and Greenland are uninhabited

Areas in Banks and Victoria islands occupied by Eskimo, according to V. Stefansson.

Geographic Board Canada

ABORIGINES OF CANADA, ALASKA AND GREENLAND

Scale 1:12,500,000 or 197·3 Miles to 1 Inch

0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles

Compiled by James White, F.R.G.S.

Note 1.

In the Maritime Provinces and southern portions of the other provinces, the Indians are on reserves. The limits are drawn half-way between the reserves and therefore, the colours do not signify that the Indians actually inhabit more than an inconsiderable portion of these areas.

NOTE 2.—Since the map was printed, Mr. V. Stefansson reports that the coast between [illegible] is uninhabited.

NOTE 3.—In the summer, the Chipewyans desert the country east of Great Bear lake. The Eskimo then make their way west to the east end of the lake.

NOTE 4.—Mr. Stefansson has found that the areas indicated by red crosses—the southern shores of Banks and Victoria islands—are inhabited by the Eskimo. Earlier explorations indicated that Banks Island had been abandoned by them and that only a few isolated areas on Victoria Island were inhabited.

INDIAN TREATIES
1850 - 1912

Scale 100 miles to one inch

No 1
No 2
No 3
No 4
No 5
No 6
No 7
No 8
No 9
No 10
Adhesions to Treaty No 5 1908 1909 and 1910
Adhesion to Treaty No 1850
Robinson Superior Treaty
Robinson Huron Treaty
Manitoulin Treaty

Note I.
The boundaries of the south-eastern portion of the tract surrendered under the Robinson-Huron Treaty are undetermined

HUDSON BAY
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
LAKE SUPERIOR
James Bay
NORTH DAKOTA

Compiled under the direction of James White, F.R.G.S.

Base map from plate of Map of Dominion of Canada, Dept. of Interior

LIST OF VESSELS

LISTE DES NAVIRES

LIST OF SHIPPING

ISSUED BY

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

BEING A

LIST OF VESSELS

ON THE

REGISTRY BOOKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

ON THE

31st DAY OF DECEMBER

1911

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1912

LISTE DES NAVIRES

ÉMISE PAR LE

MINISTÈRE DE LA MARINE ET PÊCHERIES

ÉTANT UNE

LISTE DES NAVIRES

INSCRITS SUR LES

LIVRES D'ENREGISTREMENT DU CANADA

LE

31e JOUR DE DÉCEMBRE

1911

OTTAWA
IMPRIMÉ PAR C. H. PARMELEE, IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1912

21b—A½

REPORT ON SHIPPING

To the Honourable

J. D. HAZEN,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the twenty-fist List of Shipping issued by this Department. The List has been prepared from records kept in the Department and care has been taken to make it as complete and accurate as possible.

Supplements to the List of Shipping are published every month, and those affecting this List which have issued up to date, are bound with this volume.

The total number of vessels remaining on the Register Books of the Dominion on the 31st of December, 1911, was 8,088, measuring 770,446 tons, being an increase of vessels and tons, as compared with 1910. The number of steamers on the Register Books on the same date was 3,444, with a Gross Tonnage of 588,741. Assuming the average value to be $30 per ton the value of the Net Registered Tonnage of Canada on the 31st December, 1911, would be $23,113,380.

The number of new vessels built and registered in the Dominion of Canada during last year was 339, measuring 27,736 tons Net Register. Estimating the value of the new tonnage at $45 per ton gives a total value of $1,148,120 for new vessels.

A comparative statement showing the tonnage of each of the Maritime States of the world is given which shows that Canada is now ninth.

During the year 279 vessels were removed from the Register Books, and a detailed statement is given showing the cause of their removal.

It is estimated that 41,447 men and boys, &c., inclusive of the Masters, were employed on ships registered in Canada, during the year 1911.

RAPPORT SUR LA MARINE MARCHANDE

A l'honorable J. D. HAZEN,

Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de présenter la vingt et unième liste de la Marine publiée par ce département.

Cette liste a été computée à même les dossiers du département et on a eu soin de la rendre aussi complète et aussi exacte que possible.

Des suppléments à la liste de la Marine sont publiés chaque mois et ceux qui modifient cette liste et qui ont été publiés jusqu'à ce jour sont reliés dans ce présent volume.

Le nombre total des navires portés sur les registres du Canada au 31 décembre 1911 était de 8,088, d'un tonnage de 770,446 tonneaux, ce qui donne une augmentation de vaisseaux et de tonnes par rapport à l'année 1910. A la même date, le nombre des vapeurs figurant au registre était de 3,444, d'un tonnage brut de 588,741 tonneaux. En estimant la valeur moyenne du tonnage à $30 le tonneau, le tonnage enregistré au Canada au 31 décembre 1911 serait de $23,113,380.

Le nombre total des vaisseaux construits et enregistrés au Canada durant l'année dernière à été de 339, d'un tonnage de 27,736 tonneaux. En estimant la valeur du nouveau tonnage à $45 le tonneau, on obtient une valeur totale de $1,148,120 pour les nouveaux vaisseaux.

Un tableau comparatif, indiquant le tonnage de chacun des pays maritimes du monde, démontre que le Canada reste à la neuvième place comme pays maritime.

Durant l'année écoulée, 279 vaisseaux ont été biffés des registres pour les raisons données.

On estime à 41,447 le nombre des hommes et des garçons, etc., y compris les capitaines, qui furent employés à bord des vaisseaux enregistrés au Canada, pendant l'année 1911.

STATEMENT showing the number of Vessels and number of Tons on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, on December 31, 1911.

ETAT indiquant le nombre des navires et leur tonnage, inscrits sur les registres du Canada, le 31 décembre 1911.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

Name of Port — Nom du Port.	Total Number of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Voiliers et vapeurs.	Number of Steamers. — Nombre de vapeurs.	Gross Tonnage of Steamers. — Tonnage brut des vapeurs.	Total Net Tonnage of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Total de tonnage net.
Chatham	393	63	2,996	8,907
Dorchester	8	2	8	1,164
Moncton	12	2	119	1,337
Richibucto	35	12	245	672
Sackville	8	3	65	428
St. Andrews	180	13	360	3,411
St. John	330	105	36,097	39,953
Total	966	200	39,890	55,872

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.

Amherst	7	2	162	289
Annapolis Royal	42	6	328	5,608
Arichat	114	4	95	2,974
Barrington	96	7	207	2,341
Canso	43	2	156	808
Digby	116	10	305	3,861
Guysboro'	6			148
Halifax	433	100	13,263	21,765
Liverpool	72	13	808	4,697
Lunenburg	332	30	1,193	22,743
Maitland	16	1	88	3,239
Parrsboro'	87	7	670	15,659
Pictou	48	20	3,383	4,592
Port Hawkesbury	65	4	115	1,448
Port Medway	14	1	138	1,132
Shelburne	79	5	194	4,039
Sydney	119	30	3,646	6,967
Truro				
Weymouth	34	1	5	2,536
Windsor	72	15	1,750	24,161
Yarmouth	310	38	9,410	13,624
Total	2,105	296	35,916	142,631

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.

Gaspé	16			654
Magdalen Islands	16	3	1,168	1,038
Montreal	803	297	98,741	141,274
Paspebiac	9	2	62	534
Quebec	618	158	23,835	45,097
Sorel	49	30	4,717	5,085
Total	1,511	490	128,523	193,682

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21b

STATEMENT showing the number of Vessels and number of Tons on the Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

ETAT indiquant le nombre des navires et leur tonnage, inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—PROVINCE DE L'ONTARIO.

Name of Port. — Nom du Port.	Total Number of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Voiliers et vapeurs.	Number of Steamers. — Nombre de vapeurs.	Gross Tonnage of Steamers. — Tonnage brut des vapeurs.	Total Net Tonnage of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Total de tonnage net.
Amherstburg	15	11	279	378
Belleville	19	15	348	711
Bowmanville	2	.....	.....	316
Brockville	35	32	2,770	2,847
Chatham	24	16	1,152	1,333
Cobourg	7	2	315	1,021
Collingwood	78	73	20,603	14,659
Cornwall	4	4	106	73
Deseronto	13	8	611	745
Dunnville	1	.....	.....	57
Fort William	2	1	59	447
Goderich	39	31	1,436	1,643
Hamilton	40	37	22,413	14,930
Kenora	80	73	2,562	2,202
Kingston	208	139	13,538	22,092
Lindsay	50	30	632	1,709
Midland	30	24	21,271	16,214
Napanee	1	.....	.....	122
Oakville	1	.....	.....	26
Ottawa	390	253	35,526	31,014
Owen Sound	48	40	3,357	4,668
Peterborough	72	56	1,429	2,120
Picton	23	16	5,217	4,633
Port Arthur	80	55	4,702	11,159
Port Burwell	7	6	123	145
Port Dover	16	13	363	456
Port Hope	26	18	1,094	1,612
Port Stanley	24	24	907	587
Prescott	25	13	2,326	4,244
Sarnia	43	33	8,645	8,250
Southampton	14	13	718	538
Sault Ste. Marie	69	59	11,900	10,318
St. Catharines	86	49	1,711	9,176
Simcoe	5	2	35	271
Toronto	352	285	83,413	57,513
Wallaceburg	29	15	751	2,381
Whitby	1	.....	.....	190
Windsor	55	26	5,316	6,077
Total	2,014	1,472	255,628	236,877

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—PROVINCE DE L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.

Charlottetown	149	20	4,407	9,683

STATEMENT showing the number of Vessels and number of Tons on the Registry Books, &c.—*Concluded.*

ETAT indiquant le nombre des navires et leur tonnage, inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Fin.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.

Name of Port. — Nom du Port.	Total Number of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Voiliers et vapeurs.	Number of Steamers. — Nombre de vapeurs.	Gross Tonnage of Steamers. — Tonnage brut des vapeurs.	Net Tonnage of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Total de tonnage net.
New Westminster	206	129	3,164	9,816
Prince Rupert	10	10	2,536	1,525
Vancouver	686	531	43,170	45,573
Victoria	325	203	60,641	65,350
Total	1,227	873	112,511	122,264

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.—PROVINCE DE LA SASKATCHEWAN.

Prince Albert	5	4	386	356

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—PROVINCE DU MANITOBA.

Winnipeg	96	86	8,348	6,373

YUKON DISTRICT—DISTRICT DU YUKON.

Dawson	15	13	3,132	2,708

SUMMARY—SOMMAIRE.

New Brunswick	966	200	39,890	55,872
Nova Scotia	2,105	296	35,916	142,631
Quebec	1,511	490	128,523	193,682
Ontario	2,014	1,472	255,628	236,877
P. E. Island	149	20	4,407	9,683
British Columbia	1,227	873	112,511	122,264
Manitoba	96	86	8,348	6,373
Yukon District	15	3	3,132	2,708
Saskatchewan	5	4	386	356
Grand Total	8,088	3,444	588,741	770,446

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21b

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Vessels and number of Tons on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, on the 31st December, in each Year from 1874 to 1911, both inclusive.

ETAT COMPARATIF indiquant le nombre de navires et le tonnage net inscrits dans les livres de registres du Canada, pendant l'année expirée le 31 décembre, dans chaque année, de 1874 à 1911, les deux comprises.

Provinces.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	1,144	294,741	1,133	307,926	1,154	324,513	1,133	329,457	1,142	335,965
Nova Scotia ...	2,787	479,669	2,786	505,144	2,867	529,252	2,961	541,579	3,003	553,368
Quebec	1,837	218,946	1,831	222,965	1,902	228,502	1,951	248,399	1,676	248,349
Ontario	815	113,008	825	114,990	889	123,947	926	131,761	958	135,440
P. E. Island...	312	48,388	335	50,677	338	50,692	342	55,547	322	54,250
B. Columbia...	35	3,611	40	3,685	40	3,809	43	3,479	51	4,482
Manitoba	.....	....	2	178	2	178	6	246	17	1,161
Total	6,930	1,158,363	6,952	1,205,565	7,192	1,260,893	7,362	1,310,468	7,169	1,333,015

Provinces.	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	1,135	340,491	1,097	336,976	1,087	333,215	1,065	308,980	1,107	315,906
Nova Scotia...	2,975	552,159	2,977	550,448	3,025	558,911	3,026	546,778	3,037	541,715
Quebec	1,975	246,025	1,889	233,341	1,830	224,936	1,754	215,804	1,739	216.577
Ontario.....	1,006	136,987	1,042	137,481	1,081	139,998	1,112	137,061	1,133	140,972
P. E. Island...	298	49,807	288	45,931	273	45,410	248	41,684	241	49,446
B. Columbia...	60	4,701	63	5,049	74	6,296	84	7,687	94	9,046
Manitoba.....	22	1,924	21	1,992	24	2,130	23	2,783	24	2,778
Total	7,471	1,332,094	7,377	1,311,218	7,394	1,310,896	7,312	1,260,777	7,375	1,276,440

Provinces.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	1,096	308,132	1,060	288,589	1,042	269,224	1,027	255,126	1,009	239,332
Nova Scotia ...	2,942	544,048	2,988	541,832	2,929	526,921	2,845	498,878	2,851	485,709
Quebec.....	1,628	202,842	1,631	203,635	1,650	232,556	1,586	189,064	1,498	178,520
Ontario.	1,184	142,387	1,223	144,487	1,248	140,929	1,275	139,548	1,330	139,502
P. E. Island...	234	39,213	227	36,040	225	30,658	225	29,031	218	26,586
B. Columbia...	116	11,403	123	11,834	134	11,900	149	12,789	167	14,249
Manitoba	55	5,722	63	5,439	65	5,578	71	5,871	69	5,744
Total	7,255	1,253,747	7,315	1,231,856	7,293	1,217,766	7,178	1,130,307	7,142	1,089,642

Provinces.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	1,013	218,873	981	209,460	969	193,193	946	181,779	1,010	156,086
Nova Scotia ...	2,855	464,431	2,793	464,194	2,778	461,758	2,731	425,690	2,715	396,263
Quebec	1,455	168,500	1,399	164,003	1,404	162,330	1,408	162,638	1,426	161,121
Ontario	1,352	141,839	1,312	138,738	1,345	138,914	1,347	141,750	1,370	146,665
P. E. Island...	224	25,506	231	26,080	195	23,316	196	22,706	188	20,970
B. Columbia...	176	15,241	196	16,024	246	19,767	298	23,448	315	24,900
Manitoba	77	6,091	79	6,475	78	6,197	81	6,118	89	6,534
Total	7,152	1,040,481	6,991	1,024,974	7,015	1,005,475	7,007	964,129	7,113	912,539

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Vessels and number of Tons on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

ETAT COMPARATIF indiquant le nombre de navires et le tonnage net inscrits dans les livres de registres du Canada, etc.—*Fin.*

Provinces.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Total.
New Brunswick.	1,003	136,257	975	122,417	964	115,506	923	103,584	903	89,257
Nova Scotia....	2,710	371,432	2,683	343,356	2,669	317,526	2,204	283,056	2,167	262,176
Quebec	1,427	160,590	1,454	158,776	1,469	158,649	1,480	158,077	1,378	144,447
Ontario.....	1,480	148,525	1,508	148,609	1,525	146,522	1,424	135,349	1,452	134,180
P. E. Island....	191	19,650	190	19,323	174	16,540	174	15,812	178	15,979
B. Columbia....	336	26,455	346	25,988	363	26,622	364	28,604	444	40,304
Manitoba	98	6,715	106	7,307	115	7,934	115	7,272	121	7,439
Yukon District.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	7,245	869,624	7,262	825,776	7,279	789,299	6,684	731,754	6,643	693,782

	1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.	
New Brunswick.	920	86,288	927	78,708	915	75,293	917	64,605	929	59,508
Nova Scotia....	2,121	243,457	2,121	226,817	1,980	214,560	2,037	212,967	2,069	216 053
Quebec	1,375	144,586	1,247	138,136	1,265	142,664	1,288	136,660	1,288	138,570
Ontario	1,488	135,234	1,610	141,112	1,635	145,227	1,699	156.449	1,778	169,086
P. E. Island....	171	14,660	176	14,251	180	14,729	156	13,464	164	13,739
B. Columbia....	488	44,415	515	51,095	676	62,102	584	58,292	639	76,215
Manitoba	126	9,108	128	7,147	130	7,445	139	7,536	139	7,695
Yukon District.	9	1,604	11	2,268	11	2,463	16	2,640	14	2,281
Saskatchewan ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6,698	679,352	6,735	659,534	6,792	664,483	6,836	652,613	7,020	683,147

	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
New Brunswick.	933	54 855	938	49,145	939	44,471	927	69,463	938	66,402
Nova Scotia.....	2,066	211,972	2,121	198,976	2,159	187,328	2,074	173,950	2,052	164,919
Quebec...	1,287	140,339	1,301	141,406	1,344	143,340	1,338	166,133	1,384	172,975
Ontario.....	1,886	176,430	1,942	178,848	1,978	180,340	2,011	184,328	2,028	192,970
P. E. Island.. ..	161	12,200	158	11,924	149	10,761	145	9,815	154	10,387
B. Columbia....	666	77,105	712	79,954	782	77,746	872	83,792	939	87,056
Manitoba	141	7,765	142	7,809	149	8,341	144	8,247	87	4,341
Yukon District.	12	2,172	11	1,763	11	1,763	13	2,670	16	2,984
Saskatchewan...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	89	4	290	4	290
Total	7,152	382,838	7,325	669,825	7,512	654,179	7,528	698,688	7,602	702,324

	1909.		1910.		1911.	
New Brunswick.	937	62,984	951	59,637	966	55,872
Nova Scotia....	2,058	160,286	2,054	149,737	2,105	142,631
Quebec	1,432	175,370	1,499	189,945	1,511	193,682
Ontario	2,061	208,652	2,027	227,457	2,014	236,877
P. E. Island....	156	10,154	150	10,100	149	9,683
B. Columbia....	1,020	92,746	1,109	105,414	1,227	122,264
Manitoba	90	5,087	94	5,565	96	6,373
Yukon District.	16	2,984	16	2,784	15	2,708
Saskatchewan ..	4	290	4	290	5	356
Total	7,768	718,553	7,904	750,929	8,088	770,446

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21b

LIST of Ports at which Vessels may be Registered, showing the number of New Vessels Built and Registered in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year ended December 31, 1911.

LISTE des ports auxquels les navires peuvent être enregistrés, et indiquant le nombre des nouveaux navires construits et enregistrés au Canada, pendant l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1911.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

Name of Port. — Nom du Port.	Total Number of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Voiliers et vapeurs.	Total Net Tonnage of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Total de tonnage net.
Chatham	10	291
Dorchester	Nil.	Nil.
Moncton	Nil.	Nil.
Richibucto	8	86
Sackville	Nil.	Nil.
St. Andrews	2	29
St. John	5	368
Total	25	774

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.

Amherst	Nil.	Nil.
Annapolis Royal	Nil.	Nil.
Arichat	1	14
Barrington	1	12
Canso	Nil.	Nil.
Digby	2	122
Guysboro'	Nil.	Nil.
Halifax	12	211
Liverpool	3	487
Lunenburg	86	3,269
Maitland	Nil.	Nil.
Parrsboro'	Nil.	Nil.
Pictou	Nil.	Nil.
Port Hawkesbury	7	94
Port Medway	Nil.	Nil.
Shelburne	9	581
Sydney	8	151
Truro	Nil.	Nil.
Weymouth	Nil.	Nil.
Windsor	1	90
Yarmouth	6	309
Total	136	5,340

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.

Amherst (Magdalen Islands)	Nil,	Nil.
Gaspé	Nil.	Nil.
Montreal	17	2,205
Paspebiac	Nil.	Nil.
Quebec	8	418
Sorel	5	103
Total	30	2,726

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—PROVINCE DE L'ONTARIO.

Amherstburg	Nil.	Nil.
Belleville	Nil.	Nil.
Bowmanville	Nil.	Nil.
Brockville	1	44
Chatham	1	34
Cobourg	Nil.	Nil.
Collingwood	2	94
Cornwall	Nil.	Nil.
Deseronto	Nil.	Nil.
Dunnville	Nil.	Nil.
Fort William	Nil.	Nil.
Goderich	Nil.	Nil.
Hamilton	Nil.	Nil.
Kenora	1	72
Kingston	5	268
Lindsay	Nil.	Nil.
Midland	2	5,111
Napanee	Nil.	Nil.
Oakville	Nil.	Nil.
Ottawa	5	219
Owen Sound	Nil.	Nil.
Peterborough	8	57
Picton	1	1,469
Port Arthur	3	1,486
Port Burwell	1	33
Port Dover	Nil.	Nil.
Port Hope	Nil.	Nil.
Port Stanley	4	150
Prescott	Nil.	Nil.
Sarnia	1	45
Southampton	Nil.	Nil.
Sault Ste. Marie	2	114
St. Catharines	1	34
Simcoe	Nil.	Nil.
Toronto	4	856
Wallaceburg	Nil.	Nil.
Whitby	Nil.	Nil.
Windsor	Nil.	Nil.
Total	42	10,086

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND —PROVINCE DE L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.

Charlottetown	4	61

LIST of Ports at which Vessels may be Registered, showing the number of new Vessels Built and Registered, &c.—*Concluded.*

LISTE des ports auxquels les navires peuvent être enregistrés, et indiquant le nombre des nouveaux navires construits et enregistrés, etc.—*Fin.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.

Name of Port. — Nom du Port.	Total Number of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Voiliers et vapeurs.	Total Net Tonnage of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Total de tonnage net.
New Westminster	15	1,107
Prince Rupert	3	33
Vancouver	69	4,812
Victoria	11	1,829
Total	98	7,781

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—PROVINCE DU MANITOBA.

Winnipeg	3	902

YUKON DISTRICT.

Dawson City	Nil.	Nil.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Prince Albert	1	66

SUMMARY—SOMMAIRE.

Provinces — Provinces	Total Number of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Voiliers et vapeurs.	Total Net Tonnage of Sailing Ships and Steamers. — Total de tonnage net.
New Brunswick	25	774
Nova Scotia	136	5,340
Quebec	30	2,726
Ontario	42	10,086
Prince Edward Island	4	61
British Columbia	98	7,781
Manitoba	3	902
Yukon District	Nil.	Nil.
Saskatchewan	1	66
Total	339	27,736

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21b

STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of each of the Maritime States of the World, compiled from the Reportoire Géneral for 1911-1912.

TABLEAU du tonnage des navires de chacun des Etats maritimes du globe, extrait du Répertoire Général pour 1911-1912.

Nationality.	Steamers. — Vapeurs	Gross Tonnage of Steamers. — Tonnage brut des vapeurs.	Net Tonnage of Steamers. — Tonnage net des vapeurs.	Sailing Vessels. — Voiliers	Net Tonnage of Sailing Vessels. — Tonnage net des voiliers.	Total Net Tonnage. — Tonneaux.
British	8,951	18,586,883	11,271,629	5,607	1,132,769	12,404,398
German	1,831	3,972,053	2,478,022	1,192	446,174	2,924,196
American	995	1,961,881	1,311,980	3,317	1,310,213	2,622,193
Norwegian	1,377	1,564,179	955,694	1,231	661,177	1,616,871
French	897	1,522,975	870,472	1,419	480,175	1,350,647
Russian	660	835,281	511,909	3,175	542,570	1,054,479
Italian	463	1,044,640	631,679	1,339	379,420	1,011,099
Japanese	818	1,227,061	778,232	1,347	171,206	949,438
*Canadian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	558	1,040,944	642,450	628	74,154	716,604
Dutch	950	826,254	574,480	1,370	192,344	766,824
Austrian	359	827,267	516,482	125	11,161	527,643
Spanish	509	759,257	464,272	381	48,309	512,582
Danish	516	672,477	410,668	900	96,797	507,465
Greek	302	578,614	361,985	820	145,210	507,195
Turkish	150	160,098	96,053	1,088	210,929	306,982
Brazilian	258	241,519	147,188	286	61,627	208,815
Belgian	147	281,080	182,306	13	5,126	187,422
Argentine	181	152,587	91,730	184	53,954	145,684
Chilian	88	106,976	67,950	89	54,504	122,454
Portuguese	85	73,446	43,529	255	42,985	86,514
Chinese	63	89,106	56,444	2	388	56,832
Uruguayan	33	40,478	25,027	57	24,203	49,230
Cuban	43	54,681	34,286	116	11,109	45,395
Peruvian	11	26,253	14,346	57	30,028	44,374
Mexican	32	31,846	19,760	47	38,536	28,296
Roumanian	22	35,431	18,873	20	3,429	22,302
Siamese	13	13,499	8,249	2	344	8,593
Venezuelan	9	4,888	2,587	17	2,671	5,258
Montenegrin	.....	.....	.....	21	4,784	4,784
Nicaraguan	1	751	112	6	4,029	4,141
Honduras	4	5,009	3,161	3	363	3,524
Bulgarian	5	4,561	2,776	3	402	3,178
Egyptian	6	1,833	424	6	2,467	2,891
Sarawak	4	3,373	2,815	.....	.....	2,815
Haitian	6	2,662	1,556	7	1,244	2,800
Colombian	2	1,056	516	7	1,608	2,124
Panama	2	2,763	1,854	.....	.....	1,854
Corean	1	2,172	1,728	.....	.....	1,728
Dominican	.....	.....	.....	11	1,629	1,629
Arabian	.....	.....	.....	1	848	848
Guatemala	.....	.....	.....	3	758	758
Liberian	.....	.....	.....	2	686	686
Bolivian	.....	.....	.....	1	606	606
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	2	551	551
Monaco	.....	.....	.....	3	543	543
Salvador	.....	.....	.....	2	326	326
Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	1	257	257
Tunisian	.....	.....	.....	3	252	252
Zanzibar	1	611	243	.....	.....	243
Paraguay	1	282	232	.....	.....	232
Persian	.....	.....	.....	1	107	107
Servian	1	264	112	.....	.....	112
Morocco	1	140	84	.....	.....	84
Unknown	7	7,413	4,503	15	7,784	12,287
Total	20,363	36,764,544	22,608,398	25,181	6,230,756	28,839,145

*Included in British.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of New Vessels Built and Registered in the Dominion of Canada during the Year ended December 31, in each Year, from 1874 to 1911 both inclusive.

ETAT COMPARATIF des nouveaux navires construits et enregistrés au Canada pendant l'année expirée le 31 décembre, dans chaque année, de 1874 à 1911 les deux comprises.

Provinces.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	90	42,027	65	33,483	61	31,040	54	31,158	56	27,368
Nova Scotia	175	84,480	177	67,106	194	58,771	219	47,980	166	49,784
Quebec	73	20,796	103	22,825	51	17,800	62	19,253	46	10,870
Ontario	50	10,797	53	7,760	47	5,397	28	3,316	30	2,409
Prince Edward Island	88	24,634	83	19,838	62	14,571	62	17,026	38	10,382
British Columbia	5	276	.....	.....	1	121	2	204	2	00
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	48	1	5
	481	183,010	481	151,012	416	127,700	430	118,985	339	100,873
Add new vessels built in Canada which proceeded to the United Kingdom under a Governor's pass without being registered	6	7,746	.....	.....	3	2,721	2	1,943	1	663
Add new vessels which left Quebec for registration in Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	487	190,756	481	151,012	420	130,901	432	120,928	340	101,536

Provinces.	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	43	19,067	63	18,896	57	18,259	66	16,820	72	21,103
Nova Scotia	126	39,208	126	31,257	150	40,465	117	26,711	202	35,765
Quebec	29	7,421	33	8,219	56	5,673	26	6,785	42	6,594
Ontario	42	2,464	44	3,610	54	5,111	55	4,369	34	4,311
Prince Edward Island	20	5,279	21	3,359	15	4,351	15	3,508	17	5,343
British Columbia	5	788	.....	.....	2	85	8	1,631	5	849
Manitoba	....	.....	1	100	3	116	1	289	2	125
	265	74,227	288	65,441	337	74,060	288	60,113	374	74,090
Add new vessels built in Canada which proceeded to the United Kingdom under a Governor's pass without being registered.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,029	.....	.....
Add new vessels which left Quebec for registration in Germany	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	265	74,227	288	65,441	337	74,060	289	61,142	374	74,090

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21b

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of New Vessels Built and Registered in the Dominion of Canada during the Year ended December 31, &c.—*Continued.*

ETAT COMPARATIF des nouveaux navires construits et enregistrés au Canada pendant l'année expirée le 31 décembre, etc.—*Suite.*

Provinces.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	46	12,888	34	7,736	34	4,931	18	2,909	32	2,530
Nova Scotia	178	42,032	102	24,703	93	20,948	87	12,310	116	12,965
Quebec	32	3,815	29	4,556	27	2,683	28	2,888	23	2,669
Ontario	58	4,446	45	4,509	52	2,075	66	2,993	62	5,095
Prince Edward Island	21	5,189	11	1,707	12	1,318	7	601	12	1,412
British Columbia	15	675	6	648	8	154	9	376	18	448
Manitoba	37	3,366	13	320	3	98	8	439	1	11
Total	387	72,411	240	44,179	229	32,207	223	22,516	264	25,130

Provinces.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	50	4,792	35	5,572	43	6,269	21	1,873	119	2,819
Nova Scotia	126	19,645	150	33,907	130	35,528	105	16,446	111	15,089
Quebec	27	3,759	25	4,880	46	4,200	34	2,620	53	4,220
Ontario	45	3,259	41	4,917	44	2,662	34	3,684	49	4,126
Prince Edward Island	12	1,503	12	2,008	5	1,000	9	967	3	634
British Columbia	12	840	15	876	41	2,364	46	2,887	19	944
Manitoba	8	548	7	218	3	122	6	296	8	608
Total	280	34,346	285	52,378	312	52,145	255	28,773	362	28,440

Provinces.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	40	2,534	27	714	24	627	33	1,738	31	790
Nova Scotia	128	8,721	89	4,762	97	7,704	54	4,259	67	4,962
Quebec	55	4,412	49	4,335	36	3,969	49	4,227	51	4,139
Ontario	64	3,137	52	3,732	38	1,757	50	3,850	46	1,872
Prince Edward Island	3	183	1	196	3	111	3	226	5	372
British Columbia	25	1,900	18	1,709	22	1,466	26	2,429	72	12,228
Manitoba	11	356	14	822	7	512	16	365	6	159
Total	326	21,243	250	16,270	227	16,146	231	17,094	278	24,522

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of New Vessels Built and Registered in the Dominion of Canada during the Year ended December, 31, &c.—*Continued.*

ETAT COMPARATIF des nouveaux navires construits et enregistrés au Canada pendant l'année expirée le 31 décembre, etc.—*Suite.*

Provinces.	1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	31	798	22	762	25	1,141	23	1,055
Nova Scotia	92	7,594	117	9,416	133	14,660	140	14,827
Quebec	35	5,943	50	4,301	43	7,421	16	1,990
Ontario	52	3,419	58	3,734	62	2,665	60	8,791
Prince Edward Island	3	56	3	106	6	589	8	530
British Columbia	51	2,734	43	3,837	62	7,728	36	2,550
Manitoba	13	554	3	109	3	112	10	137
Yukon District	...	...	1	61	1	165	3	336
Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	277	21,098	297	22,326	335	34,481	296	30,216

Provinces.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	24	1,708	25	1,306	25	998	23	431
Nova Scotia	135	12,907	99	5,993	160	7,453	154	7,538
Quebec	31	1,076	20	3,203	24	1,438	50	3,940
Ontario	71	10,719	105	5,167	85	5,735	74	6,014
Prince Edward Island	6	171	2	185	6	577	4	147
British Columbia	56	3,494	48	2,362	51	3,536	82	2,774
Manitoba	5	248	9	338	1	44	9	808
Yukon District	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	89
Total	328	30,323	308	18,554	352	19,781	397	21,741

Provinces.	1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	27	909	32	1,288	14	666	17	397
Nova Scotia	109	5,116	80	6,600	75	6,007	82	5,572
Quebec	50	10,326	62	7,279	66	5,895	58	7,012
Ontario	96	14,444	46	8,695	73	7,973	46	3,612
Prince Edward Island	7	215	5	254	1	5	2	23
British Columbia	97	7,115	76	4,778	93	4,068	84	5,177
Manitoba	3	84	1	9	5	692	5	490
Yukon District	...	...	2	80	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	3	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	392	38,401	304	28,983	327	25,306	294	22,283

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21b

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of New Vessels Built and Registered in the Dominion of Canada during the Year ended December 31, &c.—*Concluded.*

ETAT COMPARATIF des nouveaux navires construits et enregistrés au Canada pendant l'année expirée le 31 décembre, etc.—*Fin.*

Provinces.	1911.	
	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	25	774
Nova Scotia	136	5,340
Quebec	30	2,726
Ontario	42	10,086
P. E. Island	4	61
B. Columbia	98	7,781
Manitoba	3	902
Yukon District	..	.....
Saskatchewan	1	66
Total	339	27,736

LIST of vessels whose names have been changed by Order in Council, under Section 27 of Chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, during the year ended December 31, 1911.

LISTE des navires dont les noms ont été changés par Ordre en Conseil, d'après les dispositions de l'article 27, chapitre 113 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, 1906, durant l'année finissant le 31 décembre 1911.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Present Name of Vessel. — Nom actuel du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Former Name of Vessel. — Ancien nom du navire.
122,557	Cara R.	Collingwood	Cara.
85,415	D. J. Burke	Midland	Wabaushene.
130,532	Delilah C.	Montreal	Delilah.
126,953	Ernani	Victoria	Princess May.
130,806	Gilford	Vancouver	Magellan.
107,789	Glen Isle	Ottawa	Welshman.
130,631	Governor Carleton	St. John, N.B	Newport.
130,757	Gunhild	Vancouver	Margaret.
121,701	Halcro II.	Toronto	Minetu.
130,744	Improver	Vancouver	Lone Star.
75,583	John Milton	Brockville	Florence.
126,800	Kitsap	New Westminster	Eclipse.
130,801	Kitwinmar	Vancouver	Foam.
130,699	Kyrielle	Vancouver	Kelpie.
103,878	Lamonde	Kingstor	Stranger
113,641	Laurentian	Quebec	King Edward.
130,797	M. T. Co. No. 1	Vancouver	Celtis.
130,803	M. T. Co. No. 2	Vancouver	Elmo.
126,868	Matheson	Sault Ste. Marie	Antelope.
126,883	Mina May	Vanconver	Foam.
69,376	Miriam G	Sydney, N.S	Dawn.
126,229	Nellie Lyon	Sarnia	Reliance.
107,725	North Vancouver Ferry No. 1	Vancouver	North Vancouver.
117,784	North Vancouver Ferry No. 2	Vancouver	St. George.
98,845	Oceana	Toronto	Scott.
126,952	Pharaon	Victoria.	Petrel.
130,706	Q. J. T	Vancouver	The Bell.
130,607	Qualicum	Victoria	Colima.
126,230	R. G. Shaw	Sarnia	Harley.
130,419	Rock Ferry	Montreal	Merrimac.
130,455	White Cliff	Vancouver	Petrel.
130,742	White House	Vancouver	John 3, 16.
130,743	Wigwam	Vancouver	Ella.
103,921	Winnett	Peterborough	Calumet.
130,551	Zorra.	Vancouver	Taku.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21b

STATEMENT showing the number of vessels removed from registry in the Dominion of Canada during the year ending 31st December, 1911, and the cause for such removal.

ETAT indiquant le nombre de navires dont les noms ont été rayés au registre, au Canada durant l'année finissant le 31 décembre 1911, et la cause de leur radiation.

Sold to foreigners	21
Wrecked	37
Stranded	15
Lost	12
Broken up	78
Abandoned at sea	10
Collision	3
Foundered	12
Burnt	31
Condemned	2
Transferred to St. John's, Nfld	17
" " Bridgetown, Barbadoes	8
Reported out of existence	31
Dismantled	2
Total	279

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, 1912.

STEAM VESSELS

VAPEURS

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, December 31, 1911.

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadien inscrits sur les registres, 31 décembre 1911.

Abreviations—Abréviations :—**J.O.,** Joint owners—propriétaires conjoints; **M.O.,** Managing owner—propriétiaire gérant; **Pa.,** Paddle—à aubes; **Sc.,** Screw—à hélice.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
88,639	A. B. Cook	St. Catharines	1885	Port Robinson, Ont.	54 4	12 0	6 6	34	23	13 sc	Robert Weddell, Trenton, Ont.
97,014	A. D. Cross.	St. Catharines	1897	Port Colborne, Ont.	49 0	16 0	8 9	47	32	11 sc	William E. Phin, Welland, Ont.
116,385	A. F. Bowman	Port Arthur	1906	Collingwood, Ont	76 0	22 0	12 0	113	77	32 sc	Canadian Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont
77,820	A. H. Jennie	Toronto	1882	Port Rowan, Ont.	119 0	21 1	9 3	197	121		Mrs. Agnes M. Britnell, Toronto, Ont.
130,675	A. L. Conrad	Lunenburg	1911	Tancook, N.S	40 4	10 6	5 2	12	11	½ sc	Albert Conrad, Rose Bay, N.S.
100,393	A. M. Petrie	Hamilton	1892	Hamilton, Ont	50 0	10 0	4 9	20	13	1 sc	James Garrett, Herring Bay, Algoma, Ont.
126,632	A. R. Hellen	Vancouver	1909	Adams Lake, B.C.	123 5	26 8	4 9	331	209	9 pa	Adams River Lumber Co., Limited, Chase, B.C.
96,873	A. V. Crawford	Port Stanley	1891	Goderich, Ont	72 0	15 7	7 2	51	35	20 sc	Mrs. Ella B. Boone, Toronto, Ont.
*106,075	A. W. Perry	Halifax	1897	Belfast, Ireland	225 0	34 0	22 0	1,601	957	370 sc	The Canada Atlantic & Plant Steamship Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
90,767	A. Chambers	Goderich	1888	Goderich, Ont.	55 7	14 0	5 2	23	16	30 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
130,262	A Ferguson	Ottawa	1909	Simcoe, Ont	42 0	11 0	3 7	35	22	2 pa	John R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.
92,740	Abeona	Toronto	1889	Toronto, Ont.	89 0	15 7	5 5	46	31	22 sc	Harry Oldfield, Parry Sound, Ont.

* Formerly "Beverly."

100,659	Aberdeen	Kingston	1894	Westport, Ont	51 0	8 4	4 2	13	9	6 sc	Amos Hudgin, M. O., Tp. Halliwell, Ont.
103,554	Aberdeen	Montreal	1895	Sorel, Que	79 3	18 3	9 0	87	55	43 sc	Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Que.
103,227	Aberdeen	Ottawa	1894	Paisley, G.B	180 0	31 1	16 9	674	266	200 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
94,924	Aberbeen	Picton, Ont.	1894	Picton, Ont.	99 6	22 0	8 7	142	87	30 sc	The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
100,675	Aberdeen	Vancouver	1893	Vernon, B.C	146 2	29 9	6 8	554	349	17 pa	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
97,007	Abino	St. Catharines	1894	Fort Erie, Ont.	41 3	10 3	3 8	8	5	7 sc	Wm. T. Windsor, Callender, Ont.
122,649	Abitibi	Ottawa	1907	Lake Abitibi, Ont.	74 0	23 0	4 6	106	62	6 pa	Thomas Walsh, Kenora, Ont.
100,395	Acacia	Hamilton	1893	Hamilton, Ont	92 4	19 4	6 6	107	73	7 sc	Wallaceburg Sugar Co., Ltd., Wallaceburg, Ont.
92,488	Acadia	Windsor, N.S.	1887	Hantsport, N.S.	72 0	21 3	6 8	74	67	31 sc	The General Construction & Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,460	Accommodation	Sorel	1910	Sorel, Que	151 5	36 2	7 4	409	278	48 sc	Hyacinthe Beauchemin, Sorel, Que.
126,078	Achates	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	100 0	22 9	11 5	209	142	42 sc	Maurice L. Evans, M. O., Vancouver, B.C.
111,652	Actæa	Montreal	1894	Poughkeepsie, N.Y., U.S.A.	46 0	9 5	4 1	11	8	3 sc	Andrew F. Gault, Montreal, Que.
94,894	Active	Vancouver	1889	New Westminster, B.C.	116 0	20 7	10 3	172	119	50 sc	B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.
100,367	Activity	Quebec	1892	Lévis, Que	44 6	12 8	5 2	22	9	25 sc	E. A. D. Morgan, Montreal, Que.
88,665	Ada	Chatham, N.B	1884	Chatham, N.B	32 0	6 3	3 0	4	2	5 sc	Mrs. Susan M. Glasier, Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.
90,539	Ada	Montreal	1886	Montreal, Que	61 2	15 0	5 6	29	19	5 sc	Chas. Ogilvie, Ottawa, Ont.
107,110	Ada	Victoria	1890	Vancouver, B.C.	23 8	8 5	2 8	4	3	1 sc	R. C. Colston, Pender Island, B.C.
75,642	Ada Alice	Toronto	1879	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	66 5	13 2	4 0	60	41	10 sc	Wm. Daves, Co., Ltd., Toronto,
122,332	Adam	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C	45 0	12 0	5 7	24	16	4 sc	H. Bell-Irving Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,927	Adam Hall	Victoria	1904	Arrowhead, B.C.	112 0	20 1	6 7	145	55	25 sc	Big Bend Lumber Co., Ltd., Arrowhead, B.C.
107,401	Adelaide	Montreal	1888	Morris Heights, N. Y. U.S.A.	30 0	6 0	2 8	3	2	— sc	L. R. Dowker, Montreal, Que.
126,143	Adelard	Sorel	1907	Yamaska, Que.	46 5	9 5	3 4	17	10	1 sc	Joseph Capistran, Yamaska, Que.
130,538	Adelia S.	Montreal	1911	St. Gabrîel de Brandon, Que.	51 0	11 3	3 2	19	13	1½ sc	St. Gabriel Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,694	Adelphi	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	37 7	11 2	5 5	11	9	1 sc	Walter J. Thicke, Vancouver, B.C.
126,759	Adine	Montreal	1909	Bath, Me., U.S.A	32 0	8 3	5 2	5	3	5 sc	Clarence H. Lewis, Montreal, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
92,536	Adirondack. . . .	Montreal.....	1887	Berthier, Que.....	40 0	9 3	5 4	12	8	8 sc . .	Joseph H. Dansereau, Verchères, Que.
130,329	Adjie.....	Kingston.....	1911	Kingston, Ont.....	45 6	8 3	3 9	17	11	4sc. .	John H. Willmott, Beaumaris, Ont.
72,247	Admiral.....	St. John, N.B	1876	Portland, N.B	119 6	22 0	5 7	158	100	66 pa. .	Parker Glasier, Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.
107,973	Admiral Togo.....	Dorchester	1905	Port Greville, N.S	28 0	8 1	3 6	4	3	2 sc . .	Edward Cole, Dorchester, N.B.
103,566	Adonis.	Montreal.....	1890	Kingston, Ont.....	61 4	11 1	4 4	14	10	8 sc . .	J. B. Tressider, Montreal, Que.
122,325	Adoraim.....	Vancouver.....	1907	Vancouver, B.C.....	21 3	8 4	3 6	8	6	⅘ sc . .	Gustave A. Roedde, Vancouver, B.C.
90,702	Adrelexa.	St. Catharines	1886	Port Robinson, Ont.....	61 0	10 3	4 6	20	14	2 sc . .	Edward Adamson, Toronto, Ont.
*88,632	Advance.....	Montreal.....	1884	St. Catharines, Ont.....	175 0	35 3	15 0	1,031	358	116 sc . .	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
90,775	Advance.....	Windsor, Ont.	1886	Windsor, Ont..... ..	48 8	15 1	4 0	72	49	20 sc . .	Wm. A. Kennedy, Manitoulin, Ont.
126,118	Advocate.....	Ottawa.	1909	Lunenburg, N. S.	68 4	19 8	8 6	61	50	3 sc . .	The Minister of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Ont.
117,154	Afton...	New Westminster...	1906	New Westminster, B.C..	28 0	5 8	3 0	3	2	1 sc . .	Thomas H. Goldie, New Westminster, B.C.
†111,807	Agawa.....	Sault Ste. Marie....	1902	Collingwood, Ont.	379 0	46 0	26 0	3,759	2,468	151 sc .	The Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry. Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
‡126,865	Aggie B. Reid	Sault Ste. Marie....	1897	Toledo, O., U.S.A.....	43 0	12 0	5 5	17	10	3 sc . .	Robert C. Reid, Cockburn Island, Ont.
85,305	Agnes	Montreal..	1883	Buckingham, Que.....	56 8	12 4	4 4	29	20	30 sc .	G. Bothwell, Buckingham, Que.

* Formerly "Sir S. L. Tilley." † Formerly a sailing vessel. ‡ Foreign name "Victor."

85,325	Agnes	Owen Sound	1884	Meaford, Ont	50 0	13 7	6 0	23	16	30 sc	W. W. Grant and Wm. Vance, Spanish River, Ont.
107,362	Agnes	Toronto	1898	Toronto, Ont	55 0	9 2	3 9	14	10	1 sc	Montreal River Navigation Co., Ltd. Cobalt, Ont.
116,777	Agnes	Vancouver	1904	Ladners, B.C	26 0	6 6	2 4	3	2	⅛ sc	Harry Abbott, Vancouver, B.C.
103,697	Agnes C	Sault Ste. Marie	1887	Green Bay, Wis., U.S.A.	47 0	9 0	5 0	20	10	— sc	W.H. Plummer, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
77,999	Agnes McMahon	Ottawa	1870	St. Catharines, Ont	96 0	15 3	6 4	81	47	50 sc	Israel Clement, Montreal, Que.
116,244	Agnes Smith	Sault Ste. Marie	1904	Little Current, Ont	64 0	15 0	6 0	57	36	13 sc	John W. Needler, and S. J. Smith, Little Current, Ont.
111,752	Agwinde	Kenora	1900	Kenora, Ont	105 0	22 5	4 0	307	143	1 pa	Rainy River Navigation Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
126,518	Ah See	Victoria	1910	Coal Island, B.C	64 0	16 3	5 0	44	16	15 sc	Ah See, Coal Island, B.C.
103,672	Ahmic	Toronto	1896	Gravenhurst, Ont	80 4	15 0	4 6	77	52	11 sc	The Muskoka Lakes Navigation & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
*77,915	Ahteek	Sault Ste. Marie	1873 1903	Port Hope, Ont (rebuilt).	57 0	12 6	7 9	29	21	23 sc	W. H. Plummer, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
97,047	Aid	Liverpool	1891	Liverpool, N.S	79 2	24 4	7 5	99	67	130 sc	Alfred Dickie, Lower Stewiacke, N.S.
92,295	Aid	Ottawa	1886	Hull, Que	65 0	18 0	3 6	25	15	20 pa	J. A. Cameron, Thurso, Que.
116,834	Aileen	Kingston	1904	Perth, Ont	68 8	11 8	4 4	38	24	4 sc	The Upper Ontario Steamboat Co., Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont
126,764	Ailsa	Montreal	1909	Chiswick, Eng	21 2	5 6	2 4	2	1	1 sc	F. I. Spielman and Alex. Soloman, J.O. Montreal, Que.
122,337	Ailsa Craig	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B. C	24 8	8 8	2 5	9	6	1 sc	Pitt River Lumber Co., Ltd., Coquitlam, B. C.
116,409	Aimé	Victoria	1899	Chemainus, B.C	38 0	9 0	3 2	9	6	3 sc	G. Lawson, Victoria, B.C. and W. H. Fairbairn, Comox, B.C.
116,789	Airdrie	Vancouver	1904	Steveston, B.C	35 0	11 1	3 3	9	6	1 sc	C. F. Haslam, Vancouver, B.C.
126,782	Aix	New Westminster	1908	Port Essington, B.C	30 1	9 6	3 4	9	6	1 sc	Henry J. F. Anderson, Westham Island, B.C.
111,935	Ajax	Lindsay	1902	Bobcaygeon, Ont	54 0	14 6	6 1	33	23	50 sc	W. F. C. Boyd, M.O., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
107,257	Alameda	New Westminster	1898	Lake Bennett, B.C	50 0	12 0	2 5	32	20	2 pa	John J. McKenna, Lake Bennett, B.C.
88,600	Alameda	Yarmouth	1885 1887	Arcadia, N.S Yarmouth, N.S.	66 6	13 0	4 3	63	49	10 sc	A. Strang, Cape Traverse, P.E.I.
122,346	Alan	Toronto	1907	Byng Inlet, Ont	29 0	9 0	3 3	6	4	1½ sc	William H. Argue, Parry Sound, Ont.
126,088	Alanbee	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C	35 9	10 1	5 2	15	10	3 sc	The Chief Commissioner of Lands, Victoria, B.C.
103,484	Alarm	Victoria	1893	Georgetown, B.C	52 0	13 8	7 0	34	23	5 sc	Georgian Logging Co., Ltd., Goica, B.C.
122,229	Alaska	Montreal	1906	Sorel, Que	102 3	23 7	14 2	246	144	66 sc	The Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

* Formerly "Albert Wright."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
107,673	Alaska	Quebec	1899	St. Nicholas, Que.	73 4	21 7	5 3	51	45	12 sc	Cie Maritime et Commercial du Bas-St. Laurent, Ellis Bay, Anticosti, Que.
130,445	Alaskan	Vancouver	1886	Onetta, Ore., U.S.A	96 5	19 0	7 1	150	102	13 sc	Andrew M, Tyson, Vancouver, B. C.
100,622	Albani	Port Dover	1892	Simcoe, Ont	36 3	7 6	3 5	5	4	1 sc	Wm. Davies, Toronto, Ont.
126,886	Alberdyce	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C	50 0	12 0	6 1	39	21	2 sc	Merrill Desbrisay, Vancouver, B.C.
126,072	Alberni	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C	44 0	11 6	5 7	28	19	8 sc	Vancouver Dredging & Salvage Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
88,539	Albert	Hamilton	1891	Hamilton, Ont	21 6	5 0	2 6	1	1	2 sc	Henry W. Harrison, Hamilton, Ont.
103,103	Albert	Montreal	1890	St. Laurent, Que	42 0	6 0	2 7	3	2	1 sc	Adolphe Pepin, St. Aimé, Que.
96,712	Albert	Ottawa	1888	Aylmer, Que	147 5	42 2	7 9	269	198	100 pa	Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
126,855	Albert C	Sorel	1911	Three Rivers, Que	43 5	12 0	4 2	17	10	3⅓ sc	J. D. Chenard, Berthierville, Que.
111,942	Albert Lea	New Westminster	1888	Jig Harbour, Wash., U.S.A	42 8	8 8	4 9	19	13	2 sc	Wallace Fisheries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,942	Alberta	Kenora	1904	Kenora, Ont	20 0	5 0	2 0	2	1	½ sc	D. L. Mather, Kenora, Ont.
85,765	Alberta.	Montreal	1882 / 1911	Whiteinch, G.B. / Collingwood, Ont.	309 7	38 2	23 3	2,829	2,377	240 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
116,603	Alberta	Montreal	1905	Sorel, Que	96 4	17 7	6 9	125	62	42 sc	The Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,177	Alberta	Port Arthur	1907	Rossport, Ont.	30 0	10 0	4 0	7	5	1⅜ sc	George Gerow, Rossport, Ont.

116,956	Alberta	Winnipeg	1904	Prince Albert, Sask	130 0	31 0	4 0	315	214	15 pa	Winnipeg Navigation Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
116,370	Alberta M	Goderich	1907	Goderich, Ont	69 3	15 0	6 5	38	26	10⅔ sc	Wm. John Keen and Joseph Millman, Blind River, Ont.
111,433	Albion	Halifax	1902	Moser's River, N.S	35 8	10 5	4 0	9	6	1 sc	Alfred Dickie, Lower Stewiacke, N.S.
107,716	Albion	Victoria	1899	Vancouver, B.C	79 2	18 2	8 3	88	60	24 sc	The Pacific Towing & Lighterage Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
115,262	Albuera	St. John, N.B	1902	Port Glasgow, G.B	340 7	47 6	23 4	3,460	2,259	303 sc	Steamship Albuera Co., Ltd., Rothesay, King's Co., N.B.
§122,650	Alcedo	Ottawa	1905	Ballard, Wash.. U.S.A	69 7	16 8	7 6	70	47	16 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
112,043	Alcyon	Quebec	1901	Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, Que.	63 4	13 9	4 5	44	30	4 sc	E. Gagnon, Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, Que.
103,964	Alcyone	Montreal	1890	Chicago, Ill., U.S.A	76 2	11 0	6 4	38	22	14 sc	H. M. Molson, Montreal, Que.
100,090	Alcyone	St. John, N.B	1892	St. John, N.B	36 7	9 1	4 3	15	10	30 sc	Henry Eagle, Chatham, N.B.
85,769	Alert	Montreal	1879	St. John's, Que	40 3	7 2	3 1	4	2	7 sc	Louis H. Hébert, St. John's, Que.
116,862	Alert	Ottawa	1904	Temiscamingue, Que	68 3	12 4	5 2	53	26	10 sc	Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
92,421	Alert	Prescott	1886	Morrisburg, Ont	64 0	14 4	5 0	50	35	9 sc	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.
96,699	Alert	St. Catharines	1886	Port Robinson, Ont	58 4	15 1	7 2	47	32	28 sc	The Welland Canal Tug Co., Ltd., Port Colborne, Ont.
116,248	Alert	Sault Ste. Marie	1903	Richard's Landing, Ont	37 0	9 0	4 8	9	4	1 sc	The North Channel Towing Co., Ltd., Cutler, Ont.
*86,871	Alert	Sydney	1880	South Bristol, Me. U.S.A	98 3	19 1	7 4	105	63	10 sc	Norman McDonald, Sydney, N.S.
117,011	Alert	Vancouver		U.S.A	33 5	10 3	4 2	12	8	1 sc	Robert Draney, Namu Harbour, B.C.
107,529	Alert	Victoria	1899	New Denver, B.C	31 5	6 7	3 0	3	2	1 sc	Johnston & Carswell, Ltd., Long Lake, B.C.
107,515	Alert	Victoria	1898	Linderman, B.C	34 0	8 0	4 0	7	5	1 sc	John J. McKenna, Lake Bennett, B.C.
94,807	Alert	Victoria	1889	Victoria, B.C	62 0	15 4	6 5	44	26	80 sc	The Western Transport Co., Ltd., Nanaimo, B.C.
121,774	Alert	Winnipeg	1905	Selkirk, Man.,	55 0	12 0	5 5	28	19	8 sc	The Northern Fish Co., Ltd., Selkirk, Man.
107,748	Aletha	Kingston	1901	Kingston, Ont	107 4	19 7	5 5	171	90	25 sc	The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
122,559	Alex. Clark	Collingwood	1911	Collingwood, Ont	91 2	18 3	8 8	99	65	29 sc	Alfred Montgomery, M.O., Collingwood, Ont.
96,898	Alexander Fraser	Ottawa	1890	Pembroke, Ont	140 0	41 0	7 5	320	174	23 pa	Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
112,153	Alexandra	Chatham, N.B	1902	Chatham, N.B	97 0	24 6	9 0	201	136	38 sc	Miramichi Steam Navigation Co., Chatham, N.B.
‡100,282	Alexandra	Lindsay	1891	Lakefield, Ont	76 0	18 0	6 0	105	71	50 sc	Kawartha Lakes Navigation Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

§Foreing name "North." * Foreign name "George J. Stevens." ‡ Formerly "Sunbeam."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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116,340	Alexandra	Ottawa	1903	Temiscamingue, Que	148 0	45 4	8 1	417	280	96 pa.	Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
†100,598	Alexandra	Sydney	1889	Sorel, Que	79 2	13 8	4 2	34	23	6 sc.	David Rudderham, North Sydney, N.S.
107,380	Alexandra	Sydney	1902	Port Morien, N.S.	44 2	10 4	4 8	14	10	12 sc.	Robt. Spencer, Port Morien, N.S.
112,291	Alexandra	Winnipeg	1902	Winnipeg, Man.	84 0	19 8	3 2	164	38	5 pa.	Hyland Navigation & Trading Co., Winnipeg, Man.
85,768	Alexandria	Picton, Ont.	1883	Montreal, Que	173 7	30 6	8 4	863	508	50 pa.	The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
111,937	Alfred	Lindsay	1895	Lindsay, Ont	48 5	19 0	4 6	89	61	35 pa.	A. L. Davis, Peterboro', Ont.
§126,193	Alfred Clarke	Windsor, Ont	1887	Saugatuck, Mich., U.S.A	110 0	22 2	8 6	229	148	10 sc.	The Pelee & Lake Erie Navigation Co., Ltd., Pelee Island, Ont.
122,578	Alfreda	Yarmouth	1907	Tusket Wedge, N. S.	44 0	12 3	6 0	15	10	6 sc.	Louis A. LeBlanc, M.O., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
116,697	Algoma	Kenora	1904	Fort Frances, Ont	56 0	14 0	5 5	69	47	3 sc.	The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Boniface, Man.
111,763	Algoma	Kingston	1901	Kingston, Ont.	36 6	8 4	3 4	5	3	10 sc.	John H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
111,803	Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie	1901	Toronto, Ont.	104 0	26 3	11 0	157	107	54 sc.	International Transit Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
95,051	Algonquin	Port Arthur	1888	Yoker, G. B.	245 0	40 1	20 6	1,806	1,172	150 sc.	The St. Lawrence & Chicago Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,076	Algonquin	Toronto	1906	Huntsville, Ont	120 0	23 8	6 5	305	200	32 sc.	The Huntsville Lake of Bays & Lake Simcoe Navigation Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.

† Formerly "Richelieu." § Foreign name "Saugatuck."

103,236	Alice	Montreal	1894	Sorel, Que	70 7	17 5	7 6	67	46	15 sc	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,610	Alice	Montreal	1902	Three Rivers, Que	41 0	10 9	3 6	15	8	2 sc	Théophile Lemyre, Grandes Piles, Que.
103,883	Alice	Ottawa	1896	Aylmer, Que	31 0	8 3	3 0	3	2	3½ sc	A. Whelan, Aylmer, Que.
111,862	Alice	Ottawa	1901	Kippewa, Que	70 8	13 4	5 0	48	34	10 sc	Patrick Kelly, Kippewa, Que.
122,260	Alice	Quebec	1907	Toronto, Ont.	125 5	25 8	10 8	403	239	54 sc	The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
107,723	Alice	Vancouver	1900	Vancouver, B. C	66 8	12 6	4 2	35	24	2½ sc	S.K.Champion, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
117,001	Alice A	Vancouver	1895	Portland, Ore., U.S.A.	38 0	7 6	2 6	9	6	1 sc	Martin Monk and Chas. Christiansen, New Westminster, B.C.
107,169	Alice G	Collingwood	1902	Collingwood, Ont.	60 0	12 0	6 3	36	25	5 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
122,292	Alice Mattes	Prince Albert	1907	Prince Albert, Sask.	72 0	18 0	4 0	121	44	4 pa	Prince Albert Lumber Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask.
116,659	Alice Maud	Yarmouth	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	65 0	14 3	6 6	45	30	16 sc	Thomas N. McGrath, Tusket, N.S.
126,290	Alice R	St. John, N. B.	1909	The Range, N.B	64 7	18 0	7 5	75	51	40 sc	Miss Alma F. Gregory, St. John, N.B.
59,223	Alida	Halifax	1861	Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.	79 4	18 0	6 2	64	30	50 sc	Ed. Brownell, Porter's Lake, N.S.
100,757	Aligator	Toronto	1893	Pine Lake, Ont	31 0	11 5	3 4	6	4	25 pa	F. Baker, Barrie, Ont.
122,324	Alkali	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	26 5	8 4	2 7	7	5	⅛ sc	John A. McMillan, North Vancouver, B.C.
116,722	Allan Sewell	St. John, N.B	1904	Maugerville, N.B.	42 2	8 2	4 1	12	8	4 sc	A. H. Sewell, Gibson, N.B.
126,456	Allege	Sorel	1910	Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.	69 0	15 9	3 2	73	50	2 sc	King Edward Park Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,367	Allena May	Toronto	1897	Walker's Point, Ont.	47 5	7 6	3 1	16	11	2 sc	H. Walker and Chas. J. Smith, J.O., Walker's Point, Ont.
100,414	Allie	Ottawa	1890	Brockville, Ont.	40 0	8 0	3 0	11	8	15 sc	A. W. Jones and D. M. Jones, J.O., Ottawa, Ont.
130,483	Alluvia	New Westminster	1911	New Westminster, B.C.	100 0	23 3	5 0	263	155	9 pa	S. Dawe, Sr., and N. P. Roman, New Westminster, B.C.
112,274	Alma	Montreal	1903	Sorel, Que	54 7	12 3	6 0	43	29	3 sc	Chas. Marcoux, Berthier, Que.
116,599	Alma	Montreal	1895	Derby, Vt., U.S.A	29 7	8 6	3 6	6	4	1 sc	Charles J. Lorimer, Stanstead, Que.
100,369	Alma	Quebec	1891	Portneuf, Que	36 0	10 0	5 0	12	8	20 sc	A. Lemay, Portneuf, Que.
122,415	Alma C.	Midland	1906	Midland, Ont	60 0	8 2	3 2	19	13	6 sc	The Turner Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,176	Almida	Port Arthur	1899	Port Arthur, Ont	30 0	10 0	3 7	8	4	1 sc	A. W. Nuttall, Port Arthur, Ont.
130,546	Aloha	Vancouver	1909	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	39 7	11 4	4 0	16	11	7 sc	Snowdon-Bidlake Logging Co., Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued*

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116,945	Alpha	Kenora	1902	Winnipeg, Man	30 0	6 2	2 2	2	2	1 sc	Young Men's Christian Association, Winnipeg, Man.
122,603	Alpha	Kenora	1906	Hamilton, Ont	23 0	6 3	3 8	2	2	1 sc	John Alexander Johnston, Ignace, Ont.
107,924	Alpha	New Westminster		Juneau, Alaska, U.S.A.	30 0	8 5	6 0	10	7	4 sc	Lewis McLachlan, White Horse, Y.T.
100,750	Alpha	Quebec	1898	Cheverie, N.S	72 6	18 2	7 2	61	42	20 sc	Cie Maritime et Commerciale du Bas St. Laurent, Ltée., Ellis Bay, Anticosti, Que.
111,495	Alpha	Quebec	1900	Lévis, Que	47 5	12 2	4 9	20	7	12 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
122,047	Alpha	St. Andrews	1906	St. Andrews, N.B.	43 0	12 0	4 6	15	10	20 sc	Connors Bro's Ltd., Black's Harbour, N.B.
116,602	Alphonse Racine	Montreal	1904	Sorel, Que	79 2	18 6	10 1	121	69	42 sc	Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Que.
116,790	Alta	Vancouver	1904	San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.	32 0	7 7	2 8	9	6	3 sc	Britannia Copper Syndicate, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,447	Alva	Ottawa	1901	Ottawa, Ont	50 0	13 2	4 6	27	22	12 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
116,319	Alva W	Amherstburg	1908	Collingwood, Ont.	65 0	16 0	6 9	39	27	10 sc	Brayton G. Westcott and Freeman S. Wright, J. O., Leamington, Ont.
103,211	Amable du Fond	Ottawa	1894	Arnprior, Ont	41 6	16 4	3 3	17	11	20 pa	McLachlin Brothers, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.
59,929	Amanda	Quebec	1868	Island of Orleans, Que	32 0	11 0	5 0	11	7	10 sc	Hyacinthe Beaulieu, Lévis, Que.
121,844	Amanda	Toronto	1903	Ahmic Harbour, Ont.	36 0	7 5	3 2	6	4	½ sc	William Stewart, Tp. of Croft, Dist. Muskoka, Ont.
126,689	Amappah	Montreal	1908	Hamilton, Ont	51 2	10 9	7 6	26	18	7 sc	James Wm. Duncan, Montreal, Que.

104,069	Amelia	Magdalen Islands	1894	Ayr, G.B.	145 0	22 8	9 9	357	103	70 sc	The Magdalen Islands Steamship Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
126,505	Amelia C	Victoria	1909	Kelowna, B. C.	33 0	8 0	3 0	4	3	1 sc	John T. Campbell, Kelowna, B.C.
130,271	Amelia Mac	Winnipeg	1910	Winnipeg, Man	66 0	17 0	7 0	65	44	16 sc	The Arctic Ice Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
100,662	America	Kingston	1895	Kingston, Ont	153 2	33 2	6 4	521	266	200 pa	The St. Lawrence River Steamboat Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
†78,142	Amherst	Port Medway	1877	Preston, G. B.	113 0	18 5	10 5	138	94	60 sc	The Eastern Canada Fisheries, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,438	Amigo	Sault Ste. Marie	1907	Walkerville, Ont.	41 0	10 3	3 8	17	16	5 sc	Mrs. M. J. Sims, Manitowaning, Ont.
122,275	Amisk	Winnipeg	1909	Selkirk, Man.	64 0	13 0	4 5	32	21	2 sc	Beaver Lumber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
100,400	Ampere	Hamilton	1894	Hamilton, Ont	31 3	7 0	4 6	5	3	5 sc	Allen Marshall, Hamilton, Ont.
112,121	Amphitrite	Lunenburg	1903	Mahone Bay, N.S.	111 2	25 6	10 2	149	84	24 sc	Clarence A. Larder, New Ross, N.S.
98,073	Amur	Victoria	1890	Sunderland, G.B.	216 0	28 1	17 9	907	570	150 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
111,916	Amy	Toronto	1901	Cornwall, Ont	55 2	15 7	7 2	40	27	10 sc	Randolph Macdonald, Toronto, Ont.
121,723	Amy	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	40 5	10 4	5 0	25	17	4 sc	Milford E. Burgess, Port Guichon, B.C.
126,275	Analine	New Westminster	1909	New Westminster, B.C.	31 1	8 0	2 9	9	5	15 sc	James B. Wilson, New Westminster, B.C.
126,508	Anamoose	Victoria	1909	Kaslo, B.C.	70 3	23 0	5 8	68	46	4 sc	Everett Cooke, Kaslo, B.C.
112,182	Anchora	Toronto	1902	Kingston, Ont	42 0	7 8	3 1	6	3	5 sc	Robt. J. McKee, Toronto, Ont.
130,745	Andante	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	31 6	9 1	4 2	10	7	1 ½ sc	G. B. Ehrenborg, Vancouver, B.C.
92,308	Anderson	Collingwood	1888	Midland, Ont	42 0	11 0	5 6	16	11	12 sc	James Clark, Wiarton, Ont.
126,331	Andover	Vancouver	1908	Kamloops, B.C	91 3	19 9	4 0	177	111	8 pa	Arrow Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Arrowhead, B.C.
117,031	Andrew J. Smith	Sault Ste. Marie	1893	Manitowoc, Wis., U.S.A.	117 0	23 6	8 6	387	209	52 sc	North Channel Towing Co., Ltd., Cutler, Ont.
107,512	Anglian	Victoria	1898	Teslin Lake, B.C	85 0	20 6	4 5	161	114	5 pa	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
103,054	Anita	Halifax	1894	Tusket Wedge, N.S	55 9	12 9	6 4	27	12	10 sc	John A. Neville, Halifax, N.S.
121,967	Anna M	Kingston	1906	Kingston, Ont.	28 0	5 3	2 4	2	1	1⅓ sc	Geo. W. Mahood, Kingston, Ont.
†96,877	Anna Siemon	Owen Sound	1888 1901	Port Franks, Ont Owen Sound "	41 0	10 0	4 0	19	13	10 sc	Carney Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
126,790	Annacis	New Westminster	1910	New Westminster, B.C.	63 4	17 5	6 9	56	31	16 sc	Joseph Wm. Pike, New Westminster, B.C.
92,345	Anne Marie	Quebec	1886	Lake St. Joseph, Que	37 8	9 6	3 4	8	6	15 sc	D. Gillies, Carleton Place, Ont.

Formerly "Lady Glover." † Formerly "Daisy."

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116,238	Annie	Digby	1886	Camden, Me., U.S.A.	36 0	9 5	4 0	7	4	1 sc	Sanford L. Dakin, Beaver Harbour, N.B.
100,222	Annie	Halifax	1892	Dartmouth, N.S	56 6	14 0	6 8	42	29	50 sc	Peter Judge, *et al.*, Halifax, N.S.
103,431	Annie	Ottawa	1886	Carleton Place, Ont.	25 4	6 4	2 0	1	1	2 sc	E. A. Dunlop and J. Dunlop, jr., Pembroke, Ont.
122,503	Annie	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	46 4	12 9	6 4	38	26	9 sc	Mrs. Rebecca M. Nickson, Vancouver, B.C.
107,747	Annie Barrett	Sorel	1901	Kingston, Ont	58 4	13 8	7 6	42	18	50 sc	Antoine St. Pierre, Three Rivers, Que.
130,695	Annie Boss	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	30 6	7 2	4 0	6	4	½ sc	Henry Curtis and Robert Ashcroft, Vancouver, B.C.
100,592	Annie C	Montreal	1889 1894	Newport, U.S.A Georgeville, Que	37 5	8 0	3 2	6	4	1 sc	N. A. Beach, Georgeville, Que.
107,366	Annie C. Hill	Toronto	1890	Owen Sound, Ont.	36 0	8 6	3 6	14	9	1 sc	John Forsythe, Barrie, Ont.
71,140	Annie Craig	Port Dover	1879 1880	Port Burwell, Ont. Port Dover "	78 0	16 6	5 3	80	48	30 sc	Eugene O'Keefe, Toronto, Ont.
103,270	Annie Currier	St. John, N.B	1897	Oromocto, N.B	42 4	8 8	3 7	11	7	2 sc	John W. Currier, Oromocto, N.B.
122,534	Annie F	Vancouver	1907	Steveston, B.C.	30 8	9 0	3 3	12	8	1½ sc	LePage Liquid Fish Glue, Oil & Fertilizer Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
83,158	Annie Lake	Belleville	1894	Belleville, Ont.	64 1	9 8	3 5	19	13	12 sc	J. C. Lake, Belleville, Ont.
103,885	Annie Laurie	Ottawa	1890	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	36 5	8 3	3 0	3	3	4 sc	T. Reynolds and H. Dreany, North Bay, Ont.
107,165	Annie M.	Collingwood	1900	Collingwood, Ont.	56 0	12 0	6 3	33	22	2 sc	Mrs. M. A. Clark, Collingwood, Ont.

107,173	Annie Mc	Port Arthur	1897	Port Arthur, Ont.	33 0	7 8	2 4	13	11	5 sc.	Thomas McLeod, Port Arthur, Ont.
96,851	Annie Moiles	Sarnia	1865	East Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.	81 0	17 0	7 7	71	49	75 sc.	Blind River Towing Co., Ltd., nia, Ont.
122,636	Anona	Kingston	1903	Kingston, Ont	32 3	6 2	2 6	5	3	2⅔ sc.	Albert W. Winnett, Kingston, Ont.
92,532	Antelope	Montreal	1887	Montreal, Que	82 4	18 4	7 2	83	57	13 sc.	Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que.
92,398	Antelope	Ottawa	1889	Kingston, Ont	60 5	11 5	4 8	20	11	6 sc.	J. D. Beaton and J. R. Loney, J. O., Ottawa, Ont.
126,487	Anthemis	Montreal	1909	Magog, Que	86 5	17 8	6 7	95	50	16 sc.	The Memphremagog Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
107,153	Antic	Vancouver	1894	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	30 8	7 0	3 0	4	3	1 sc.	R. H. Gardner, Vancouver, B.C.
96,969	Anticosti	Halifax	1891	Sable River, N.S	54 0	13 6	5 6	19	16	9 sc.	Mrs. Rosanna Neville, Halifax, N.S.
116,994	Anticosti	Ottawa	1904	Toronto, Ont.	121 3	24 7	19 0	396	269	17 sc.	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
122,030	Anticosti, II	Liverpool	1907	Liverpool, N.S	59 4	13 5	5 8	35	21	8 sc.	Mrs. Rosanna Neville, Halifax, N.S.
126,360	Aphia	Montreal	1907	Tetreaultville, Que	45 1	9 8	3 9	11	7	4 sc.	Robert Lucas, Lachine, Que.
100,394	Arabian	Hamilton	1892	Hamilton, Ont	178 6	31 0	13 6	1,073	770	400 sc.	Frank Plummer, Toronto, Ont.
92,642	Arbutus	Owen Sound	1887	Wallaceburg, Ont	63 0	14 8	7 0	49	34	4 sc.	Oswald Marin, Port Arthur, Ont.
85,555	Arcadia	Pictou, N.S.	1884	Yarmouth, N.S	68 0	16 7	6 4	62	42	30 sc.	Fred. Magee, Port Elgin, N.B.
103,912	Archer	Victoria	1897	Arrowhead, B.C.	49 5	13 0	4 0	15	10	3 sc.	The Fred. Robinson Lumber Co., Ltd., Revelstoke, B.C.
117,196	Archibald	Kenora	1904	Gold Rock, Ont	46 0	10 0	5 5	20	14	2 sc.	W. R. Isherwood and Sidney Dyer, J. O. Fort Francis, Ont.
122,512	Archie	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	36 0	10 3	3 6	17	11	2⅔ sc.	Samuel D. Craig, Vancouver, B.C.
107,823	Archie	Victoria	1900	Victoria, B.C	27 0	7 4	3 8	4	3	3 sc.	Thomas E. Wood, Victoria, B.C.
96,718	Archie Stewart	Ottawa	1890	Ottawa, Ont	81 5	18 8	7 3	80	50	75 sc.	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
*116,992	Arctic	Ottawa	1901	Kiel, Germany	165 4	37 2	20 2	762	518	44 sc.	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
94,930	Arctic	Picton, Ont	1893	Grindstone Island, N.Y. U.S.A.	96 3	19 3	7 0	101	83	5 sc.	The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Ont.
107,825	Argenta	Victoria	1900	Kaslo, B.C	92 2	20 3	4 2	206	130	4 pa.	A. H. MacNeill, Rossland, B.C.
116,953	Argo	Sarnia	1906	Wallaceburg, Ont.	50 4	11 6	4 8	20	13	2 sc.	David Foster, Port Coldwell, Ont.
103,696	Argo	Sault Ste. Marie	1895	Owen Sound, Ont.	27 0	10 0	4 0	7	4	— sc.	Catherine Bell, Owen Sound, Ont.
‡85,489	Argus	Halifax	1884	Lockeport, N.S.	55 0	13 0	6 1	27	19	13 sc.	The Stewart Fish Co., Ltd., St. Peters, N.S.

Foreign name "Gauss." ‡ Formerly "Mabel Freeman."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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107,220	Argyle	Kenora	1900	Keewatin, Ont	59 5	16 0	5 4	78	53	11 sc	James Fraser and Robert Stanley, J. O., Keewatin, Ont.
94,926	Argyle	Picton, Ont	1899	Picton, Ont	185 1	26 0	9 7	700	374	274 pa	The Argyle Steamship Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
96,859	Argyle	Sarnia	1891	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A	68 0	15 3	7 0	41	28	30 sc	General Construction & Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
116,454	Ariadne	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	34 9	8 7	3 9	14	9	3 sc	James W. Hall, Vancouver, B.C.
85,708	Ariadne	Wallaceburg	1885	Wallaceburg, Ont	63 0	13 6	5 2	38	26	7 sc	Asa Ribble, Dresden, Ont.
103,234	Ariel	Montreal	1890	Lachine, Que.	56 5	8 2	2 8	11	7	2 sc	B. J. Kaine, Quebec, Que.
111,570	Ariel	Toronto	1900	Harrison, N.J., U.S.A.	25 0	6 2	2 8	3	2	5 sc	John H. Mason, Toronto, Ont.
121,673	Ariel	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	40 0	8 2	3 6	12	8	2 sc	George E. Bower, Vancouver, B.C.
71,263	Arlington	Toronto	1878	Harwood, Ont.	61 0	13 0	4 0	23	16	25 sc	The Toronto Ferry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
74,388	Armenia	Kingston	1873	Chatham, Ont.	176 2	25 0	11 5	467	318	150 sc	Adolf Lomer, Montreal, Que.
122,537	Armoco	Vancouver.	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	56 5	14 5	7 2	46	32	10½ sc	Armstrong, Morrison & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
121,850	Armour	Toronto	1906	Burk's Falls, Ont	87 5	17 5	6 2	191	115	16 sc	A. A. Agar, Burk's Falls, Ont.
126,280	Arono	New Westminster	1909	Steveston, B.C.	26 7	6 4	2 4	2	2	1 sc	William R. Jaynes, New Westminster, B.C.
†122,352	Arrah Wanna	Kingston.	1880 1899	Pamrapo, N.J., U.S.A Alex'iaBay, N.Y., "	54 8	9 4	2 7	20	16	1 sc	Peter Cavanagh, Perth, Ont.

† Formerly "Genl. Wm. B. Franklin."

74,088	Arrow	Halifax	1876	Halifax, N.S.	42 5	9 4	5 0	10	8	10 sc	Roderick Macdonald, Halifax, N.S.
122,602	Arrow	Kenora	1907	Kenora, Ont	24 0	6 0	3 0	3	2	1⅓ sc	J. W. Stone Boat Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
116,832	Arrow	Kingston	1901	Kingston, Ont	35 1	7 2	2 8	4	3	1 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries Ottawa, Ont.
100,689	Arrow	New Westminster	1893	Revelstoke, B.C	36 6	9 4	3 1	5	3	2 sc	C. W. Vanderberg, Nakusp, B.C.
122,160	Arrow	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	15 5	5 0	2 0	1	1	½ sc	William H. Archer, Vancouver, B.C.
112,071	Arthemise	Peterborough	1902	Peterborough, Ont	34 0	7 8	2 9	11	9	7 sc	Frederick H. Hickey, Peterborough, Ont.
103,582	Arthur	Chatham, N.B	1895	Chatham, N.B.	40 0	8 3	4 8	5	3	3 sc	J. P. M. Ruddock, Chatham, N.B.
103,098	Arthur	Montreal	1890	Sorel, Que	90 3	19 4	4 8	78	36	17 pa	Tourville Lumber Mills Co., Montreal, Que.
103,367	Arthur	Quebec	1895	Roberval, Que	43 5	10 6	3 8	15	12	6 sc	Joseph Levesque, Roberval, Que.
116,843	Arthur Mac	Port Stanley	1904	Owen Sound, Ont.	70 0	15 4	6 0	68	46	11 sc	The Lakeside Fish Co., Ltd., Port Stanley, Ont.
126,905	Arthur W.	Halifax	1910	Dartmouth, N.S.	60 4	17 0	7 9	36	33	2 sc	Edward F. Williams, Dartmouth, N.S.
100,667	Aryan	Kingston	1895	Kingston, Ont	30 4	6 1	2 5	2	2	10 sc	M. R. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
122,155	Asahe	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	32 4	10 3	4 0	12	8	1 sc	Takido Nakata, Vancouver, B.C., and Kitaro Asari, Eburne, B.C.
126,623	Asahimaru	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	37 5	9 4	2 9	9	6	3 sc	Northern Canning Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,321	Asawalgit	Vancouver	1908	Port Simpson, B. C.	32 4	9 2	3 3	16	11	1 sc	W. H. Miller, Prince Rupert, B. C.
122,588	Aspy	Yarmouth	1910	Shelburne, N.S.	113 0	25 0	8 6	215	99	2 sc	The North Shore Steamship Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.
125,984	Assiniboia	Montreal	1907	Govan, G.B	336 5	43 8	23 6	3,880	2,486	298 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
85,764	Athabaska	Montreal	1883 1910	Kelvinhaugh, G.B. Collingwood, Ont.	298 8	38 2	23 3	2,784	2,349	204 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
116,944	Athendune	Kenora	1904	Kenora, Ont	33 0	7 0	3 2	4	3	2 sc	James H. Ashdown, Winnipeg, Man.
126,612	Atlalautk	Prince Rupert	1909	Hartley Bay, B.C.	31 5	8 0	3 3	9	6	1 sc	Charles A. G. Robinson, Hartley Bay, B.C.
122,143	Atlantic	Lunenburg	1906	Shelburne, N.S.	92 0	18 0	8 0	98	67	16 sc	The Nova Canneries, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
92,743	Atlas	Sackville	1890	Port Elgin, N.B	46 0	12 4	4 8	16	11	30 sc	Prescott Lumber Co., New Mills, N.B.
121,731	Atlintoo	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	36 1	9 0	4 5	17	12	3 sc	John F. Deeks, Vancouver, B.C.
116,924	Atomic	Victoria	1886	Birmingham, G.B	28 0	7 7	3 0	3	2	1 sc	Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
122,411	Audrey C.	Midland	1907	Midland, Ont	71 8	16 0	8 1	87	59	16 sc	Manley Chew, Midland, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
66,063	Aurelia	Montreal	1869 1903	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Montreal, Que.	56 4	14 2	7 8	34	23	9 sc	Robert Weddell, Trenton, Ont.
121,860	Aurora	Lunenburg	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	36 2	10 8	5 0	10	10	4 sc	John T. Stewart, M.O., West Point, P.E.I.
107,525	Australian	Victoria	1899	Lake Bennett, B.C	115 0	24 8	4 0	422	308	7 pa	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd, Vancouver, B.C.
121,969	Auto Go	Kingston	1906	Kingston, Ont	22 8	4 1	1 8	1	1	2 sc	John H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
103,156	Autolycus	Vancouver	1895	Vancouver, B.C.	53 1	10 0	5 5	25	17	9 sc	Jas. A. McNair, Vancouver, B.C.
94,724	Avon	Halifax	1888	Hantsport, N.S.	78 6	15 6	10 0	65	41	6 sc	Peninsula SS. Co., Ltd., Halifax.
122,347	Awahwanna 2nd	Toronto	1908	Gravenhurst, Ont.	44 0	12 3	4 5	50	41	1 sc	Frederick Mills, Beaumaris, P. O., Muskoka, Ont.
121,736	Ayacanora	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	30 8	6 5	2 3	3	2	2 sc	Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
122,279	Aylmer	Winnipeg	1908	Hamilton, Ont	50 0	9 5	4 0	12	8	1 sc	Norman K. Luxton, Banff, Alberta.
126,359	Ayuda	Montreal	1908	St. Joseph, Mich., U.S.A	38 9	9 3	6 3	10	7	2 sc	William Cuthbert, Montreal, Que.
*126,881	B. B	Vancouver	1906	Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.	49 0	12 0	4 2	25	17	2 sc	Albert E. Brown, Vancouver, B.C.

*Foreign name "Success."

126,082	B. C. P.	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B. C.	80 5	18 0	7 8	121	83	22 sc.	The Packers Steamship Co., Ltd. Vancouver, B. C.
126,516	B. X.	Victoria	1910	Soda Creek, B.C.	127 5	28 0	5 1	513	323	27 pa.	British Columbia Express Co., Ashcroft, B.C.
107,597	B. M. Fraser	Owen Sound	1900	Owen Sound, Ont.	69 0	17 0	7 8	50	34	10 sc.	T. C. Sims, Little Current, Ont.
†126,274	B. White	New Westminster	1908	Ballard, Wash, U.S.A.	42 9	8 9	2 7	14	10	2 sc.	Herbert Rushton, New Westminster B.C.
126,805	B. & M. LeBlanc	Yarmouth	1910	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	51 0	14 6	7 0	33	12	8 sc.	Henry A. LeBlanc, M. O., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
122,548	Babine	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B. C.	47 7	10 0	5 6	24	16	5 sc.	Cecil A. Whitaker, Sechelt, B. C.
107,715	Bailey	Vancouver	1899	Lake Bennett, B.C.	110 0	21 7	5 0	193	132	5 pa.	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
100,306	Balize	Windsor, Ont	1863	Cleveland, O., U.S.A.	132 0	20 0	12 0	247	168	18 sc.	John Charlton, Lynedock, Ont.
107,209	Balmoral	Winnipeg	1899	Kenora, Ont.	53 5	10 0	3 6	37	23	2 sc.	L. Bellefeuille, Kenora, Ont.
111,934	Bancroft	Lindsay	1903	Lindsay, Ont.	37 5	8 5	3 0	10	7	7 pa.	R.C. Carter, M.O., Deseronto, Ont.
111,939	Baptiste	Lindsay	1902	Lindsay, Ont.	37 4	6 7	3 0	8	5	6 pa.	R. C. Carter, M.O., Deseronto, Ont.
§ 85,316	Baramba	Vancouver	1882	Victoria, B.C.	177 0	33 6	8 5	1,012	847	250 pa.	The Terminal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C
111,825	Barbara	Vancouver	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	32 0	11 7	4 8	15	10	3 sc.	Geo. C. McDonald, Vancouver, B.C.
122,373	Barnet	Vancouver	1907	Barnet, B.C.	36 8	8 7	4 5	12	8	2 sc.	Gilbert A. Ward and Albert E. Burnett, Barnet, B.C.
124,268	Bartlett	Montreal	1908	Grangemouth, G.B.	124 9	25 1	13 3	328	41	98 sc.	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,634	Baskatong	Ottawa	1895	Baskatong, Que.	36 5	16 0	3 4	13	8	20 pa.	John Gilmour, Ottawa, Ont.
††126,867	Bawating	Sault Ste. Marie	1875	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	110 0	29 0	11 4	246	167	28 sc.	The International Transit Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
*96,049	Bayfield	Ottawa	1889	Meadowside, G.B	140 0	24 1	11 3	276	86	160 sc.	Minister of the Naval Service Ottawa, Ont.
121,807	Bear River	Digby	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	90 0	20 0	8 4	104	71	16 sc.	John E. Woodworth, Bear River, N.S.
122,499	Beat The Wind	Chatham, N.B	1908	Bay du Vin, N.B.	37 0	10 8	4 9	12	10	⅓ sc.	Thomas B. Williston, Bay du Vin, N.B.
†71,118	Beatrice	Collingwood	1877	Collingwood, Ont	63 0	12 3	5 6	31	21	25 sc.	Wm. J. Keays, M.O., Sarnia, Ont.
95,326	Beatrice	Pictou, N.S.	1889	Stockton on Tees, G.B.	208 0	29 1	13 4	712	353	99 sc.	John Yorston and James Yorston J.O., Pictou, N.S.
100,865	Beatrice	Quebec	1893	Three Rivers, Que	64 5	13 9	5 2	40	27	12 pa.	A. Baptiste, Three Rivers, Que.
107,949	Beatrice	St. Catharines	1900	Dunnville, Ont	35 8	6 6	5 0	7	5	5 sc.	Daniel Dashwood, Dunnville, Ont.
122,374	Beatrice	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	44 8	11 8	5 6	26	18	5 sc.	Henry O. Bell-Irving, Vancouver, B.C.

† Foreign name "Lillian." § Formerly "R. P. Rithet." †† Foreign name "Fortune." * Formerly "Lord Stanley. + Formerly "Sanford Davis."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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* 100,194	Beatrice	Victoria	1891	Vancouver, B.C.	64 5	19 6	8 0	77	37	22 sc.	Vancouver Island Towing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,167	Beatrice M.	Port Arthur	1902	Collingwood, Ont.	60 0	12 0	6 3	36	25	4 sc.	John Bowman, Rossport, Ont.
‡33,476	Beauharnois	Ottawa	1845	Montreal, Que.	130 5	18 3	7 1	167	87	20 pa.	Calixte Guyon, Montreal, Que.
124,160	Beaumont	Midland.	1907	Kirkintillock, G.B	69 0	16 6	8 5	58	. . .	60 sc.	John Stewart and Walter Fulton, Glasgow, G.B.
** . . .	Beaupré	Montreal.	1868	Montreal, Que.	262 0	33 3	9 2	2,068	1,070	—pa.	The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co. Montreal, Que.
83,157	Beaver.	Belleville	1892	Belleville, Ont.	64 3	15 3	7 3	41	24	40 sc.	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
100,408	Beaver.	Hamilton	1896	Kingston, Ont.	32 0	6 0	3 0	3	2	5 sc.	Edward Porter, Hamilton, Ont.
107,464	Beaver.	Lindsay	1897	Lindsay, Ont.	78 0	14 5	4 5	92	58	7 pa.	John Carew, Lindsay, Ont
117,109	Beaver.	Ottawa	1901	Kingston, Ont	36 0	9 0	3 0	2	2	⅝ sc.	The O'Connor Steamboat & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,479	Beaver.	Ottawa.	1907	Simcoe, Ont.	49 6	18 3	3 3	31	14	2 pa.	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
83,416	Beaver.	Peterboro'	1883 1908	Gore's Landing, Ont. Lakefield, Ont.	78 4	13 1	4 9	34	23	3 sc.	The Peterboro' Fuel & Cartage Co., Ltd., Peterboro', Ont.
107,691	Beaver.	Toronto	1899	Midland, Ont.	54 0	11 0	5 2	29	12	8 sc.	The Wm. Cane Sons Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont.
100,678	Beaver.	Vancouver	1892	New Westminster, B.C.	26 0	6 8	3 0	3	2	6 sc.	London & Pacific Gold Fields Co., Ltd., London, Eng.
117,119	Beaver.	Vancouver.	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	46 5	11 0	4 5	20	14	4 sc.	A. M. Edwards, Vancouver, B.C.

* Formerly a barge. ‡ Formerly "Richelieu." ** Formerly "Montreal."

122,367	Beaver	Victoria	1892	Ballard, Wash, U.S.A.	51 4	13 7	5 7	38	26	16 sc.	The Bulman Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,096	Beaver	Victoria	1898	Victoria, B.C.	140 0	28 0	5 1	545	344	13 pa.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
100,748	Beaver	Windsor, N.S.	1897	Canning, N.S.	80 0	21 0	7 4	85	43	8 sc.	The Gloucester Navigation Co., Ltd., Caraquet, N.B.
126,035	Bedeque	Liverpool	1908	Liverpool, N.S.	62 6	14 9	7 4	50	34	13 sc.	Henry A. Rhynard, *et al.*, Pictou, N.S.
80,719	Bella	Paspebiac	1900	Cross Point, Que.	52 6	22 1	5 0	43	29	5 pa.	J. L. MacDonald, Cross Point, Que.
94,802	Bella	Victoria	1888	Victoria, B.C.	34 5	8 1	3 8	8	6	1 sc.	John Clayton, Bella Bella, B.C.
130,281	Bella Donna	St. Catharines	1910	Dunville, Ont.	59 2	22 0	3 2	57	48	2½ sc.	Charles Ross, Port Maitland, Ont.
111,770	Bella Vister	Kingston	1902	Kingston, Ont.	46 5	8 0	3 1	8	6	5 sc.	John H. Wilmott, Beaumaris, Ont.
116,335	Belle	Ottawa	1903	Carleton Place, Ont.	29 0	6 6	3 0	3	3	6 sc.	Abner Nichols, Carleton Place, Ont.
97,103	Belle	Port Burwell	1896	Port Burwell, Ont.	44 0	11 5	5 0	16	8	6 sc.	G. A. Brown, Port Burwell, Ont.
85,746	Belle	Quebec	1883 1904	Quebec, Que. Quebec, Que	77 4	17 9	8 0	82	41	34 sc.	John S. Thom, Quebec, Que.
117,013	Belle	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	84 5	18 7	8 0	94	64	16 sc.	British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.
121,752	Belle	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	31 6	8 3	3 2	11	7	3 sc.	C. A. McKinnon and W. T. Norton, Vancouver, B.C.
100,624	Belle (The)	Port Dover	1899	Port Dover, Ont.	66 5	13 1	6 5	31	18	13 sc.	Alexander Kennedy, Meaford, Ont.
90,817	Belle Amelia	Port Hope	1883	Cobourg, Ont.	39 0	8 0	3 2	4	3	8 sc.	G. W. Dench, Trenton, Ont.
103,237	Belle Drummond	Montreal	1894	Montreal, Que.	56 0	12 0	5 4	30	20	3 sc.	Mrs. Arabella D. Drummond, Radnor Forges, Que.
122,017	Belle of Temagami	Ottawa	1906	Temagami, Ont.	100 0	22 6	6 2	169	102	16 sc.	The O'Connor Steamboat & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
111,576	Belletta	Toronto	1901	St. Joseph, Mich., U.S.A.	21 0	5 0	2 0	2	1	1 sc.	Alfred G. Peasey, Toronto, Ont.
** 122,070	Belleville	Montreal	1865 1905	Montreal, Que. Kingston, Ont.	200 8	28 0	11 0	1,233	607	58 pa.	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
126,262	Bellwood	Toronto	1908	Bellwood's Siding, Ont.	44 0	11 6	5 8	23	13	1 sc.	Charles Mickle, Gravenhurst, Ont.
116,730	Ben Hur	St. John, N.B	1903	St. John, N.B	44 8	8 3	3 5	14	9	1½ sc.	D. B. Clarkson, Lancaster, N.B.
111,532	Bermuda	Vancouver	1900	Vancouver, B.C.	77 4	17 9	7 0	72	49	16 sc.	A. R. Bissett, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
111,806	Berry	Sault Ste. Marie	1902	Providence Bay, Ont.	62 0	15 0	7 6	57	27	— sc.	Sylvester Berry, Providence Bay, Ont.
96,913	Bertha	Kingston	1891	Kingston, Ont.	51 4	10 0	3 4	18	12	10 sc.	F. Montgomery, Parry Sound, Ont.
112,014	Bertha	Port Arthur	1901	Rossport, Ont.	35 0	10 0	3 0	11	7	1 sc.	Frank Dompier, Rossport, Ont.

** Formerly Spartan.'

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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111,828	Bertha	Vancouver	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	35 0	10 2	4 5	11	8	1 sc	J. P. Roberts, Vancouver, B.C.
126,958	Bertha D.	Victoria	1910	Namu, B.C.	51 0	10 2	3 9	19	13	6 sc	Robert Draney, Namu, B.C.
71,229	Bertha Endress	Sault Ste. Marie	1876	Two Rivers, Wis., U.S.A.	42 0	11 0	5 0	32	24	.....	H. A. Duncan, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
90,578	Bertha May	Toronto	1886	Gravenhurst, Ont.	43 5	11 0	4 5	20	14	3 sc	Harper Walker, Walker's Point, Muskoka, Ont.
.....	Berthier	Montreal	1870	Sorel, Que.	184 2	28 1	8 6	934	439	— pa	The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co., Montreal, Que.
71,079	Bertie E	Amherstburg	1891	Wyandotte, Mich., U.S.A	29 0	7 0	4 0	8	5	12 sc	F. S. Wright, Leamington, Ont.
107,391	Beryl Essie	Sackville	1898	Tidnish, N.S.	42 2	14 0	6 1	24	17	20 sc	G. A. Chappell, Tidnish Bridge, N.S.
92,401	Bessie	Chatham, N.B.	1886	Newcastle, N.B.	35 0	7 5	4 0	5	4	8 sc	Timothy W. Crocker, Newcastle, N.B.
111,589	Bessie	Peterborough	1901	Racine, Wis., U.S.A.	18 3	4 3	2 3	1	1	3 sc	James R. Dodsworth, Lakefield, Ont.
100,697	Bessie	Pictou, N.S.	1896	Pictou, N.S.	35 4	8 2	4 0	10	6	6 sc	Newcomb N. Bentley, Wolfville, N.S.
94,840	Bessie Ardella	St. Andrews	1891	West Isles, N.B.	51 5	11 7	4 6	17	12	10 sc	G. C. Pendleton, West Isles, N.B.
116,982	Bessie B.	Kenora	1904	Tp. of Splon, Ont.	60 0	13 0	5 0	53	36	2 sc	Jos. E. Budreau, Rainy River, Ont.
122,564	Bessie Butler	Peterboro	1907	Peterboro, Ont.	78 0	17 6	7 5	77	52	20 sc	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.
121,272	Bessie Dollar	Victoria	1905	Port Glasgow, G.B	369 7	50 0	26 7	4,329	2,798	244 sc	Dollar Steamship Lines, Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

122,348	Bessie F.	Toronto	1907	Gravenhurst, Ont.	26 0	6 1	2 5	3	2	⅔ sc	Herbert Ditchburn, Gravenhurst, Ont.
117,087	Bessie M.	Collingwood	1907	Collingwood, Ont.	69 6	15 0	6 5	44	30	13½ sc	James P. McDonald, Blind River Ont.
122,604	Beta	Kenora	1906	Hamilton, Ont.	23 0	6 3	3 8	2	2	1 sc	John A. Johnston, Ignace, Ont.
121,746	Beth	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	25 0	6 0	2 7	2	2	½ sc	Robert P. McLennan, Vancouver, B.C.
*121,959	Bethalma	Port Stanley	1899	Wilmington, Del., U.S.A.	110 3	16 4	10 2	113	52	30 sc	James C. Duffield and Charles S. Hyman, J. O., London, Ont.
130,726	Beulah W.	Lunenburg	1905	Tancook, N.S.	40 3	10 2	5 2	12	11	⅔ sc	Charles Wilson, *et al.*, Tancook, N.S.
†121,784	Bickerdike	Ottawa	1873	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	233 0	34 5	14 2	1,515	864	124 sc	The Montreal & Great Lakes Steamships Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
126,435	Biegel	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	26 0	7 5	3 6	7	5	1 sc	Mrs. Cecilia Duffy, Eburne, B.C.
73,034	Bienvenu	Quebec	1875	Pointe aux Trembles, Que	144 0	25 0	8 0	648	373	50 pa	Zéphirin Arpin, Lanoraie, Que.
103,851	Bijou	Halifax	1895	Pictou, N.S.	25 0	5 5	2 3	2	1	3 sc	Col. H. B. Kingscote, Halifax, N.S.
116,833	Bill	Kingston	1900	Gananoque, Ont.	21 6	6 2	2 0	2	1	½ sc	Manley Cross, Gananoque, Ont.
126,544	Billiken	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	29 2	8 1	4 9	9	6	2 sc	James F. Garden, Vancouver, B.C.
‡59,954	Bird	Quebec	1870 1900	Levis, Que. Quebec, Que.	132 5	21 9	9 2	280	177	37 pa	The Kaine & Bird Transportation Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
92,665	Birdie Jones	Ottawa	1885	Hull, Que.	28 3	5 4	2 7	2	2	2 sc	A. W. Jones, Ottawa, Ont.
111,608	Blair of Athol	New Westminster	1900	Atlin, B.C.	54 0	9 0	4 5	11	7	1 sc	The Northern Lumber Co., Ltd., Atlin, B.C.
126,438	Blanch B.	Vancouver	1909	Steveston, B.C.	36 8	9 5	4 0	18	12	2 sc	Thomas Marshall, Vancouver, B.C.
122,223	Blanche	Montreal	1903	St. Remi du Lac au Sable, Que.	30 0	8 2	2 3	6	4	⅔ sc	J. B. Rheault, St. Remi du Lac au Sable, Que.
97,124	Blandford	Quebec	1890	Quebec, Que.	67 3	14 3	4 6	65	27	40 pa	Nazaire Letendre, Sorel, Que.
126,504	Blaneys	Victoria	1909	Ladysmith, B.C.	35 0	9 4	3 4	7	4	5 sc	Charles A. Ryan, Ladysmith, B.C.
121,936	Blitz	Halifax	1905	Dartmouth, N.S.	28 5	4 6	3 0	3	2	½ sc	A. Robie Cogswell, Halifax, N.S.
96,989	Blonde	Vancouver	1891	New Westminster, B.C.	56 0	12 2	5 6	33	23	7 sc	Lamb-Watson Lumber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
121,849	Blue Bell	Toronto	1906	Toronto, Ont.	150 0	30 0	7 2	752	451	48 pa	The Toronto Ferry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
97,033	Blue Hill	Halifax	1887	E. Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	135 0	18 0	7 0	196	98	38 sc	Victoria Steamship Co., Ltd., Baddeck, N.S.
122,263	Blue Peter III	Montreal.	1906	West Mystic, Conn., U.S.A.	35 4	6 8	3 3	5	5	2 sc	Francis R. Redpath, Montreal, Que.
80,960	Bluebell	Picton, Ont.	1888	Kingston, Ont.	48 5	8 9	3 6	12		5 sc	Hiram A. Calvin, Garden Island, Ont.

* Foreign name 'Surprise.' † Formerly 'Arabia.' ‡ Formerly 'Anglesea.'

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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126,083	Boaz	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	31 0	8 2	4 4	9	6	2 sc	William Mason, Nanaimo, B. C.
122,563	Bob Hall	Peterboro	1907	Peterboro, Ont	49 0	12 6	6 0	27	19	16 sc	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.
107,599	Bobs	Owen Sound	1900	Toronto, Ont.	66 0	10 5	5 0	38	26	6 sc	The Temagami Steamboat & Hotel Co., Ltd. Temagami, Ont.
111,887	Bobs	Peterborough	1904	Peterborough, Ont	28 5	9 0	3 7	11	8	½ sc	James L. Rogers, Peterborough, Ont.
111,506	Bobs	St. John, N.B	1900	St. Joseph, Mich., U.S.A.	15 2	4 8	1 8	1	1	— sc	Wm. Walker, Fredericton, N.B.
111,563	Bobs	Toronto	1900	Toronto, Ont.	36 0	9 0	4 0	9	6	3 sc	The Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, Ont.
111,542	Bobs	Vancouver	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	36 0	8 0	2 0	4	3	1 pa.	Miss Lucy Fader, Vancouver, B.C.
122,331	Bobs	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	24 0	6 6	3 0	6	4	3/10 sc	Walter Pinnock, Vancouver, B.C.
**122,436	Bon Ami	Sault Ste. Marie	1902	Manitowoc, Wis., U.S.A	105 0	24 5	8 0	245	142	24 sc	T. C. and C. L. D. Sims, Little Current, Ont.
† 107,851	Bonanza King	Dawson	1898	Dutch Harbour, Alaska, U.S.A.	140 3	31 3	5 8	466	260	77 pa.	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
87,966	Bonavista	Montreal	1884	Low Walker, G.B.	240 4	33 5	18 3	1,306	837	160 sc	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
100,425	Bonnechère	Ottawa	1893	Simcoe, Ont.	35 0	16 0	3 0	13	6	20 sc	H. F. McLachlin and Claude Mc Lachlin, J. O., Arnprior, Ont.
130,555	Bonnington	Vancouver	1911	Nakusp, B.C.	202 5	39 1	7 5	1700	955	98 pa.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
122,278	Bonnitoba	Winnipeg	1910	Winnipeg, Man.	118 0	22 5	4 0	278	175	4 pa.	Hyland Navigation & Trading Co. Winnipeg, Man.

**Foreign name "Mariposa." † Formerly "Governor Pingree."

122,449	Bonsell	St. John, N.B.	1908	Shelburne, N.S.	35 9	7 6	3 0	6	4	1 sc.	George E. C. Gandy and Harold A. Allison, St. John, N.B.
126,421	Boothby	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	46 0	11 6	4 4	27	18	10 sc.	Vancouver Power Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
103,945	Borrioboola-Gha	Chatham, N.B	1899	Dalhousie, N.B.	106 0	19 0	6 8	96	60	30 pa.	R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N.B.
98,585	Boston	Yarmouth	1890	Linthouse, Glasgow, G.B.	245 0	36 1	20 0	1,695	734	550 sc.	Dominion Atlantic Ry. Co., London, Eng.
‡ 100,661	Bothnia	Montreal	1895	Garden Island, Ont.	178 1	37 8	12 3	833	478	200 sc.	Meaford Transportation Co., Ltd., Meaford, Ont.
122,224	Botrel	Montreal	1903	Three Rivers, Que	50 6	9 7	2 9	18	12	2 sc.	J. N. Godin, Three Rivers, Que.
‖ 90,546	Boucherville	Montreal	1886	Sorel, Que	178 9	26 3	9 2	419	256	85 pa.	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
100,370	Bourgeois	Quebec	1892	Three Rivers, Que.	108 0	20 0	5 8	94	59	20 pa.	The Corporation of the City of Three Rivers, Que.
116,597	Bout de Lile	Montreal.	1904	Bout de Lile, Que.	61 0	14 2	2 3	15	10	2 pa.	Alex. Chatelain, L'Orignal, Ont.
130,375	Bow Echo	Peterboro'	1911	Peterboro,' Ont.	33 8	7 0	3 4	4	4	⅔ sc.	The Peterboro Canoe Co., Ltd., Peterboro, Ont.
107,788	Brant	Ottawa	1899	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	100 4	19 1	8 5	142	58	33 sc.	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
122,256	Brant	Quebec.	1905	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.	31 4	8 0	3 4	6	5	11 sc.	Joseph K. Boswell, Quebec, Que.
116,875	Brant	St. Catharines	1906	Pt. Robinson, Ont	55 0	15 3	7 8	49	33	8 sc.	Wm. E. Phin, Welland, Ont.
100,681	Brant	Vancouver	1892	New Westminster, B.C.	34 0	7 0	3 0	19	13	1 sc.	E. French and T. F. Paterson, Vancouver, B.C.
130,571	Brenda C	Lunenburg	1910	Tancook, N.S.	41 4	10 3	5 3	12	11	½ sc.	Ernest Covey, M.O., Tancook, N.S.
96,722	Bridgetown	Chatham, N.B.	1889	Chatham, N.B	42 3	9 4	4 5	15	10	6 sc.	James D. Johnston, Chatham, N.B.
96,081	Bridgewater	Halifax	1889	Dumbarton, G.B.	120 0	20 0	9 0	208	119	54 sc.	Charles Brister, Halifax, N.S.
111,995	Britannia	Vancouver.	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	104 8	22 4	6 9	326	222	33 sc.	Terminal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
* 100,188	Britannic	Collingwood.	1866 1892	Sorel, Que. Rebuilt	150 8	25 6	9 2	428	228	41 pa.	Montreal & Cornwall Navigation Co. Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
121,915	British Lion	Kenora	1903	Simcoe, Ont	36 0	10 0	4 0	22	15	2 pa.	Rainy River Lumber Co., Ltd., Rainy River, Ont.
107,421	Brockville	Picton, Ont.	1898	Toronto, Ont.	105 0	21 5	5 7	191	88	14 sc.	The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
92,615	Brothers	Port Arthur	1886	Port Arthur, Ont.	39 4	9 8	5 8	18	12	6 sc.	E. T. Morrow, Fort William, Ont.
116,274	Bruce	Halifax	1889	Dartmouth, N.S.	59 5	20 5	5 6	56	38	12 sc.	Wm. K. McKean, St. Omer, Que.
122,253	Brulot.	Quebec.	1903	Salmon Lake, Que.	32 0	10 5	3 5	8	6	1 pa.	George J. Paradis, Salmon Lake, Que.
94,902	Brunette	Vancouver.	1890	New Westminster, B.C.	60 0	13 5	6 0	37	25	4 sc.	Adolph Pedersen, and Geo. R., Vincent, Vancouver, B. C.

‡ Formerly "Jack." ‖ Formerly "Hochelaga. * Formerly "Rocket."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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112,056	Brunswick	Windsor, N.S.	1901	Canning, N.S.	110 0	23 0	8 7	184	73	42 sc	Minas Basin SS. Co., Ltd., Canning, N.S.
130,325	Buena Vista	Kingston.	1911	Kingston, Ont	93 6	18 8	6 8	224	160	9 sc	John Randall, Seely's Bay, Ont.
122,598	Bully II	St. John	1909	Indian Island, N.B.	29 5	7 4	6 6	6	6	1 sc	Wm. G. Tapley, St. John, N.B.
130,354	Bunney	Arichat.	1910	St. Peters, N.S.	43 8	12 4	5 4	14	13	12 sc	The Stewart Fish Co., Ltd., St. Peters, N.S.
126,015	Bunting	Annapolis Royal	1909	Annapolis Royal, N.S.	32 2	8 6	3 1	10	7	15 sc	Arthur G. Golding, St. John, N.B.
126,895	Burin	Vancouver.	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	55 0	16 8	7 2	45	30	4 sc	John Robertson and Henry E. Rowley, J. O., Vancouver, B.C.
107,157	Burpee	Vancouver.	1898	Toronto, Ont.	45 6	9 5	2 6	9	6	1 pa	Isaac Burpee, St. John, N.B.
117,018	Burrard	Vancouver.	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	63 6	14 2	6 5	56	38	10 sc	J. D. Foreman, Vancouver, B.C.
126,403	Burwash	Ottawa.	1909	Kippewa, Que	68 5	15 1	5 8	45	28	18 pa	McLachlin Bros., Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.
‖92,612	Butcher Boy	Port Arthur	1879	Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	95 6	20 6	6 6	215	146	18 sc	Victoria Harbour Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria Harbour, Ont.
100,195	Bute	Vancouver.	1890	New Westminster, B.C.	28 6	6 7	2 6	4	3	3 sc	E. E. Evans, Vancouver, B.C.
111,785	Bute	Victoria	1901	Sidney, B.C.	29 0	8 4	2 9	7	3	1 sc	Cowichan Lumber Co., Ltd., Duncan's, B. C.
116,407	Bute	Victoria	1904	Sidney, B. C.	60 5	14 4	7 0	49	26	3 sc	Albert Berquist, Sidney, B. C.

‖ Formerly "A. H. Morrison."

126,922	C. A. B	Quebec.	1909	St. Joseph de Levis, Que.	55 6	15 0	5 7	30	12	5 sc	Charles A. Bernier, St. Joseph de Levis, Que.
*85,495	C. A. Boone	Collingwood	1883	Waubaushene, Ont	63 6	15 5	7 4	44	30	75 sc	Charles S. Boone, Toronto, Ont.
†92,664	C. B. Powell	Ottawa	1887	Pembroke, Ont	139 0	36 0	7 2	272	172	21 pa	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,485	C. E. Ainsworth	Sault Ste. Marie	1901	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., U. S. A.	81 6	18 4	7 4	76	48	60 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
116,243	C. E. Benham	Sault Ste. Marie	1865	Cleveland, O., U.S.A	102 4	19 0	7 0	140	93	— sc	W. J. McMenemy, Bruce Mines, Ont.
103,214	C. E. Read	Ottawa	1894	Simcoe, Ont	42 0	16 2	3 4	13	8	20 sc	W. H. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.
103,806	C. E. Tanner	Pictou, N.S.	1908	Pictou, N.S.	40 6	10 5	5 0	18	6	14 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
‡92,657	C. F. Dunbar	St. Catharines	1871	Erie, Pa., U.S.A.	47 3	13 0	5 0	33	22	20 sc	James Prendergast, Cornwall, Ont.
112,189	C. F. Eddy	Toronto	1902	Blind River, Ont.	45 5	10 0	3 8	16	11	1 sc	Mrs. Ellen J. Kennedy, Garden River, Algoma, Ont.
78,039	C. H. Merritt	Toronto	1883	Chatham, Ont	85 0	24 0	6 5	122	83	75 sc	A. M. Clark, M.O., Marysburgh, Ont.
122,646	C. J. Booth	Ottawa	1907	Latchford, Ont	75 4	18 0	5 2	86	50	8 pa	John R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.
130,574	C. J. Brydges	Montreal	1874	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	62 2	16 0	8 0	39	21	110 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
69,530	C. L. Miller	Lunenburg	1909	Little Tancook, N.S.	39 6	10 2	5 4	11	10	⅔ sc	Lawson Miller, Northwest Cove, N.S.
107,191	C. M. Bowman	Southampton	1897	Port Elgin, Ont.	92 0	18 5	9 0	88	60	32 sc	C. M. Bowman and W. J. Strong, J. O., Southampton, Ont.
122,398	C. R. Lamb	Victoria	1907	Kamloops, B.C.	91 3	19 9	4 0	192	121	34 pa	Arrow Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Arrowhead, B.C.
97,132	C. S. Parnell	Quebec	1891	Quebec, Que	44 9	11 9	4 3	17	9	28 sc	Cie Etienne Dussault, Lévis, Que.
117,062	C. W. Bangs	Ottawa	1902	Ottawa, Ont	36 0	8 7	3 0	4	4	⅝ sc	John F. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.
‖ 80,574	C. W. Chamberlain	Windsor, Ont	1881	Walkerville, Ont	127 0	26 6	9 7	385	243	120 sc	Chas. Beck, Penetanguishene, Ont.
116,547	C. W. Cole	Kingston	1903	Kingston, Ont	49 5	11 0	4 5	16	11	12 sc	Claude W. Cole, Milford, Ont.
126,864	C. W. Moore	Sault Ste. Marie	1881	Allegan, Mich., U.S.A.	124 0	24 0	9 4	428	260	16 sc	The Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,733	C. Here	Kingston	1899	Kingston, Ont	49 3	8 2	3 7	7	5	8 sc	Mrs. Barbara Davis, Kingston, Ont.
125,988	Cabot	Montreal	1907	Grangemouth, G. B.	155 1	25 1	9 7	465	162	63 sc	Steamship Cabot Co., Ltd., Sydney, N. S.
87,993	Cacouna	Montreal	1884	Newcastle-on-Tyne, G.B.	250 0	35 4	16 4	1,451	931	142 sc	Steamship Cacouna Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.
126,796	Call Creek's Pride	New Westminster	1910	New Westminster, B.C.	44 4	11 3	4 3	21	11	8 sc	Herbert C. Northcote and Howard Smith, Cracroft, B.C.
97,144	Calla	St. Andrews	1891	West Isles, N.B.	32 0	9 6	4 5	10	7	12 sc	Fred. W. Richardson, West Isles N.B.

* Formerly "Severn." † Formerly "G. B. Pattee." ‡ Formerly "Howard B. Payne." ‖ Formerly "C. N. Pratt."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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100,040	Callender	Toronto	1892	North Bay, Ont	20 0	6 6	2 4	2	1	1½ sc	Isaac Dollery, Fairbank, Ont.
121,204	Camosun	Vancouver	1905	Paisley, G.B.	192 7	35 2	14 9	1369	794	124 sc	Gordon T. Legg, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
100,869	Campania	Quebec	1893	Lake Megantic, Que	48 4	13 2	5 0	23	16	4 sc	G. M. Stearns, Lake Megantic, Que.
100,392	Canada	Hamilton	1872	Hamilton, Ont	135 2	24 2	11 5	557	366	20 sc	J. S. Nesbit, Sarnia, Ont.
116,870	Canada	Ottawa	1904	Barrow-in-Furness, G.B.	206 0	25 1	13 3	411	136	209 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
*117,146	Canada	Quebec	1892	Kinghorn, G.B	185 5	27 2	19 5	704	449	131 sc	The Campbellton & Gaspé Steamship Co., Ltd.
90,605	Canada Atlantic Transfer.	Ottawa	1884	Coteau Landing, Que	171 0	70 0	8 6	619	395	270 pa	Montreal Lighterage Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,533	Canadian	Vancouver	1907	New Westminster, B. C.	62 7	14 2	8 8	64	44	12 sc	John C. McNair and Herman Wilbur, Vancouver, B. C.
107,094	Canadian	Victoria	1898	Victoria, B.C	146 5	33 4	4 7	716	455	15 pa	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
103,245	Canadien	Montreal	1883	Sorel, Que	61 3	9 7	3 9	22	15	11 sc	Remi Godin, Sorel, Que.
107,088	Canard	Ottawa	1896	Ottawa, Ont	21 7	4 4	2 0	1	.....	1 sc	P. J. B. Belanger, Ottawa, Ont.
122,192	Canco	New Westminster	1896	New Westminster, B. C.	33 3	6 3	4 3	5	3	2 sc	Charles A. Elliott, Harrison Hot Springs, B.C.
122,524	Canpac	Vancouver	1907	New Westminster, B. C.	58 8	14 0	8 8	56	38	9 sc	Swanson Bay Forests, Wood, Pulp & Lumber Mills, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
126,803	Canso	Yarmouth	1910	Yarmouth, N.S.	91 6	22 0	11 7	225	47	46 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.

*Formerly "Pro Patria."

107,808	Canuck	St. John, N.B	1900	Racine, Wis., U.S.A.	16 3	4 3	1 8	1	—	1 sc	W. H. Holder and W. M. Barlow, St. John, N.B.
80,767	Cape Blanc Boy	Quebec	1881	St. Laurent, Isle d'Orleans, Que.	37 8	11 0	5 2	11	7	10 sc	E. Huot, Montreal, Que.
97,808	Cape Breton	Montreal	1890	Hylton, G.B	258 0	37 0	16 8	1,764	1,109	160 sc	Steamship Cape Breton Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.
100,203	Capilano	Vancouver	1892	Vancouver, B.C.	120 0	22 2	9 6	231	157	28 sc	Union Steamship Co. of British Columbia, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,266	Capital	Ottawa	1898	Ottawa, Ont	30 0	6 0	2 6	2	1	3 sc	John Harper, *et al.*, Ottawa, Ont.
†126,832	Capitola	Toronto	1904	Auburn, N.Y., U.S.A.	30 0	6 2	3 6	4	3	1 sc	Robert W. Fawcett, Hamill's Point, Muskoka, Ont.
100,026	Caponaning	Toronto	1888	French River, Ont	41 6	11 1	5 0	18	12	2 sc	The Ontario Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,425	Caprice	Brockville	1903	Middleton, Conn., U.S.A	35 2	7 8	3 3	9	6	4 sc	Arthur C. Hardey, Brockville, Ont.
64,585	Captain	St. John, N.B	1871	Indiantown, N. B.	72 0	16 6	8 2	68	21	100 sc	Daniel F. Tapley, St. John, N.B.
130,330	Capt. Hemans	Kingston	1902	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	50 5	10 6	3 8	35	22	2 sc	Mrs. M. B. Paisley, Ottawa, Ont.
107,139	Captain Jim	Goderich	1902	Goderich, Ont	78 6	17 8	7 2	58	39	22 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
116,285	Captor	Halifax	1903	Lunenburg, N.S.	52 6	12 2	6 2	22	17	27 sc	Frank Roberts, Halifax, N.S.
**122,557	Cara R.	Collingwood	1898	Portland, Me., U.S.A.	58 8	9 6	8 6	23	16	3 sc	George Rumpel, Berlin, Ont.
116,692	Caraboo	Kenora	1902	Fort Smith, Alta.	50 0	10 2	5 0	29	19	4 sc	Jas. Hislop, Fort Rae, N.W.T., & Edmund Nagle, Resolution, NWT. JO.
112,293	Carberry	Winnipeg	1903	Westbourne, Man.	69 8	16 5	5 0	62	42	6 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries Ottawa, Ont.
*92,681	Cardinal	Prescott	1875	Montreal, Que	121 2	24 0	10 9	237	140	21 sc	F. E. Hall, Montreal, Que.
122,159	Cariad	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	22 5	7 0	3 0	3	2	1 sc	Col. W. W. Baker, Crofton, B.C.
116,249	Caribou	Sault Ste. Marie	1904	Goderich, Ont	144 8	26 6	10 5	597	371	43 sc	The Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
122,330	Carl	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B. C.	16 4	5 4	2 6	1	1	⅝ sc	James S. Rear, Vancouver, B. C.
122,416	Carlotta	Midland	1908	Midland, Ont.	87 0	18 5	7 7	114	49	31 sc	James Playfair, Midland, Ont.
‡92,559	Carmana	Belleville	1889	Sorel, Que	90 0	15 5	5 3	56	38	17 sc	T. S. Carman, Belleville, Ont.
122,638	Carmel C.	Kingston	1900	Alexandria Bay, U.S.A.	36 8	7 1	3 4	9	6	2 sc	William C. Cirtwell, Kingston, Ont.
112,261	Carmilia	Montreal	1902	Sorel, Que	66 4	17 5	8 2	63	39	28 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
111,863	Carmita	Ottawa	1901	Carleton Place, Ont.	39 0	9 8	3 6	9	8	7 sc	Mrs. Eliza J. McCluskey and Geo. W Leach, North Bay, Ont.
‖107,238	Carolina	Sorel	1897 1905	Three Rivers, Que.	69 3	15 4	4 9	44	28	2 sc	Louis Dugré, Three Rivers, Que.

† Foreign name "Ramona." ** Foreign name "Cara" * Formerly "Mayflower." ‡ Formerly "Dan." ‖ Formerly a sailing vessel.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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122,513	Carolina	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B. C.	31 5	9 5	4 1	13	9	1½ sc	Arthur Blumel, Vancouver, B. C.
111,912	Caroline	Toronto	1900	Moon River, Ont.	38 5	9 7	4 0	12	8	— sc	Charles Martin, Midland, Ont.
100,648	Caroline	Victoria	1887	Victoria, B.C.	26 0	7 2	3 0	3	3	1 sc	Reuben Mason and John Sinclair, J. O., Comox, B. C.
130,746	Carrick Castle	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	33 0	9 8	4 2	12	8	⅘ sc	Charles Purmal, Vancouver, B.C.
111,756	Carrie L	Kenora	1900	Bell City, Ont.	50 0	12 8	3 5	16	9	1 pa	Sam. Lounsbury, Bell City, Ont.
129,745	Cartier	Ottawa	1910	Newcastle-on-Tyne, G.B.	164 0	29 2	13 1	556	234	141 sc	The Minister of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Ont.
103,919	Casca	Victoria	1898 1911	Victoria, B.C. White Horse, Y.T.	161 0	37 0	5 5	1,079	790	17 pa	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,243	Cascade	Victoria	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	95 0	22 6	7 6	119	81	16 sc	Steamer "Cascade," Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
*104,632	Cascapedia	Quebec	1895	Dundee, G.B.	245 2	35 2	22 5	1,849	1,185	260 sc	Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
112,142	Caspian	Kingston	1846	Kingston, Ont.	177 6	43 4	6 7	957	543	58 pa	Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinté Steamboat Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
§103,472	Cassiar	Vancouver	1890 1901	Ballard, Wash., U.S.A. Vancouver, B.C.	120 6	29 0	6 9	597	384	43 sc	Gordon T. Legg, Vancouver, B.C.
130,556	Castlegar	Vancouver	1911	Okanagan Landing, B.C.	94 4	19 4	8 2	104	71	27 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
122,474	Castor	Ottawa	1907	Toronto, Ont.	66 0	22 0	5 2	88	23	3⅓ pa	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
‡77,698	Cataract	Hamilton	1882	Hamilton, Ont	175 0	33 6	14 6	957	598	200 sc	Charles W. Band, Toronto, Ont.

* Formerly "Fastnet." § Formerly "J. R. McDonald." ‡ Formerly "Myles."

116,864	Catharine C.....	Ottawa.....	1903	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.....	48 0	13 0	5 0	19	6	2½ sc..	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
103,654	Catherine S.....	Winnipeg.....	1896	Kenora, Ont.....	66 0	13 5	5 5	67	45	4 sc..	John Short, Kenora, Ont.
122,219	Cayuga.....	Toronto.....	1907	Toronto, Ont.....	305 0	36 6	14 2	2,196	1,168	328 sc..	Niagara Navigation, Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont.
130,420	Cecilia L.....	Montreal.....	1911	Valleyfield, Que.....	90 0	19 6	6 3	192	115	4 sc..	Emmanuel Leduc, Valleyfield, Que.
126,749	Cellar Head.....	Vancouver.....	1910	Steveston, B.C.....	34 6	10 3	4 0	13	9	2 sc..	Norman Gunn, Vancouver, B.C.
116,666	Celt.....	Midland.....	1900	Toronto, Ont.....	34 0	8 0	2 8	6	4	½ sc..	Archibald Campbell, Midland, Ont.
122,538	Celtic.....	Vancouver.....	1907	Vancouver, B. C.....	89 4	24 5	8 6	239	163	16½ sc..	Coast SS. Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,072	Cemego.....	Peterborough.....	1903	Detroit, Mich, U.S.A...	15 6	4 6	1 9	1	1	2 sc..	Mrs. F. A. Price, Massanaga, Ont.
100,549	Centreville.....	Digby	1898	Centreville, N.S	67 4	18 4	7 0	60	32	9 sc..	A. Boutilier, *et al.*, Centreville, N.S.
97,153	Chaco	Victoria.....	.....	Norway	23 0	6 0	2 4	3	2	1 sc..	U. E. Dickenson, Nanoose Bay, B.C.
71,083	Chaffey.....	Montreal.....	1875	Portsmouth, Ont.....	59 0	14 0	6 0	42	29	22 sc..	Alexandre Leduc, St. Thomas d'Alfred, Ont.
130,441	Chakawana.....	Vancouver.....	1910	Vancouver, B.C.....	62 0	13 8	9 0	45	30	9 sc..	Frank B. Turner, Vancouver, B.C.
92,331	Challenger.....	Quebec.....	1886	Lévis, Que.....	88 8	20 2	9 7	108	73	86 sc..	The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
.....	Champion	Port Hope.....	1868	Lindsay, Ont.....	94 5	15 1	5 3	142	89	.....	Geo. Crandell, Lindsay, Ont.
103,975	Champion	Quebec.....	1897	Lévis, Que	143 5	25 6	7 8	482	304	30 pa..	La Cie Maritime et Industrielle de Lévis, Lévis, Que.
80,017	Champion	St. John, N.B ...	1880	Portland, N.B.	121 6	24 1	6 2	190	120	42 pa..	Daniel F. Tapley, St. John, N.B.
116,756	Champion.....	Toronto	1904	Orillia, Ont.....	69 0	12 7	5 0	42	28	8 sc..	Montreal River Nav. Co., Ltd., Cobalt, Ont.
116,999	Champlain.....	Ottawa.....	1904	Paisley, G.B	120 0	30 3	17 6	522	225	87 sc..	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
*103,956	Champlain.....	St. John, N.B.....	1897 1904	Valleyfield, Que..... St. John, N.B.....	110 8	22 4	7 9	392	267	28 sc..	The Majestic Steamship Co., Ltd. St. John, N.B.
103,443	Chance.....	Ottawa	1895	Ottawa, Ont.....	43 1	7 1	3 6	5	2	12 sc..	The O'Connor Steamboat Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont.
†117,017	Chaos.....	Vancouver.....	1905	Vancouver, B.C.....	60 0	14 0	4 5	40	27	4 sc..	Ernest S. Wise, Victoria, B.C.
100,180	Charlemagne.....	Montreal.....	1891	Montreal, Que	87 3	18 6	7 6	76	52	67 sc..	The Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau, Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
97,008	Charles E. Armstrong.	St. Catharines.....	1894	St. Catharines, Ont,.....	56 0	13 8	7 5	49	33	40 sc..	Continental Dredging Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
94,718	Charles F.....	Port Stanley.....	1905	Port Stanley, Ont.	31 5	10 4	3 4	8	5	1 sc..	John Nichol Port Bruce, Ont.
126,058	Charles Lemcke...	Owen Sound.....	1909	Lion's Head, Ont.	92 0	17 6	9 1	101	69	26 sc..	The Lemcke Tug Co., Ltd., Lion's Head, Ont.

* Formerly "Queen" and "Robinault." † Formerly "Columbia."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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125,975	Charles Lyon.....	Prescott.....	1908	Toronto, Ont.....	280 0	40 0	19 9	1,658	1,127	161 sc ..	Canadian Pacific Car & Passenger Transfer Co., Ltd., Prescott, Ont.
122,450	Charley M. Scott.	St. John, N. B. ...	1908	Victoria Mills, N.B.....	44 2	10 0	4 6	17	11	6 sc ..	James S. Gregary, St. John, N.B.
126,173	Charlie Gilley.....	New Westminster...	1908	New Westminster, B.C..	33 9	10 0	4 7	10	6	6 sc ..	George D. Brymner, New Westminster, B.C.
111,860	Charlie Jones.....	Port Stanley.....	1904	Owen Sound, Ont.....	43 9	12 0	4 0	16	12	2 sc ..	T. H. Morgan and Chas. F. J. C. Morgan, J.O., Port Stanley, Ont.
103,676	Charlie M.....	Toronto	1897	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	54 5	11 0	5 0	50	30	8 sc ..	The Muskoka Lakes Navigation & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
.....	Charlotte.....	Montreal.....	1870	Montreal, Que.....	68 1	14 4	6 1	59	36	— pa .	Thos. Gauthier, Montreal, Que.
103,909	Charlotte.....	Victoria.....	1896	Quesnelle, B.C.....	111 4	20 6	4 6	217	77	10 pa..	North British Columbia Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
‖88,622	Charlton	Windsor, Ont.	1862	Chicago, Ill., U.S.A	135 0	19 4	10 4	389	265	77 sc ..	Victoria Harbour Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria Harbour, Ont.
100,793	Charmer.....	Victoria.....	1886	SanFrancisco,Cal.,U.S.A	200 0	42 0	12 9	1,044	497	150 sc ..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
103,099	Chateauguay	Montreal.....	1894	Montreal, Que.....	133 8	20 2	7 1	222	119	20 sc ..	The Chateauguay & Beauharnois Navigation Co., Chateauguay Basin, Que.
130,282	Chatson.....	St. Catharines	1911	Port Robinson, Ont.....	61 0	17 6	8 8	55	34	10 sc..	Robert Ross, Port Robinson, Ont.
108,683	Chebucto.	Halifax.....	1897	Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow, G.B.	125 0	48 0	12 7	578	184	40 sc ..	The Dartmouth Ferry Commission, Dartmouth, N.S.
126,509	Chemainus.	Victoria.	1909	Chemainus, B.C.....	93 4	22 0	9 8	153	71	40 sc ..	The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
125,973	Cherokee.....	Toronto..	1907	Toronto, Ont.....	120 0	23 0	7 2	328	160	41 sc ..	The Muskoka Lakes Navigation & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

‖Formerly "Charles Kellogg."

130,309	Cheslakee	Vancouver	1910	Dublin, Ireland	126 0	28 1	17 0	526	261	65 sc.	Union Steamship Co., of British Columbia, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
94,738	Chester	Windsor, N.S.	1890	Hantsport, N.S.	80 5	17 0	9 0	80	36	16 sc.	Gypsum Packet Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.
126,491	Chickadee	Montreal	1909	Tetraultville, Que	35 5	9 1	6 5	9	6	4 sc.	Charles G. Coristine, Montreal, Que.
126,479	Chico	Halifax	1906	Mahone Bay, N.S.	23 8	5 4	3 0	2	1	5 sc.	Arthur W. Cogswell, Halifax, N.S.
53,588	Chicora	Halifax	1864	Liverpool, G.B.	221 0	26 0	10 9	931	540	180 pa.	Niagara Navigation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
†100,355	Chicoutimi	Montreal	1891	Sorel, Que	219 0	28 4	11 0	992	593	150 pa.	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,732	Chidori	Vancouver	1909	Steveston, B.C.	34 7	8 5	3 9	8	5	1 sc.	Otojiro Mori, Vancouver, B.C.
94,820	Chieftain	Victoria	1890	Victoria, B.C	79 5	16 5	7 8	65	39	22 sc.	R. Cunningham & Son, Ltd., Port Essington, B.C.
111,458	Chieftain	Winnipeg	1901	Selkirk, Man	80 5	16 0	7 4	61	28	6 sc.	Northern Fish Co., Ltd., Selkirk, Man.
92,698	Chieftain	Winnipeg	1889	Big Forks, Rainy River, Ont.	52 0	12 0	5 4	40	27	2 sc.	F. W. Coates, Fort Frances, Ont.
117,129	Chieftain III	Kingston	1906	Garden Island, Ont.	142 4	39 4	9 3	355	147	48 pa.	The Calvin Co., Ltd., Garden Island, Ont.
125,963	Chignecto	Parrsboro	1908	Port Greville, N.S.	78 6	17 8	7 2	86	36	16 sc.	Pugsley's Shipping, Ltd., Eatonville, N.S.
126,512	Chilco	Victoria	1909	Quesnel, B.C.	80 0	16 4	3 2	129	75	12 pa.	John K. McLennan, and Alan J. Adamson, Winnipeg, Man.
126,945	Chilcotin	Victoria	1910	Soda Creek, B.C.	134 5	23 5	4 5	435	274	21 pa.	John K. McLennan, and Alan J. Adamson, Winnipeg, Man.
117,158	Chinook	New Westminster	1889	Astoria, Ore., U.S.A	59 0	14 5	4 3	34	23	3 sc.	Kildala Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,726	Chinook	Vancouver	1900	Vancouver, B.C.	46 8	12 3	6 9	22	15	15 sc.	Max. Macgowan, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
122,372	Chipmunk	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	23 0	5 9	2 5	2	1	1½ sc.	Allan Purvis, Vancouver, B.C.
100,753	Chippewa	Toronto	1893	Hamilton, Ont	308 5	36 3	12 5	1,514	764	188 pa.	Niagara Navigation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
130,234	Choctaw	Port Stanley	1911	Collingwood, Ont.	75 0	16 3	7 7	53	36	6 ½ sc.	C. F. Stanton and P. L. Glover, J. O., Port Stanley, Ont.
83,103	Christina	Richibucto	1886	Mission Point, Que.	70 3	17 2	5 5	57	36	20 pa.	W. Glover and K. Shieves, Campbellton, N.B.
86,714	Christine	Ottawa	1881	Port Glasgow, G.B.	126 0	17 2	9 9	140	95	40 sc.	John S. Thom, Quebec, Que.
107,089	Chummy	Ottawa	1898	Hull, Que	46 0	9 2	3 0	5	4	25 sc.	Wm. E. Beaton, Ottawa East, Ont.
*61,153	Churchill	Owen Sound	1864	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	110 0	18 5	9 3	150	94	75 sc.	E. J. Harrison, M.O., Owen Sound, Ont.
126,419	Cingalee	Toronto	1905	Toronto, Ont.	65 5	13 0	5 0	59	18	10 sc.	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
97,117	Circe	Collingwood	1889	Collingwood, Ont.	28 0	7 0	3 0	3	2	2 sc.	C. W. Tobey, Collingwood, Ont.

† Formerly "Saguenay." * Formerly "Edsall," "Bayfield" and "Harrison."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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121,960	Cisco	Port Stanley	1910	Collingwood, Ont.	72 0	15 2	6 3	42	25	13 sc	Nathan S. Cornell and Harley Taylor, J.O., Port Stanley, Ont.
111,561	City Queen	Toronto	1900	Midland, Ont	70 5	15 7	4 5	69	42	11 sc	A. L. Nickerson and C. T. Nickerson, J.O., Midland, Ont.
111,919	City of Bala	Toronto	1901	Bala, Ont.	76 3	12 7	4 8	74	47	3 sc	Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.
71,094	City of Belleville	Prescott	1878	St. Catharines, Ont	89 7	15 4	7 0	101	69	50 sc	Can. Pacific Car & Passenger Transfer Co., Ltd., Prescott, Ont.
92,734	City of Chatham	Toronto	1888	Toronto, Ont.	125 6	31 5	9 0	362	246	150 sc	St. Joe. Island & Sault Line, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
.....	City of Dresden	Windsor, Ont.	1872	Windsor, Ont.	93 0	21 0	8 9	194	124	.....	Chas. D. Shirley, Blenheim, Ont.
126,448	City of Edmonton	Kenora	1909	Strathcona, Alta.	132 0	26 8	4 0	301	190	9 pa	John Walter, Strathcona, Alberta.
63,145	City of Ghent	Halifax	1871	Great Grimsby, G.B	135 9	20 4	9 7	199	119	40 sc	Steamship "City of Ghent" Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
126,401	City of Haileybury	Ottawa	1908	Kippewa, Que	67 0	12 3	6 7	38	26	8 sc	Temiscaming Navigation Co., Ltd., Haileybury, Ont.
‡126,526	City of Hamilton	Ottawa	1871	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	220 0	32 5	14 0	1,574	869	80 sc	The Montreal & Lake Erie Steamship Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,942	City of Ladysmith	St. Catharines	1900	Hamilton, Ont	69 6	16 0	5 2	35	24	12 sc	Chas. Ross, Port Maitland, Ont.
*92,390	City of London	Quebec.	1888 1892	Kingston, Ont.	120 0	27 0	7 8	516	294	37 sc	Hector M. Connolly, Montreal, Que.
126,545	City of Lund	Vancouver	1909	Lund, B.C.	55 5	13 5	6 9	49	34	9 sc	Frederick G. Thulin, M.O., Lund, B.C.
117,082	City of Meaford	Collingwood	1906	Meaford, Ont.	111 0	24 0	8 5	328	223	28 sc	J. Perks, F. Perks and E. Perks, J.O., Meaford, Ont.

‡Foreign name "Japan." *Formerly "Kathleen."

97,111	City of Midland ..	Collingwood.....	1890	Owen Sound, Ont.....	176 4	28 3	10 7	974	662	38 sc ..	Northern Navigation Co., Ltd., Collingwood, Ont.
†117,073	City of Montreal..	Toronto	1871	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A...	220 0	32 5	14 0	1,554	868	80 sc ..	Montreal & Lake Erie Steamship Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
96,995	City of Nanaimo..	Victoria.....	1891	Vancouver, B.C.....	159 0	32 0	9 4	761	518	58 sc ..	The Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Que.
116,393	City of New York	Cobourg....	1863	Cleveland, O., U.S.A...	136 0	27 6	11 6	292	199	19 sc ..	Murray Brown, Toronto, Ont.
**122,018	City of Ottawa....	Ottawa..	1871	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A...	220 0	32 5	14 0	1,529	838	80 sc ..	Montreal & Lake Erie Steamship Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,291	City of Prince Albert.	Prince Albert, Sask.	1906	Prince Albert, Sask.....	96 0	20 0	4 5	141	89	6 pa..	Prince Albert Lumber Company, Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask.
100,134	City of Selkirk....	Winnipeg.....	1892 1909	Selkirk, Man.....	143 7	24 0	9 0	293	199	32 sc ..	The North West Navigation Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
94,769	City of Toronto...	Montreal.....	1895	Owen Sound, Ont.....	150 0	24 0	9 2	782	492	34 pa..	La Compagnie de Navigation Canada, (Inc.) Montreal, Que.
122,400	City of Vernon....	Victoria..... .	1903	Long Lake, B.C	50 0	11 2	4 7	19	13	5 sc ..	Charles C. Pilkey, Vernon, B.C.
96,762	Clansman	Port Hawkesbury...	1890	Port Hawkesbury, N.S..	59 0	10 9	6 6	23	16	12 sc ..	Robert Stevenson, Wallace, N.S.
107,711	Clansman	Vancouver.....	1899	Vancouver, B.C.....	82 0	17 2	6 8	72	49	5 sc ..	Coast Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
96,813	Clara Hickler	Sault Ste. Marie....	1882	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A...	41 2	11 7	6 3	42	32	4 sc ..	John F. Boyd, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
111,859	Clara May.....	Owen Sound.....	1902	Tobermory, Ont.....	39 0	10 0	3 6	9	6	½ sc ..	Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Meldrum Bay, Ont.
90,798	Clara W. Young.	Vancouver.....	1888	New Westminster, B.C..	54 5	13 2	5 2	31	21	4 sc ..	Geo. G. Bushby, Vancouver, B.C.
116,551	Clare.....	Maitland.....	1903	Princeport, N.S.....	79 0	24 7	6 9	88	60	— sc ..	R. H. Putnam, Onslow, N.S.
116,776	Clarence	Vancouver.....	1904	Vancouver, B.C.....	40 2	9 5	4 7	13	9	2 sc ..	F. J. Beale and John England, Vancouver, B.C.
94,984	Clark Bros.....	Toronto	1890 1901	Toronto, Ont.....	80 0	16 2	5 5	92	38	11 sc ..	Lawrence Solman, Toronto, Ont.
*116,465	Claxton	Vancouver	1900 1906	Ballard, Wash., U.S.A. Vancouver, B.C.....	72 1	18 6	7 1	84	57	10 sc .	Wallace Fisheries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
121,741	Clayburn..... ..	Vancouver.....	1906	Vancouver, B.C	73 0	17 9	8 4	76	51	26 sc .	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,248	Claymore.....	Vancouver.....	1902	Vancouver, B.C.....	29 4	7 0	2 3	7	5	1 sc ..	W. McCarthy, *et al.*, Vancouver B.C.
111,679	Clayton	Parrsboro'.....	1902	Parrsboro', N.S.....	62 8	15 2	5 6	43	24	45 sc ..	J. F. Bridges Tug Boat Co., Ltd., Gagetown, N.B.
103,170	Cleeve.....	Vancouver.....	1897	New Westminster, B.C..	56 6	12 1	6 3	36	24	8 sc ..	Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
100,755	Cleopatra.....	Toronto.....	1893	Hamilton, Ont	113 5	16 9	9 2	104	71	32 sc ..	A. E. Gooderham, Toronto, Ont.
126,405	Cliffside	Ottawa..	1909	Ottawa, Ont.....	70 9	16 8	6 4	68	24	7 sc ..	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
112,389	Clio	Sydney.....	1904	North Sydney, N.S.....	39 5	10 5	5 1	13	13	3 sc ..	J. Owen James, Wine Harbour, N.S.

†Formerly "China." ** Formerly "India." * Formerly "Queen of Pacific."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds en 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
116,260	Clipper	Toronto	1903	Midland, Ont	62 0	13 3	6 6	46	29	17 sc	The Sable & Spanish Boom & Slide Co. of Algoma, Ltd., Spanish River, Ont.
107,197	Clipper	Winnipeg	1897	Kenora, Ont	69 5	12 0	4 3	53	32	8 sc	C. G. Pennock, *et al.*, Kenora, Ont.
111,993	Clive	New Westminster	1902	New Westminster, B.C.	54 0	13 0	5 3	35	24	9 sc	Monarch Towing & Trading Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
126,213	Clousta	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	29 0	8 5	3 2	7	4	1 sc	Wm. J. Davidson, Vancouver, B. C.
126,232	Clovelly	Victoria	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	37 0	9 3	3 8	7	5	1 sc	Leonard A. Hayman, Kelowna, B. C.
126,486	Cluaran	Montreal	1905	Gananoque, Ont	34 0	7 9	6 3	8	6	2 c	Mrs. Jannet T. Pitts, Montreal, Que.
77,779	Clucas	Goderich	1882	Goderich, Ont	60 0	13 8	5 7	28	19	19 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
111,957	Clutha	New Westminster	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	45 0	11 4	4 1	28	19	2 sc	The St. Mungo Canning Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
94,898	Clyde	New Westminster	1889	Vancouver, B.C.	80 0	16 0	6 0	68	46	5 sc	J. B. Newcomb, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
111,520	Clymene	St. John, N.B	1901	St. John, N.B.	39 7	8 0	3 5	10	7	1 sc	H. R. Roberts, St. John, N.B.
116,651	Coast Guard	Barrington	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	72 0	24 2	7 0	72	49	17 sc	The Provincial Wrecking Co., Ltd., Barrington, N.S.
86,071	Coban	Montreal	1882	Sunderland, G.B.	230 0	33 1	16 0	1,063	689	130 sc	Black Diamond Steamship Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
111,938	Coboconk	Lindsay	1902	Coboconk, Ont.	30 7	12 4	3 1	9	6	8 pa	Mrs. C. McFadden, Fenelon Falls, Ont.

71,165	Coboconk	Port Hope	1876	Fenelon Falls, Ont	80 8	15 8	5 0	103	86	40 pa	Wm. Shields, Coboconk, Ont.
111,431	Cock O' the North.	Halifax	1902	Dartmouth, N.S.	31 5	5 5	3 3	3	3	8 sc	Charles E. Judge, Halifax, N.S.
116,404	Colby	Victoria	1902	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	35 1	9 4	3 1	11	7	12 sc	W. H. Whitely, *et al.*, Victoria, B.C.
96,803	Collector	Halifax	1891	Dartmouth, N.S.	63 8	20 8	5 5	52	35	25 sc	Alfred G. Hefler, Halifax, N.S.
112,253	Colleen Ordre	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C	28 6	9 0	3 9	5	3	1 sc	Frederick Keeling, Vancouver, B.C.
126,519	College Widow	Victoria	1910	Victoria, B.C	54 2	15 2	7 5	46	23	9½ sc	R. H. Stuttard, Vancouver, B.C.
117,089	Collingwood	Collingwood	1907	Collingwood, Ont.	386 0	50 0	23 0	4,529	3,480	163 sc	The Farrar Transportation Co., Ltd., Collingwood, Ont.
126,926	Colomb	Quebec	1910	Lauzon, Que	120 6	34 0	15 5	559	338	87 sc	Lévis Ferry, Ltd., Lévis, Que.
80,911	Colonel By	Prescott		Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A	45 0	9 2	3 9	9	6	9 sc	P. Eligh, Burritt's Rapids, Ont.
112,395	Colonge	Ottawa	1901	Sand Point, Ont	47 7	17 9	3 6	18	12	20 pa	Gillies Bros. Co., Ltd., Braeside, Ont.
122,012	Colonial	Ottawa	1906	Kippewa Lake, Que.	52 0	12 3	4 4	47	25	9 sc	Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont.
103,892	Columbia	New Westminster	1896	Nakusp, B.C	77 0	14 5	6 4	50	34	17 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,899	Columbia	Vancouver	1910	New Westminster, B.C.	86 6	16 4	7 1	106	64	16 sc	Columbia Coast Mission, Inc., Vancouver, B.C.
94,939	Comet	Port Hope	1895	Lake Scugog, Ont.	45 0	8 0	1 2	8	3	7 sc	Josiah Ball, Fesserton, Ont.
94,799	Comet	Richibucto	1901	Bass River, N.B.	51 0	9 5	3 7	21	14	15 sc	John D. Walker, Bass River, N.B.
92,450	Comet	Toronto	1887	Milford Bay, Ont.	60 0	11 5	5 0	20	14	2 sc	The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Ont.
*90,523	Comfort	Chatham, Ont	1891	Rondeau, Ont	43 0	13 0	3 3	14	12	10 sc	John D. McDonald, Sarnia, Ont.
97,067	Commodore	Halifax	1891	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	48 2	9 8	5 0	13	8	20 sc	William N. Wickwire, Halifax, N.S.
103,450	Commodore	Ottawa	1895	Carleton Place, Ont.	36 2	8 2	3 0	3	3	6 sc	Colin McIntosh, Carleton Place, Ont.
.....	Commodore	Port Hope	1867	Lindsay, Ont	96 0	16 8	5 0	175	110	.....	George Crandell, Lindsay, Ont.
107,487	Commodore	Sault Ste. Marie	1885	Manitowoc, Wis., U.S.A.	59 0	14 5	7 3	40	22	— sc	Joseph Ganley, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
122,363	Commodore	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	119 6	26 1	14 5	318	216	52 sc	The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.
75,699	Commodore Holiwell.	Quebec	1878	Quebec, Que	31 4	9 3	4 2	10	3	10 sc	The Sherbrooke Lumber Co., Sherbrooke, Que.
116,267	Commodore Jarvis	Toronto	1903	Bronté, Ont	109 0	27 0	6 0	287	97	11 sc	Sand & Dredging, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
117,015	CommodoreMcRae	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C	22 7	6 2	3 0	2	2	⅓ sc	R. Hamilton, Vancouver, B.C.

* Formerly "Vera."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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71,614	Como	Montreal	1875	Sorel, Que	95 0	17 2	5 2	75	47	16 pa..	The La Farriere Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
100,202	Comox	Vancouver	1891	Vancouver, B.C.	101 0	18 1	5 2	101	60	24 sc ..	The Union Steamship Co., of British Columbia, Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.
† 126,268	Congercoal	Toronto	1882	Mt. Clemens, Mich., U.S.	164 0	31 3	13 0	672	333	48 sc ..	The Conger Coal Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
‡ 116,653	Connors Bros.	Yarmouth	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	97 0	21 6	9 0	134	49	30 sc ..	The Maritime Steamship Co., Ltd., Black's Harbour, N.B.
100,412	Constance	Ottawa	1891	Owen Sound, Ont.	115 6	19 6	11 2	185	126	50 sc ..	The Minister of Customs, Ottawa, Ont.
103,686	Constance	Toronto	1898	Gravenhurst, Ont.	82 0	13 6	5 0	52	35	2 sc ..	J. L. Fenn, *et al.*, Bracebridge, Ont.
94,899	Constance	Vancouver	1890	Victoria, B.C.	66 0	14 4	6 9	50	29	22 sc ..	Vancouver Towing & Lighterage Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,463	Constance	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	35 8	9 5	3 8	11	8	2 sc ..	Arthur R. Barrow, Hills Island, B.C.
117,016	Constance	Vancouver	...	New Westminster, B.C.	50 0	11 0	5 5	23	16	10 sc ..	John McConville, Vancouver, B.C.
64,996	Contest	Quebec	1872 1895	Quebec, Que Lévis, Que	132 3	23 0	10 5	274	104	100 pa..	Julien Chabot, Lévis, Que.
126,459	Contrecoeur	Sorel	1910	Sorel, Que	83 3	22 7	8 1	174	74	48 sc ..	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
126,250	Conveyor	Victoria	1909	Victoria, B.C.	137 5	31 4	5 4	583	380	15 pa..	John W. Stewart, Vancouver, B.C.
130,399	Coocoocache	Montreal	1910	Grandes Piles, Que.	23 6	4 6	2 3	1	1	½ sc ..	Jean A. Lafontaine, Grandes Piles, Que.
100,205	Coquitlam	Vancouver	1892	Vancouver, B.C.	120 0	22 0	9 6	256	166	28 sc ..	The Union Steamship Co. of British Columbia, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

† Foreign name "A. Weston." ‡ Formerly "Granville."

111,933	Cora	Lindsay	1902	Port Perry, Ont.	55 3	9 9	4 6	23	16	1 sc	J. B. Bowerman, Port Perry, Ont.
92,445	Cora	Toronto	1887	Toronto, Ont	32 3	7 5	3 2	4	3	1 sc	Oliver B. Sheppard, Toronto, Ont.
126,878	Cora Gertie	Digby	1911	Deer Island, N.B.	64 0	16 3	7 0	30	24	⅓ sc	W. G. Crocker, Freeport, N.S.
116,220	Corinne	Montreal	1903	St. Joseph de Lévis, Que.	48 5	12 3	5 0	23	9	4 sc	W. J. Poupore, Montreal, Que.
126,289	Corinthia	St. John, N.B	1903	New York, U.S.A	80 1	16 0	6 6	57	39	31 sc	Robert Thomson, St. John, N.B.
*71,609	Cornwall	Montreal	1874	Kingston, Ont	175 3	27 1	9 9	914	576	88 pa	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
103,673	Corona	Toronto	1896	Toronto, Ont.	270 3	32 4	12 5	1,274	649	310 pa	Niagara Navigation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
88,240	Corrella	Brockville	1889	Brockville, Ont	30 8	7 2	3 4	4	3	5 sc	M. Kenville, Brockville, Ont.
126,177	Corsande	New Westminster	1907	New Westminster, B.C.	29 6	8 0	3 6	8	6	1 sc	Joseph Crane, New Westminster, B.C.
107,890	Courier	Montreal	1900	Montreal, Que	36 9	9 3	6 2	12	8	3 sc	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
116,775	Coutli	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B. C.	71 4	18 8	9 8	99	68	28 sc	The Red Fir Lumber Co., Ltd., Nanaimo, B.C.
121,837	Covenhoven	St. John, N.B	1906	Southampton, G.B	28 0	8 1	4 2	11	6	8 sc	Sir William Van Horne, Montreal, Que.
126,210	Cowichan	Vancouver	1908	Ayr, Scotland.	157 1	32 1	13 5	962	520	151 sc	Gordon T. Legg, Vancouver, B.C.
126,233	Craigflower	Victoria	1908	Victoria, B.C.	65 0	12 3	2 8	21	12	2 pa	James J. Sloan, Port Essington, B.C.
116,844	Crawford	Owen Sound	1905	Wiarton, Ont.	86 0	15 9	6 5	50	37	31 sc	W. M. Tyson, Wiarton, Ont.
111,533	Crescent	Vancouver	1896	Vancouver, B.C	28 6	7 7	2 6	3	2	1 sc	Wesley Newton, Vancouver, B.C.
126,231	Creston	ia	1908	Nelson, B.C	35 4	8 9	2 7	5	3	1 pa	George W. Hale, Nelson B.C.
107,796	Cricket	St. John, N.B	1894	St. John, N.B	36 5	7 3	3 6	5	3	4 sc	Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Montreal, Que.
130,557	Crombrie	Vancouver	1911	Chase, B.C.	89 4	18 1	7 2	162	102	6 sc	Adams River Lumber Co., Ltd., Chase, B.C.
75,434	Cruiser	Toronto	1887	Portsmouth, Ont	87 5	14 5	6 5	86	48	20 sc	John B. Miller, Toronto, Ont.
122,368	Cruiser	Vancouver	1907	Fir, Wash., U.S.A	29 0	9 2	4 3	12	8	1⅓ sc	Davidson-Ward Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
78,014	Cruiser	Winnipeg	1880 1898	Kenora, Ont. Keewatin, Ont.	39 5	10 0	3 9	27	16	1 sc	Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.
130,558	Cuprum	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C	59 5	11 4	5 8	29	19	3½ sc	Britannia Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., Britannia Beach, B.C.
100,663	Curlew	Belleville	1895	Kingston, Ont.	35 2	7 0	2 9	9	6	5 sc	H. A. Cartwright, Belleville, Ont.
100,413	Curlew	Ottawa	1892	Owen Sound, Ont.	116 3	19 8	11 3	158	96	50 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.

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122,178	Curlew	Port Arthur	1896 1903 1907	Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A " " " Port Arthur, Ont	77 0	16 5	8 0	85	58	10 sc	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont
116,698	Cygnet	Kenora	1904	Kenora, Ont	32 0	9 0	3 0	4	3	1 sc	George R. Crowe, Winnipeg, Man.
111,877	Cygnet	Liverpool	1902	Yarmouth, N.S	37 3	9 9	5 0	11	8	2 sc	Liverpool Fish Co., Ltd., Liverpool, N.S.
117,019	Cygnet	Vancouver		Vancouver, B.C	25 8	10 4	3 4	6	4	2 sc	The Maple Ridge Creamery & Fruit Canning Co., Ltd., Port Hammond, B.C.
112,290	Cygnet	Winnipeg	1902	Selkirk, Man	50 0	12 0	4 5	18	12	15 sc	Nelson River Packing Co., Ltd., Selkirk, Man.
103,579	Cynthia	Collingwood	1897	Collingwood, Ont	60 0	11 6	6 4	35	24	4 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
107,896	Cynthia (The)	Montreal	1900	Racine, Wis., U.S.A	18 0	4 5	2 0	1	1	1 sc	F. Adams Briggs, Waterloo, Que.
121,729	Cypress Queen	Vancouver	1905	Actæon Sound, B.C	33 0	10 0	4 8	17	11	2 sc	Charles Thulin, Lund, B.C.
103,907	Czar	Victoria	1897	Victoria, B.C	101 0	21 5	11 0	152	93	56 sc	The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,096	D. and G	St. Catharines	1909	Port Maitland, Ont	58 2	14 1	7 4	41	28	sc	George Jones, Port Maitland, Ont.
122,029	D. F. Co. 4	Liverpool	1907	Lunenburg, N.S	22 6	9 8	4 5	7	6	1 sc	John F. Seldon, Liverpool, N.S., and William H. Doggett, Whitepoint, N.S., J.O.

96,706	D. A. Martin	Ottawa	1889	Kippewa, Que	84 0	16 0	6 0	78	57	30 sc	John Lumsden, Ottawa, Ont.
103,887	D. B. Mulligan	Ottawa	1897	Pembroke, Ont.	81 3	22 7	5 6	77	46	50 sc	W. L. Murphy, Pembroke, Ont.
72,575	D. C. West	Kingston	1874	Clayton, N.Y., U.S.A.	80 4	13 8	5 0	60	32	30 sc	J. Fleming, Toronto, Ont.
122,283	D. D. Mann	Shelburne	1907	Shelburne, N.S.	73 0	21 6	4 3	130	89	13 sc	The Town of Lockeport, N.S.
*85,415	D. J. Burke	Midland	1882	St. Catharines, Ont.	71 0	18 2	8 8	97	47	10 sc	David James Burke, Midland, Ont.
71,134	D. P. Dey	Montreal	1866	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	35 1	11 0	4 1	11	6	6 sc	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
71,104	D. R. Van Allen	Toronto	1874	Chatham, Ont.	136 0	26 0	10 0	318	216	87 sc	Wm. C. Thompson, Port Arthur, Ont.
90,530	D. W. Crow	Chatham, Ont	1902	Chatham, Ont.	63 0	13 0	6 0	31	18	6½ sc	H. E. Crow, Chatham, Ont.
116,361	D. McLeod	Goderich	1903	Goderich, Ont.	69 3	15 0	6 5	36	25	11 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
97,119	D'Alton McCarthy	Collingwood	1893 1909	Collingwood, Ont. Amherstburg, Ont.	65 8	15 5	6 0	45	30	14 sc	Wm. G. Goodchild, Tp. of Malden, Ont.
*107,682	Dack	Belleville	1898	Clayton, N.Y., U.S.A.	46 5	9 3	3 3	18	12	5 sc	Wm. and W. G. Black, Belleville, Ont.
112,222	Dahinda	St. John, N.B.	1902	St. Joseph, Mich., U.S.A	25 5	6 0	2 3	2	1	4½ sc	R. S. FitzRandolph, Fredericton, N.B.
103,049	Daisy	Ottawa	1890	Carleton Place, Ont.	30 2	6 2	2 0	2	1	3 sc	Claude McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.
100,657	Daisy	Ottawa		Alexandria Bay, N.Y., U.S.A.	39 0	6 1	3 1	2	2	5 sc	G. B. Magee, Merrickville, Ont.
100,465	Daisy	Quebec	1893	Quebec, Que.	41 6	11 0	4 5	15	10	12 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
112,245	Daisy	Vancouver	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	35 8	9 8	4 2	13	9	8 sc	Robert Hanna, Vancouver, B.C.
88,375	Daisy	Victoria	1885	Comox, B.C.	71 0	14 4	5 6	47	25	11 sc	Albert Berquist, Sidney, B.C.
111,457	Daisy	Winnipeg	1901	Selkirk, Man.	57 5	12 0	6 0	27	8	3 sc	The Winnipeg Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
103,658	Daisy Moore	Winnipeg	1884 1900	Lorain, O., U.S.A. Kenora, Ont.	57 0	12 0	5 2	38	21	3 sc	Thomas Robinson, Kenora, Ont.
130,312	Dalhousie City	Toronto	1911	Collingwood, Ont.	199 8	37 0	20 7	1256	750	115 sc	Mackenzie, Mann & Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
129,494	Damara	Vancouver	1910	Linthouse, G.B.	410 8	52 2	27 3	4988	3219	425 sc	Robert Levy, Lunenburg, N.S.
126,824	Dan Patch	Lunenburg	1909	Tancook, N.S.	41 2	10 8	5 6	12	12	3 sc	California Steamship Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,805	Dandy	Sorel	1905	Hull, Que.	72 0	17 0	8 0	77	36	19 sc	J. Larivierre, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.
116,726	Daniel	St. John, N.B.	1904	St. John, N.B.	50 8	12 9	5 8	29	20	12 sc	Daniel F. Tapley, M.O., St. John, N.B.
117,058	Dannie Goodwin	Canso	1907	Dartmouth, N.S.	48 8	14 9	6 0	*21	21	4 sc	Fish Limited, Canso, N.S.

* Formerly "Waubaushene." * Formerly "Dean."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vaspers canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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122,028	Daphne	Liverpool		U.S.A.	44 0	10 4	4 6	11	7	5 sc	Vincent J. Paton, and Fred. W. Clark, Bridgewater, N.S.
122,364	Daphne	Vancouver	1906	Lund, B.C.	26 0	7 3	2 9	9	6	1 sc	William R. Armson, Lund, B.C.
122,375	Daring	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	72 0	17 8	8 0	81	55	16 sc	William W. White, Vancouver, B.C.
116,948	Dart	Kenora	1904	Kenora, Ont	21 0	6 0	2 3	2	1	4 sc	The Scott Hudson Building Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
90,889	Dartmouth	Halifax	1888	Yarmouth, N.S.	136 0	28 4	10 7	311	196	75 pa	The Dartmouth Ferry Commission, Dartmouth, N.S.
111,599	Dauntless	New Westminster	1901	New Westminster, B.C.	92 0	20 5	9 5	128	89	27 sc	Westminster Towing & Fishing Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
121,952	Dauntless	Port Stanley	1906	Port Bruce, Ont	47 6	11 9	6 0	23	16	3 sc	Ervin and Edwin Smale, J.O., Port Bruce, Ont.
90,579	Dauntless	Toronto	1884	Gravenhurst, Ont.	44 6	8 0	4 5	8	5	1 sc	S. C. Macdonald, Dunnville, Ont.
122,361	Dauntless	Vancouver	1902	Bellingham, Wash., U.S.A.	32 1	7 3	3 5	10	7	3 sc	James S. Emerson, Vancouver, B.C.
85,306	David G. Thomson	Montreal	1883	Kingston, Ont.	103 3	17 3	9 8	182	75	200 sc	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,368	David Marwick	Goderich	1905	Tobermory. Ont.	60 0	13 8	6 2	30	20	13 sc	Wm. Leslie, A. Leslie and Geo. E. Belrose, Tobermory, Ont.
112,168	David Ritchie	Chatham, N.B.	1903	Chatham, N.B.	61 0	14 0	5 1	25	16	14 sc	Allan Ritchie, Newcastle, N.B.
130,541	Davy Jones	Vancouver	1907	Everett, Wash., U.S.A.	73 0	12 3	5 4	34	23	6 sc	E. B. Deane, Vancouver, B.C.
90,820	Dawn	Port Hope	1888	Lakefield, Ont.	48 0	10 4	6 5	20	16	10 sc	S. Purser, Hall's Bridge, Ont.
121,833	Dawn	St. John, N.B	1902	St. John, N.B	26 0	7 0	3 0	5	3	1½ sc	Simeon Wellington Conrad, St. Croix, N.B.

112,174	Dawn	Toronto	1900	Toronto, Ont	27 0	6 5	2 0	3	2	1 sc	Jos. Cooper, Bracebridge, Ont.
116,445	Dawson	Shelburne	1903	Shelburne, N.S.	58 0	13 4	5 7	37	17	12 sc	Freeman Payzant, Lockeport, N.S.
107,836	Dawson	Victoria	1901	White Horse, Y.T	167 0	34 0	4 5	779	491	19 pa	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,695	Day Star	Kenora	1903	Kenora, Ont.	34 0	8 5	4 0	13	9	½ sc	Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church, Kenora, Ont.
126,225	De Los	Sarnia	1900	Sombra, Ont.	16 7	4 6	1 5	1	1	1 sc	Thomas W. Whiteley, Sombra, Ont.
107,494	De St. Juste	Quebec	1893	St. Laurent, Isle of Orleans, Que.	37 5	7 7	3 3	5	4	8 sc	Jean Baptiste E. Letellier, Quebec, Que.
116,744	Defiance	Halifax	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	64 7	13 7	6 5	38	26	13½ sc	Frank Roberts, Halifax, N.S.
107,717	Defiance	Vancouver	1897	Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.	62 0	16 0	5 1	101	69	5 sc	North Arm Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,806	Delbert D	Yarmouth	1910	Meteghan River, N.S.	61 0	15 3	7 6	44	16	14 sc	Percy L. LeBlanc, *et al.*, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
130,621	Delemon LeBlanc.	Yarmouth	1911	Wedgeport, N. S.	37 6	10 7	4 6	10	9	1 sc	James R. LeBlanc, Wedgeport, N.S.
96,856	Delila	Sarnia	1896	Port Huron, Michigan, U.S.A.	32 0	6 2	3 4	4	3	2 sc	Jos. David, Carmanah, Ont.
130,532	Delilah C.	Montreal.	1907	Bayonne, N. J.	56 5	10 1	4 4	23	16	3⅛ sc	Samuel Carsley, Montreal, Que.
61,134	Delisle	Montreal	1869	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	62 4	14 8	7 4	46	17	50 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
117,004	Delphia	Vancouver	1902	Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.	16 0	5 2	1 7	1	.....	¼ sc	Hugh P. Smith, Vancouver, B.C.
90,618	Delta	Moncton.	1889 1895	Hillsboro, N.B.	34 5	12 8	4 8	20	12	15 sc	Edward Kinnie, Riverside, Albert Co., N.B.
100,644	Delta.	Vancouver.	1889	Victoria, B.C.	47 5	9 5	4 4	15	10	6 sc	Abernethy & Lougheed, Ltd., Port Haney, B.C.
*90,805	Delta.	Victoria	1886	Ladner's Landing, B.C.	54 0	14 0	4 3	25	17	1 sc	J. A. Goodale, Nanaimo, B.C.
121,669	Denisa	Quebec	1905	Portneuf, Que	55 8	14 8	6 4	38	26	6 sc	Cie Etienne Dussault, Levis, Que.
130,708	Denman	Vancouver	1911	Steveston, B.C.	35 8	9 0	4 0	10	7	⅝ sc	R. Kawamura, Denman Island, B.C.
103,310	Denver	Vancouver.	1896	New Westminster, B.C.	36 0	8 5	3 8	9	6	2 sc	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Que.
103,889	Derby	Ottawa	1897	Ottawa, Ont.	35 8	9 1	3 0	3	3	4 sc	Basil Tessier, Pembroke, Ont.
126,066	Derry.	Charlottetown	1909	Canoe Cove, P.E.I.	38 4	9 2	2 9	6	5	2 sc	John T. Inman, Canoe Cove, P.E.I.
107,422	Derry Carne	Brockville	1900	Racine, Wis., U.S.A.	15 5	4 5	2 8	3	2	1 sc	W. D. Morris, Ottawa, Ont.
126,554	Des Brisay.	Vancouver.	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	48 5	13 2	5 2	33	23	7 sc	The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Boniface, Man.
96,986	Despatch	New Westminster.	1888	Revelstoke, B.C.	54 0	10 8	4 5	37	23	2 pa	Columbia & Kootenay Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., Nelson, B.C.

*Formerly a sailing vessel.

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103,297	Despatch	New Westminster	1889	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	33 6	9 0	2 9	7	5	1 sc	The Alberta & B.C. Exploration Co., Ltd., London, Eng.
112,302	Despatch	Winnipeg	1904	Selkirk, Man	42 6	9 6	4 0	14	10	1 sc	The Winnipeg Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
100,695	Diamond	Sydney	1894	Pictou, N.S	43 3	12 4	5 6	23	15	10 sc	Burpee Tupper, Parrsboro, N.S.
100,594	Diane	Montreal	1891	Sorel, Que	65 3	10 0	4 8	23	16	10 sc	H. Beauchemin, Sorel, Que.
122,254	Dick	Quebec	1906	Montmagny, Que	71 4	16 0	4 4	42	27	8 pa	Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
103,930	Dickson	Peterborough	1890	Simcoe, Ont	28 6	10 0	3 3	16	10	20 pa	The Dickson Co., Peterborough, Ont
64,645	Dirigo	St. John, N.B	1872	Carleton, N.B	66 2	17 5	9 1	70	48	35 sc	G. S. Mayes, St. John, N.B.
122,393	Distributor	Victoria	1908	Victoria, B.C	136 6	30 4	5 4	607	379	15 pa	John W. Stewart, Vancouver, B.C.
59,906	Diver	Quebec	1869	St. Thomas, Que	72 5	23 5	8 4	86	59	22 sc	Pierre Bégin, Quebec, Que.
126,214	Dodger	Vancouver	1908	Port Moody, B.C.	30 5	8 7	3 0	5	3	3 sc	Raymond Wooldridge, Port Moody, B.C.
122,517	Dola	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	96 3	21 8	10 9	176	120	39 sc	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
100,664	Dolce	Kingston	1894	Gananoque, Ont	42 3	7 4	2 9	5	3	8 sc	J. W. Church, Gananoque, Ont.
107,219	Dolly	Winnipeg	1900	Winnipeg, Man	24 0	7 0	3 0	3	1	8 sc	A. J. McPherson, Dauphin, Man.
111,928	Dolly Gray	Toronto	1900	Dorset, Ont	35 5	7 0	2 8	5	3	1 sc	William Howard, Baysville, Ont.

116,304	Dolphin	Charlottetown	1904	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	34 2	9 4	3 9	7	7	1 sc	Frank Andrew, New Glasgow, P.E.I
90,714	Dolphin	Halifax	1886	Dartmouth, N.S.	39 6	12 0	4 5	13	9	12 sc	The Maritime Clay Works, Ltd., Pugwash, N.S.
†90,710	Dolphin	Montreal	1887	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	37 0	6 1	3 0	6	5	6 sc	John T. Nicholson, Montreal, Que.
80,680	Dolphin	Ottawa	1881	Montreal, Que.	74 4	18 5	8 1	70	37	32 sc	Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,596	Dolphin	Owen Sound			49 0	12 5	5 1	24	17	33 sc	Jas. Playfair and D. L. White, Jr., J.O., Midland, Ont.
92,441	Dolphin	Toronto	1871	E. Cowes, I. of W., Eng.	50 0	10 0	4 3	13	9	4 sc	The Savanagh Lumber Co., Ltd., Penetanguishene, Ont.
122,349	Dolphin	Toronto	1906	Toronto, Ont.	24 0	4 8	2 7	2	1	½ sc	George M. Henry, Gregory, Muskoka, Ont.
111,992	Dolphin	Vancouver	1902	Lund, B.C.	47 4	11 0	5 8	20	14	9 sc	Jos. Reichenbach, New Westminster, B.C.
111,922	Dolphin E	Toronto	1901	Bayonne City, N. J., U.S.A.	36 0	6 8	2 2	6	4	— sc	Miss Minnie McVicar, Paris, Ont.
83,419	Dominion	Port Hope	1884	Lindsay, Ont.	79 0	14 0	4 5	46	29	40 pa	Francis Burke, Lindsay, Ont.
116,414	Dominion	Victoria	1904	Victoria, B.C.	57 5	11 8	4 4	18	10	6 sc	J. J. Goodwin, Victoria, B.C.
107,108	Don	Victoria	1898	Victoria, B.C.	27 8	7 8	3 5	4	3	1 sc	John T. Braden, Victoria, B.C.
111,788	Don	Victoria	1902	Victoria, B.C.	28 0	8 0	3 8	4	3	2 sc	Edwin Dickinson, Victoria, B.C.
126,147	Don de Dieu	Sorel	1907	Sorel, Que.	31 0	6 8	2 2	3	2	1 sc	Jean A. Chapdelaine, Sorel, Que.
111,963	Donald	Picton, Ont.	1907	Napanee, Ont.	36 0	8 7	3 2	10	7	½ sc	John Thompson, South Bay, Ont.
110,363	Donnacona	Hamilton	1900	Bill Quay, G.B	245 0	42 6	20 8	1,906	1,222	150 sc	"Donnacona" Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
* 94,988	Donnelly	Toronto	1863	Montreal, Que	142 0	24 7	8 8	319	90	43 pa	The Donnelly Salvage & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
96,710	Dora	Ottawa	1889	Opemican Lake, Que.	61 6	13 0	5 5	48	44	30 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
111,764	Dorcas	Brockville	1897	Kingston, Ont	31 2	5 6	3 0	3	2	½ sc	Dr. W. F. Jackson, Brockville, Ont.
§ 116,263	Doric	Toronto	1903	Toronto, Ont.	260 0	43 2	25 2	2,359	1,452	106 sc	The Northern Navigation Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
111,562	Dorothe	Toronto	1900	Penetanguishene, Ont.	33 0	8 4	3 3	8	6	1 sc	W. F. Thomson, Rose Point, Ont.
117,110	Dorothy	Ottawa	1903	Cache Bay, Ont.	48 0	9 0	3 0	12	8	6 sc	R. Booth, R. W. Gordon and G. Gordon, J.O., Pembroke, Ont.
122,016	Dorothy	Ottawa	1906	North Bay, Ont.	35 6	10 2	3 6	5	3	¾ sc	Jno. M. and Herbert Wallace, Cobalt, Ont.
122,370	Dorothy	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.,	31 8	8 6	4 1	10	7	1 sc	Duncan Bell-Irving, Vancouver, B.C.
111,980	Dorothy	Victoria	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	42 5	10 2	4 8	20	13	9 sc	Wm. E. Gardner, Victoria, B.C.

† Formerly "City of Stratford." *Formerly "Eurydice" and "Hastings." § Formerly "Tadousac."

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126,771	Dorothy F.	Richibucto	1910	Richibucto, N.B	32 6	10 4	5 0	14	12	4½ sc	W. E. Forbes, Richibucto, N.B.
116,878	Dorothy J.	St. Catharines	1907	Dunnville, Ont	34 0	10 0	4 5	10	7	3 sc	John F. Crawford and Saunders Hoover, Tp. Dunn, Haldimand, Ont.
122,497	Dorothy N.	Chatham, N.B	1907	Newcastle, N.B	69 0	17 8	5 3	46	29	12 sc	The Newcastle Steamboat Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B.
126,542	Dorothy Symons	Vancouver	1909	Pingston Creek, B.C	40 5	9 6	3 7	10	7	2 sc	Andrew M. Symons, Pingston Creek, B.C.
88,292	Dot	Quebec	1884	Quebec, Que	33 8	9 5	4 0	10	7	5 sc	D. Champoux, D'Israeli, Wolfe Co., Que.
130,376	Dotken	Peterboro'	1907	Lindsay, Ont	24 8	5 8	2 4	3	2	½ sc	C. B. Routley, Peterborough, Ont.
103,212	Dottie	Ottawa	1888	Carleton Place, Ont	25 4	5 2	2 1	1	1	3 sc	Que. Mrs. Jeannie F. Ferguson, North Bay, Ont.
‡ 98,030	Douglas	Victoria	1881	Renfrew, G.B	214 0	25 0	14 7	741	459	160 sc	John J. Alexander, Mazatlan, Mexico.
101,291	Douglas H. Thomas	Sydney, N.S	1892	Maryland, U.S.A	116 5	21 0	13 0	212	98	57 sc	The Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
88,235	Dream	Ottawa	1886	Kingston, Ont	50 6	10 3	4 2	12	9	10 sc	The Minister of Customs, Ottawa, Ont.
92,356	Dream	St. John, N.B	1881	Newark, N.J., U.S.A	63 9	14 1	5 0	45	30	12 sc	W. H. Thorne, St. John, N.B.
100,209	Drone	Vancouver	1892	Vancouver, B.C	40 0	16 0	3 5	29	18	10 pa	William Braid, Vancouver, B.C.
112,393	Druid	Ottawa	1902	Paisley, G.B	160 0	30 1	12 5	503	149	59 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
116,981	Dryden Bell	Kenora	1903	Dryden, Ont	35 0	10 0	3 5	15	10	1⅛ sc	Douglas Cummings, *et al.*, Dryden, Ont.

‡ Formerly "Horsa."

103,342	Duchess of York	Montreal	1895	Montreal, Que	156 8	25 3	9 4	490	262	39 pa	King Edward Park Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,896	Dufferin	Halifax	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	108 0	25 0	8 6	211	99	42 sc	Wm. A. Murdoch, M.O., Sherbrooke, N.S.
111,442	Dundaff	Ottawa	1899	Hull, Que	30 5	6 9	3 6	2	1	4 sc	P. Waters, Hull, Que.
112,208	Dundee	Hamilton	1906	Dundee, G.B.	250 0	43 2	23 5	2,278	1,431	146 sc	Dundee Steamship Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
† 112,207	Dundurn	Hamilton	1882	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	190 0	30 2	12 2	1,120	600	61 sc	Hamilton & Montreal Navigation Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
125,977	E. B. Osler	Toronto	1908	Bridgeburg, Ont	491 3	56 0	26 5	6,787	4,361	203 sc	The St. Lawrence & Chicago Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,643	E. C. Oggel	Port Dover	1874	Grand Haveu, Mich., U.S.A.	53 0	13 0	7 5	26	17	3 sc	Harry W. Ansley, Port Dover, Ont.
103,822	E. E. Frost	Cornwall, Ont	1885	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	38 0	11 4	5 0	13	9	4 sc	Joseph J. Fallon, *et al.*, J.O., Cornwall, Ont.
96,705	E. G. Laverdure	Ottawa	1889	Ottawa, Ont	66 6	13 7	5 0	54	49	22 sc	E. A. D. Morgan, Montreal, Que.
103,445	E. H. Bronson	Ottawa	1895	Pembroke, Ont.	140 7	43 7	7 7	285	180	70 pa	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
100,883	E. Ross	St. John, N.B	1894	St. John, N.B	41 9	15 3	5 1	30	20	7 sc	J. Leonard, St. John, N.B.
116,986	Eagle	Kenora	1905	Kenora, Ont	32 0	9 6	4 0	12	8	⅝ sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
80,778	Eagle	Sarnia	1875	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	43 8	12 3	5 0	14	9	25 sc	A. Miller, Port Elgin, Ont.
107,694	Eagle	Toronto	1898	Port Severn, Ont	34 5	8 3	3 5	10	7	8 sc	James Moreau, Port Severn, Ont.
111,549	Eagle	Vancouver	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	48 5	14 5	6 0	35	24	11 sc	Samuel Nicholls, Vancouver, B.C.
111,454	Eagle	Winnipeg	1900	Selkirk, Man.	32 0	10 5	3 6	7	6	8 sc	Nelson River Packing Co., Ltd., Selkirk, Man.
94,906	Earl	New Westminster	1890	Vancouver, B.C.	72 0	16 0	7 0	75	50	21 sc	The Victoria Transportation Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
126,525	Earl Grey	Ottawa	1909	Barrow-in-Furness, G.B.	265 0	47 7	24 1	2,357	930	800 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
122,334	Eau Claire	Vancouver	1906	North Vancouver, B.C.	32 0	8 7	3 0	6	4	1 sc	Harold Kenworthy, Hatzic Prairie, B.C.
126,546	Ebros	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	38 4	5 3	2 9	4	3	1 sc	William F. Silver, Vancouver, B.C.
122,536	Echo	Vancouver	1902	Anacortes, Wash., U.S.A	31 5	9 3	3 6	12	8	1 sc	James S. Emerson, Vancouver, B.C.
80,656	Ed. Arpin	Montreal	1879	St. Johns, Que.	38 0	8 2	3 5	6	4	5 sc	Ed. Arpin, St. Johns, Que.

† Foreign name "Pere Marqette II.'

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116,253	Eddie B	Toronto	1902	Victoria Harbour, Ont.	29 6	10 0	2 9	9	6	1 sc	David Baker, Midland, Ont.
96,815	Edgar P. Sawyer	Sault Ste. Marie	1886	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	49 0	13 8	5 0	52	41	— sc	W. J. McMenemy, Bruce Mines, Ont.
103,933	Edith	Chatham, N.B	1897	Chatham, N.B	56 0	12 3	5 9	22	15	12 sc	Charles O. Doyle, Dalhousie, N.B.
122,511	Edith	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C	56 9	14 6	6 8	47	32	13 sc	The Westholme Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
103,901	Edith	Victoria	1897	Victoria, B.C	67 0	14 0	5 5	42	26	9 sc	The B.C. Canning Co., Ltd., London, Eng.
116,541	Edith Ann	Kingston	1903	Kingston, Ont	43 4	8 9	3 9	11	7	5 sc	John Davis, Kingston, Ont.
121,908	Edith C	Barrington	1906	Clarke's Harbour N.S.	39 0	13 4	6 3	16	15	$\frac{5}{6}$ sc	Eugene Wilcox, Grand Manan, N.B.
77,635	Edmond	Kingston	1879	Bedford Mills, Ont	56 4	12 1	6 8	39	23	40 sc	B. Tett, Bedford Mills, Ont.
100,406	Edna	Hamilton	1899	Hamilton, Ont	36 6	9 3	3 9	12	8	$\frac{6}{6}$ sc	Thomas H. Lawry, Hamilton, Ont.
103,698	Edna	Sault Ste. Marie	1891	Collingwood, Ont	31 0	10 0	3 0	9	7	— sc	Robt. Douglas, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
107,368	Edna	Toronto	1898	Parry Sound, Ont	64 0	11 5	5 7	55	30	3 sc	Mrs. Carrie E. Pratt, Parry Sound, Ont.
117,009	Edna	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C	38 3	11 0	5 2	18	12	5 sc	Canada Fish Products, Ltd., 39 Old Broad St., London, Eng.
111,789	Edna Grace	Victoria	1903	Victoria, B.C	58 0	14 5	6 7	42	22	8 sc	George McGregor, *et al.*, Victoria, B.C.
107,135	Edna Ivan	Goderich	1900	Goderich, Ont	79 2	16 0	7 2	54	36	21 sc	James Purvis, Gore Bay, Ont.

116,873	Edna K	St. Catharines	1903	Youngstown, N. Y., U.S.A.	48 0	12 3	4 5	22	15	2 sc	Roy Grabell, Port Colborne, Ont.
100,321	Edna R	Yarmouth	1892	Yarmouth, N.S.	67 0	15 6	5 6	50	24	40 sc	The Mud Island Lobster Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
112,249	Edna W	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	40 0	9 1	4 9	15	10	3 sc	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,923	Edward Alfred	Quebec	1910	Chicoutimi, Que.	85 5	21 0	7 5	139	51	32 sc	La Compagnie Générale du Port de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Que.
85,426	Edward Blake	St.Catharines.	1884	Port Robinson, Ont.	48 7	12 2	4 9	22	15	12 sc	William Birmingham, Ottawa, Ont.
116,389	Edward Fisk	Port Arthur	1883 1909	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Port Arthur, Ont.	70 0	16 0	9 0	73	50	12 sc	Canadian Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
130,263	Edward Long	Ottawa	1905	Ottawa, Ont.	42 0	7 0	2 3	9	6	1 sc	John A. Long, Ottawa, Ont.
*103,720	Edward P	St. John, N.B.	1899 1910	Liverpool, N.S. St. John, N.B.	54 0	14 0	5 8	38	26	14 sc	Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B.
103,213	Eileen	Ottawa	1893	Moose Creek, Ont.	41 8	9 8	3 2	11	9	15 sc	Mrs. Stella Ann Kelly, Montreal, Que.
126,423	Eileen G	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	26 0	7 5	3 3	6	4	1 sc	Consolidated Optical Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
111,156	Elaine	St. John, N.B.	1888		112 7	23 8	7 8	272	156	31 sc	The St. John River Steamship Co., Ltd., South Bay, N.B.
126,084	Elaolite	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	31 7	8 3	4 0	10	7	1 sc	William H. R. Collister, Vancouver, B.C.
130,707	Elco	Vancouver	1911	Castlegar, B.C.	84 8	16 5	5 9	55	30	20 sc	The Edgewood Lumber Co., Ltd., Castlegar, B.C.
92,462	Eldon	Pictou, N.S.	1887	Pinette, P.E.I	49 3	15 9	5 7	38	21	20 sc	W. H. Paint, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
122,445	Eldred	St. John, N.B	1907	The Range, N.B.	51 4	12 6	5 4	25	17	13 sc	J. F. Bridges Tug Boat Co., Ltd., Gagetown, N.B.
97,017	Eleanor	St. Catharines	1895	Port Maitland, Ont.	56 0	12 0	5 8	26	18	12 sc	Frank Ross, Port Maitland, Ont.
69,144	Eleanor M. Cates	Sydney	1869	Wilmington, Del., U.S.A.	73 0	16 5	7 9	59	46	23 sc	Louisburg Tow Boat Co., Ltd., Louisburg, N.S.
126,956	Eleanor Mc	Victoria	1911	Victoria, B.C.	37 0	10 6	6 6	15	10	2 sc	W. L. McLennan, Victoria, B.C.
121,712	Electra	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C	36 6	7 4	3 5	12	8	8 sc	R. H. Sperling, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
100,877	Electric	St. John, N.B	1889	St. John, N.B.	34 0	6 8	3 0	4	3	2 sc	Frank B. Carvell, Woodstock, N.B.
92,449	Electric	Toronto	1887	Toronto, Ont.	69 9	12 4	7 2	49	29	1 sc	John J. Wright, Toronto, Ont.
121,957	Elgin E	Port Stanley	1908	Collingwood, Ont.	75 0	16 0	8 2	66	45	20 sc	Clare Thorn, M.O., Port Stanley, Ont.
116,752	Elgin L. Lewis	Toronto	1904	Orillia, Ont.	70 0	12 3	5 0	50	30	6 sc	The French River & Nipissing Navigation Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
96,880	Elite	Goderich	1894	Goderich, Ont.	60 6	11 8	4 8	22	15	6 sc	F. T. James Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
111,994	Elk	Vancouver	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	26 2	6 4	3 1	3	2	1 sc	Wm. Rae, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.

*Formerly "Serena E."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Population. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de populsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
122,153	Elk	Vancouver	.....	.....	30 8	7 7	3 6	11	8	2 sc	John W. Stewart, Vancouver, B.C.
107,843	Ella	Port Rowan	1898	St. Williams, Ont.	49 2	12 0	4 5	15	10	13 sc	J. A. Dease and F. H. Pearsall, Port Rowan, Ont.
111,492	Ella	Quebec	1900	Quebec, Que	22 2	5 1	2 5	2	1	2 sc	Pierre A. Guay, Chicoutimi, Que.
121,954	Ella C.	Port Stanley	1906	Dresden, Ont.	37 0	9 1	3 9	9	5	⅝ sc	The Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.
126,835	Ella Mary	Toronto	1910	Toronto, Ont.	66 0	11 7	6 1	42	25	9 sc	Polson Iron Works, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
*77,589	Ella Ross	Deseronto	1879	Montreal, Que.	99 2	27 8	6 4	228	125	85 pa	The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Ont.
78,038	Ella Taylor	Chatham, Ont.	1883	Chatham, Ont.	60 0	14 0	6 0	34	23	70 sc	George Ross, Port Robinson, Ont.
122,245	Ella & Jennie	St. Andrews	1907	Shelburne, N.S.	50 5	16 6	7 0	29	25	2 sc	Irvin Ingalls and William J. Ingalls, Grand Manan, N.B.
121,989	Ellwood	Victoria	1907	Victoria, B.C.	25 6	8 0	3 0	7	5	⅝ sc	Robert Conn and Nicholas Basso, Victoria, B.C.
130,450	Elmarsh	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C	25 0	9 0	4 2	5	4	½ sc	Alexander Marshall, Vancouver, B.C.
126,329	Elola	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	45 4	10 1	4 3	19	13	3 sc	Frank R. Begg, Vancouver, B.C.
126,559	Elraesenga	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C	31 6	8 1	4 4	8	6	1 sc	Warnett E. Damer, Vancouver, B.C.
122,505	Elsa-May	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	32 0	10 6	4 5	12	8	1 sc	Curtis A. Davidson, Vancouver, B.C.
116,606	Elsie	Montreal	1904	Georgeville, Que	37 4	9 0	3 3	7	5	4 sc	N. A. Beach, Georgeville, Que.

* Formerly "Gipsy."

92,689	Elsie	Pictou, N.S.	1892	New Glasgow, N.S.	56 1	10 3	5 6	22	15	12 sc	Nova Scotia Lumber Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, N.S.
122,071	Elsie	Toronto	1906	Trenton, Ont.	69 0	16 3	5 4	48	33	10 sc	Clark Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
117,012	Elsie	Vancouver	1905 1908	Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver, B.C.	50 2	12 0	4 8	33	22	1 sc	Vancouver Timber & Trading Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
‡100,802	Elsie Bradford	Victoria	1893	Victoria, B.C.	47 5	13 8	6 8	23	10	6 sc	Alfred Bradford, Victoria, B.C., and William Robinson, Vancouver, B.C.
130,690	Elsie C.	Lunenburg	1910	Tancook, N.S.	40 2	9 8	5 0	11	10	$\frac{2}{3}$ sc	William Cross, Tancook, N.S.
122,550	Elsie M	Collingwood	1908	Collingwood, Ont.	54 0	11 7	7 0	28	19	8 sc	Donald McInnes, Meaford, Ont.
96,897	Elsie Ross	Ottawa	1889	Carleton Place, Ont.	34 6	7 5	3 0	10	8	18 sc	David Gillies, Carleton Place, Ont.
126,433	Embree	Vancouver	1909	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	31 5	10 0	4 4	9	6	3 sc	McNair Fraser Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
†112,270	Emerald	Montreal	1903	Cornwall, Ont.	140 0	21 7	6 8	385	195	30 pa	John C. Barclay, Point Fortune, Que., and Malcolm L. Smith, Montreal, Que., J.O.
116,592	Emerson	Montreal	1903	Collingwood, Ont.	108 0	23 0	14 0	276	188	91 sc	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
96,900	Emile	Ottawa	1892	Ottawa, Ont.	50 0	13 0	5 2	12	8	20 sc	L. E. Dufresne, *et al.*, J.O., Three Rivers, Que.
117,083	Emily May	Collingwood	1906	Collingwood, Ont.	59 0	14 0	6 0	30	20	9 sc	Malcolm McInnes, Meaford, Ont.
121,716	Emlie	Vancouver	1900	San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.	25 0	6 7	2 5	6	4	$\frac{1}{3}$ sc	Horace E. Sims, Vancouver, B.C.
107,260	Emma	New Westminster	1898	Lake Bennett, B.C.	54 0	16 0	3 0	82	52	3 pa	Wm. J. Rant, Lake Bennett, B.C.
111,444	Emma	Ottawa	1897	Ottawa, Ont.	28 0	7 2	2 4	2	1	3 sc	W. O. Spearman, Ottawa, Ont.
100,946	Emma	Toronto	1894 1901	Collingwood, Ont. Parry Sound, Ont.	89 3	18 0	6 6	146	94	2 sc	Mrs. Carrie E. Pratt, Parry Sound, Ont.
100,430	Emma C	Ottawa	1890	Ottawa, Ont.	24 4	5 1	2 5	1	1	3 sc	L. J. Coursolles, Ottawa, Ont.
130,264	Emma G	Ottawa	1900	Coulonge River, Que.	39 0	12 0	3 3	24	15	2 pa	Gilmour & Hughson, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
*116,543	Emma L	Montreal	1903	Farran's Point, Ont.	68 4	14 8	7 8	56	22	40 sc	The Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,266	Emma Mac	Ottawa	1910	Kippewa, Que.	78 8	18 0	5 6	57	36	24 sc	John Lumsden, Ottawa, Ont.
103,163	Emmeline	Vancouver	1896	Vancouver, B.C.	29 4	7 9	3 4	5	4	2 sc	Julian Olney, Alert Bay, B.C.
126,654	Emperor	Midland	1910	Collingwood, Ont.	525 0	56 1	27 0	7031	4641	199 sc	The Inland Lines, Ltd., Midland, Ont.
116,309	Empress	Charlottetown	1906	Newcastle-on-Tyne, G.B.	235 0	34 2	20 0	1,342	612	365 sc	The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

‡ Formerly "Selma" and "Shelby," and a sailing vessel. † Formerly "Garnet." * Formerly "D. S. Walker."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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‡73,086	Empress	Montreal	1873 1886	Ottawa, Ont. Montreal, Que.	185 3	27 6	8 1	678	372	152 pa..	The Central Railway Co., of Canada, Montreal, Que.
100,422	Empress	Ottawa	1891	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	63 0	14 3	5 6	36	28	40 sc ..	The French River & Nipissing Nav. Co., Ltd., Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
107,815	Empress	Peterborough	1899	Lakefield, Ont.	93 0	15 8	5 4	84	57	— sc ..	Trent Valley Navigation Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
100,679	Empress	Vancouver	1894	Vancouver, B.C.	33 8	7 9	3 6	3	2	1 sc ..	George Cassady, Vancouver, B.C.
107,448	Empress	Vancouver	1897	Hong-Kong, China.	27 6	7 6	3 6	7	5	2½ sc ..	O. P. Marshall, Vancouver, B.C.
78,009	Empress	Winnipeg	1883	Kenora, Ont.	95 4	20 0	7 0	129	73	150 sc ..	A. F. D. MacGachen, Winnipeg, Man., and W. A. Weir, Kenora, Ont., J.O.
100,766	Empress Victoria	Toronto	1894	Huntsville, Ont.	76 0	17 0	6 0	106	72	5 sc ..	The Huntsville Lake of Bays & Lake Simcoe Nav. Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.
121,748	Ena	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	22 6	6 4	2 7	2	2	½ sc ..	William H. R. Collister, Vancouver, B.C.
85,704	Energy	Wallaceburg	1883	Wallaceburg, Ont.	81 0	20 0	6 5	116	70	40 sc ..	J. Hackett, Amherstburg, Ont.
126,949	Enetai	Victoria	1906	Bellard, Wash., U.S.A.	35 4	8 8	3 2	12	7	1⅜ sc..	John O. Donahoo, Victoria, B.C.
126,326	English Bay Roamer.	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	45 9	10 8	4 6	18	12	3 sc ..	William Simpson, Vancouver, B.C.
126,432	Enilada	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	64 0	16 0	7 8	57	39	6 sc ..	John Hendry, Vancouver, B.C.
121,829	Eno	Montreal	1906	St. Henry, Que.	32 5	8 3	5 8	7	5	2 sc ..	Charles O. Clark, Montreal, Que.

‡ Formerly "Peerless."

122,460	Enterprise	Charlottetown	1907	Shelburne, N.S.	108 0	25 0	8 6	211	98	42 sc	The Three Rivers SS. Co., Ltd., Georgetown and Montague, P.E.I.
116,271	Enterprise	Halifax	1903	Ship Harbour, N.S.	58 2	12 3	6 6	24	14	27 sc	Frank Roberts, Halifax, N.S.
103,240	Enterprise	Montreal	1893	Beauharnois, Que.	48 9	11 5	4 4	13	9	2 sc	W. J. Poupore, Montreal, Que.
94,714	Enterprise	Port Stanley	1892	Port Bruce, Ont	58 0	12 0	5 5	18	13	3 sc	Levi Young, Port Bruce, Ont.
116,926	Enterprise	Victoria	1905	Pilot Bay, B.C.	47 0	10 0	5 0	20	14	2 sc	F. Cogle, Pilot Bay, B.C.
126,417	Equal Rights	Toronto	1909	Birkendale, Ont	42 3	11 2	4 0	14	6	1 sc	Frederick W. Kemp, Franklin, Ont.
116,691	Era	Kenora	1900	Resolution, N.W.T.	53 0	11 5	5 0	50	28	6 sc	Jas. Hislop, Fort Rae, N.W.T., and Edmund Nagle, Resolution, N.W.T.
113,473	Eretria	St. John, N.B	1901	Port Glasgow, G.B.	341 0	47 6	23 5	3,464	2,255	303 sc	Steamship Eretria Co., Ltd., Rothesay, Kings Co., N.B.
116,831	Eric	Kingston	1902	Kingston, Ont.	30 3	6 1	2 8	3	2	⅓ sc	F. F. Millar, Napanee, Ont.
112,048	Erie	St. Catharines	1902	St. Joseph, Mich., U.S.A.	18 1	4 6	3 7	2	2	2 sc	Mrs. Edna R. Price, St. Catharines, Ont.
117,194	Erin	Kenora	1905	Fort Frances, Ont.	33 0	8 0	3 3	14	9	1 sc	Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Boniface, Man.
†121,761	Erin	Vancouver	1889	Port Blakeley, Wash., U.S.A.	92 0	20 0	10 7	135	92	32 sc	Emerson Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,827	Erin II	Vancouver	1891	New Westminster, B.C.	34 5	6 7	2 8	3	2	1 sc	C. A. Elliott and Wm. Payne, J.O., Harrison Hot Springs, B.C.
126,270	Erl King	Toronto	1909	Toronto, Ont	52 0	14 5	8 0	46	25	6 sc	Frank Simpson, Toronto, Ont.
103,153	Ermine	Vancouver	1893	New Westminster, B.C.	30 3	7 8	3 2	9	6	4 sc	Alexander Grierson, Vancouver, B.C
‡126,953	Ernani	Victoria	1908	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	45 2	12 3	5 4	18	11	4 sc	John Musgrave, Victoria, B.C.
100,087	Ernest	St. John, N.B	1892	Oromocto, N.B.	37 6	9 5	3 6	13	9	7 sc	A. Fitz Randolph, Fredericton, N.B.
122,567	Ernice	Peterboro.		Unknown.	34 6	8 0	4 6	9	6	2 sc	John A. Aylmer, Peterboro, Ont., and Frederick D. Brown, Toronto, Ont., J.O.
130,481	Erroch	New Westminster.	1908	Harrison River, B.C.	20 2	5 2	2 3	2	1	½ sc	Acton Kilby, Harrison River, B.C.
97,010	Escort	St. Catharines	1894	Port Colborne, Ont.	44 8	15 5	9 7	40	27	24 sc	The Welland Canal Tug Co., Ltd., Port Colborne, Ont.
116,424	Escort No. 2	Vancouver	1882	Coos Bay, Ore., U.S.A.	95 0	24 0	13 5	192	131	61 sc	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,000	Escoumains	Quebec	1907	Escoumains, Que.	76 0	16 0	6 0	74	42	17 sc	Joseph A. Mercier, Les Escoumains, Saguenay Co., Que.
112,176	Espanola	Toronto	1897	Toronto, Ont.	36 0	9 0	3 5	7	5	1 sc	Spanish River Paper & Pulp Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,335	Esprit	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	30 8	8 3	4 3	8	6	1 sc	J. F. Bostock and A. W. Linell, Vancouver, B.C.

† Formerly "Sarah M. Renton." ‡ Foreign name "Princess May."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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97,113	Estella..	Collingwood	1891	Parry Sound, Ont.	38 0	6 0	3 2	9	6	2 sc ..	Edwin S. Pratt, Parry Sound, Ont.
112,066	Estelle.	Peterborough.	1887	New York, U.S.A.	31 0	7 0	3 5	8	6	8 sc ..	Charles H. Grylls, Lakefield, Ont.
116,387	Estelle	Port Arthur	1874	Watkins, N.Y., U.S.A..	66 0	13 0	7 0	51	35	6 sc ..	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
103,923	Esturian	Peterborough	1897	Bobcaygeon, Ont..	94 0	19 0	5 5	139	85	38 pa..	The Trent Valley Navigation Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
85,527	Esturion	Toronto	1884	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	96 0	17 0	6 2	118	75	31 pa..	The Trent Valley Navigation Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
92,301	Ethel.	Collingwood	1887	Collingwood, Ont.	42 0	10 0	4 4	13	9	8 sc ..	Henry Sims, Sudbury, Ont.
103,332	Ethel	Montreal	1895	Sorel, Que	64 0	19 2	9 0	72	49	39 sc ..	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,656	Ethel.	Winnipeg..	1896	Kenora, Ont	39 3	9 4	3 6	10	7	1 sc ..	The Cameron Islands Mining & Development Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
92,710	Ethel Banning	Winnipeg	1890	Fort Frances, Ont	50 2	13 3	4 9	38	26	3 sc ..	A. F. D. MacGachen, Winnipeg, Man., and W. A. Weir, Kenora, Ont., J.O.
116,737	Ethel Jean,	Halifax.	1904	Ship Harbour, N. S.	59 4	13 8	6 5	48	33	16 sc ..	The Grand River Pulp & Lumber Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.
103,677	Ethel May	Toronto	1897	Mortimer's Point, Muskoka, Ont.	46 5	7 0	3 3	13	9	1 sc ..	John Fleming, Mortimer's Point, Ont.
103,898	Ethel Ross.	New Westminster.	1897	Kamloops, B.C.	84 0	14 0	4 0	82	52	15 sc ..	Claude R. Doxat, M. O., Ashcroft, B. C.
126,325	Ethelda	Vancouver.	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	35 4	9 7	5 0	15	10	3 sc ..	Wm. J. Taaffe, Vancouver, B.C.
121,755	Ethola	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	41 3	10 0	4 9	16	11	3 sc ..	Pacific North-West Fisheries Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

112,334	Ethyll Reid	Collingwood	1904	Collingwood, Ont.	63 0	13 6	6 6	36	25	10 sc	W. A. Clark, Collingwood, Ont.
77,874	Etoile	Quebec	1879	Sorel, Que.	142 0	25 0	7 4	560	317	120 pa	Ferdinand Boisvert, St. Croix, Que.
122,069	Etta	Montreal	1906	Maisonneuve, Que	40 3	10 2	3 9	13	9	4 sc	Narcisse E. Picotte, Montreal, Que.
122,116	Etta	Sydney	1907	Sydney, C.B.	30 0	8 5	4 0	7	5	2⅔ sc	Albert Alman, Sydney, N.S.
64,154	Etta White	Vancouver	1871	Freeport, Wash., U.S.A.	93 0	19 6	9 0	97	82	120 sc	John Hendry, Vancouver, B.C.
122,194	Ettie	New Westminster	1907	Galiano Island, B.C.	32 0	9 4	3 3	9	6	¾ sc	Alexander J. Kolosoff, M.O., Eburne, B.C.
116,367	Eu Jennie	Goderich	1905	Goderich, Ont	52 0	12 0	5 3	22	15	8 sc	John Lapointe, Spanish River, Ont.
111,906	Eugenie	Arichat	1901	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A	35 0	8 0	2 1	5	5	8 sc	Frederick Perrin, McNabs Island, N.S.
112,054	Euphemia	St. Catharines	1903	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	47 0	13 6	6 1	29	20	18 sc	William Hand, Port Dalhousie, Ont.
93,940	Eureka	Quebec	1893	Glasgow, G.B.	94 7	22 0	11 9	170	19	40 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries Ottawa, Ont.
103,581	Eva	Chatham, N.B	1895	Douglastown, N.B	43 0	12 5	5 0	18	12	3 sc	R. Loggie, M.O., Loggieville, N.B.
122,358	Eva	Kingston	1906	Kingston, Ont	28 0	5 8	2 9	3	2	2 sc	Francis Blake, Bairiefield, Ont.
*103,041	Eva	Ottawa	1891 1902	Montebello, Que	55 0	21 7	3 0	21	14	2 pa	Joseph Nadon, Montebello, Que.
96,991	Eva	Vancouver	1891	New Westminster, B.C.	56 0	13 5	4 6	35	24	3 sc	F. Martinolich, Vancouver, B.C.
100,652	Eva Belle	Kingston	1892	Kingston, Ont	39 8	7 8	2 7	10	7	6 sc	The Commissioner of Fisheries, Toronto, Ont.
109,552	Eva Boat	Dorchester	1900 1905	Hopewell Cape, N.B	27 9	7 4	3 6	4	3	1 sc	Samuel Dunnville, Hopewell Cape, N.B.
80,606	Eva Johnson	St. John, N.B	1880	Yarmouth, N.S.	42 5	12 0	4 8	16	7	21 sc	A. Fitz Randolph, Fredericton, N.B.
122,154	Evangel	Vancouver		U.S.A.	30 0	10 0	3 2	11	8	1 sc	Herbert Ford, Vancouver, B.C.
77,979	Evangeline	Vancouver	1881	Victoria, B.C.	45 0	10 5	5 0	14	9	20 sc	James Gill, Vancouver, B.C.
83,216	Evangeline	Windsor, N.S.	1882	Hantsport, N.S.	81 2	16 8	7 5	69	28	50 sc	Wm. McFatridge, jr., Halifax, N.S.
122,333	Eve	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C	45 0	12 0	5 7	24	16	5 sc	H. Bell-Irving Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
96,876	Evelyn	Goderich	1893	Goderich, Ont	61 0	13 8	5 3	32	22	9 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
111,888	Evelyn	Peterboro	1906	Lakefield, Ont	30 0	6 8	2 8	4	3	½ sc	J. Blewett, Lakefield, Ont.
117,161	Evelyn	Windsor, N.S.	1905	Falmouth, N.S.	51 0	12 4	5 4	14	9	9 sc	W. H. McKinlay, Falmouth, N.S.
100,301	Evelyn	Windsor, Ont.	1892	Sandwich, Ont.	67 5	17 1	9 3	85	46	33 sc	French River Tug Co., Windsor, Ont.

*Formerly a sailing vessel.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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126,477	Evelyn E. F	Halifax	1910	East Dover, N.S.	30 0	10 0	4 5	10	8	1½ sc	Irving W. Fader, East Dover, N.S.
97,003	Evelyne Hodgkins	St. Catharines	1888	Thorold, Ont	29 2	7 0	3 6	4	3	5 sc	Freeman Hodgkins, Toronto, Ont.
107,484	Everard	Sault Ste. Marie	1900	Gore Bay, Ont	51 0	13 0	6 0	25	17	12 sc	M. Graham, Kagawong, Ont.
122,544	Evergreen	Vancouver	1901	Ballard, Wash., U.S.A.	49 0	13 5	9 0	39	27	8 sc	Emerson Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,453	Evolvo	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	32 5	9 5	4 1	13	9	1 sc	Albert Quinn, Broughton Island, B. C.
126,287	Exota	St. John, N.B	1909	Springfield, N.B	34 2	9 7	3 3	14	9	7 sc	Wm. Elliott Vaughan, Fredericton, N.B.
92,438	Express	Toronto	1887	Toronto, Ont	35 9	7 3	3 6	4	3	1 sc	John B. Bowerman, Port Perry, Ont.
126,522	F. E. C.	Ottawa	1907	Sturgeon Falls, Ont	37 8	12 0	3 3	22	18	2 pa	Fred Ellsworth Clark, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
130,641	F. N. & B	Ottawa	1911	Sturgeon Falls, Ont	28 0	9 6	3 2	12	8	1½ pa	Fred E. Clark, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
103,151	F. R. M. & D. Co. No. 1.	Vancouver	1894	Lytton, B.C	133 6	30 0	6 3	715	486	13 pa	Mrs. Rachael M. McFarlane, Vancouver, B.C.
130,292	F. H. Phippen	Vancouver	1910	North Vancouver, B.C	54 4	12 3	6 0	26	17	7 sc	Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C.
103,639	F. W. Avery	Ottawa	1895	Simcoe, Ont	37 0	16 0	3 6	14	9	20 sc	F. W. Avery, Ottawa, Ont.

113,782	F. W. Roebling...	Halifax	1890	Milford, Del., U.S.A....	102 2	22 1	12 7	162	78	40 sc ..	The Halifax Tow Boat Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
116,593	F. Dupré.... ...	Montreal..	1904	Sorel, Que.....	73 6	20 1	9 9	114	70	48 sc ..	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,150	F. Paul	Sorel.	1909	Sorel, Que....	54 1	12 8	6 7	18	13	12 sc ..	Alphonse Desrochers, Sorel, Que.
112,276	Fairmount.... ...	Montreal	1903	Walsend, G.B.....	248 6	42 0	20 6	1,895	1,184	230 sc ..	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd. Montreal, Que.
71,264	Fairy.....	Cobourg..... ...	1878	Harwood, Ont	52 6	10 1	7 7	23	15	20 sc ..	F. B. Polson, Toronto, Ont.
80,764	Fairy.	Sydney.....	1881	Quebec, Que.....	37 1	11 2	5 3	16	9	8 sc ..	Geo. M. Fraser, Edwardsville, N.S.
71,175	Falcon.....	Kingston...	1874	Kingston, Ont..... ..	40 0	8 8	3 1	13	7	8 sc ..	J. G. Richardson, Brockville, Ont.
*111,984	Falcon.....	Vancouver.....	1902	Port Moody, B.C.....	70 7	17 8	7 4	71	48	1 sc ..	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
100,700	Falmouth.....	Windsor, N.S.	1898	New Glasgow, N.S	54 2	15 1	7 3	43	29	17 sc ..	S. P. Benjamin Co., Ltd., Wolfville, N.S.
126,781	Faloma	New Westminster ..	1910	Vancouver, B.C.....	63 3	12 2	7 6	33	22	5 sc ..	The Minister of Public Works, Victoria, B.C.
100,060	Fanchon.....	St. John, N.B	1891	Milledgeville, N.B	83 4	21 0	4 7	111	70	33 pa..	H. J. Olive, St. John, N.B.
96,943	Fannie.....	St. John, N.B	1875	Philadelphia, Pa.,U.S.A.	55 6	12 5	6 3	34	23	8 sc ..	J. F. Bridges Tug Boat Co., Ltd.. Gagetown, N.B.
85,322	Fanny Arnold ...	Owen Sound...	1882	Owen Sound, Ont..	89 0	18 0	9 0	73	50	75 sc ..	Spanish River Co., Spanish River, Ont.
126,205	Farquhar	Vancouver..	1908	Vancouver, B.C.....	63 3	16 8	8 0	72	49	16 sc ..	Brooks, Scanlon, O'Brien Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
121,711	Farragut..... ...	Vancouver....	.....	Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A .	27 5	7 1	2 7	8	5	3 sc ..	The Tacoma Steel Company (Incorp.), Vananda, B.C.
122,019	Fashion	Ottawa.....	1893	West Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	60 8	16 6	6 0	43	27	24 sc ..	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
126,451	Fast..... ..	Sorel	1909	Sorel, Que..... ..	81 5	11 0	4 8	58	40	26 sc ..	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
122,197	Faultless..... .	New Westminster...	1907	New Westminster, B.C..	102 0	21 0	10 5	145	95	39 sc ..	Westminster Towing & Fish Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
121,760	Favorite	Vancouver..... ...	1881	Chinook, Ore., U.S.A...	40 0	11 3	5 7	25	17	2 sc ..	O. J. Pfitzenmaier and L. Graham, Vancouver, B.C.
103,308	Fawn	New Westminster...	1896	Kamloops, B.C.....	62 0	11 0	4 0	33	22	— sc. .	Mrs. Amelia C. Ward, Kamloops, B.C.
116,863	Fay.....	Ottawa.....	1904	Ottawa, Ont.....	37 0	9 0	3 0	7	6	6 sc ..	E. T. Edwards, *et al.*, Ottawa, Ont.
107,247	Fearless.....	New Westminster...	1898	New Westminster, B.C..	64 0	15 0	6 5	53	36	13½ sc ..	Jos. Meyer, New Westminster, B.C.
92,422	Fearless	Prescott..... .	1886	Iroquois, Ont.	56 0	12 0	5 0	46	32	10 sc ..	Mrs. Sarah M. Carman, Iroquois, Ont.
122,221	Ferdinand.... ...	Montreal..... ...	1905	St. Antoine, Que.....	87 0	17 6	5 4	76	48	28 sc ..	Ferdinand Fecteau, St. Antoine, Que.

* Formerly "Ruth."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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107,504	Fern	Quebec	1895	Quebec, Que	22 2	5 5	1 8	2	1	1½ sc	T. Magnan, Ste. Thècle, Que.
112,292	Fern	Winnipeg	1902	Winnipeg, Man.	49 0	9 5	5 5	16	12	12 sc	Stephen Sigurdsson, Hnausa, Man.
126,089	Fernie	Vancouver		U. S. A	37 6	8 4	3 3	8	6	5 sc	Dominic Burns, Vancouver, B.C.
107,174	Fida	Port Arthur		Collingwood, Ont	24 0	6 5	2 4	2	2	1 sc	Ben. Almos, Jack Fish, Ont.
103,644	Fidelia	Toronto	1897	Kingston, Ont	38 9	7 6	4 1	9	6	5 sc	A. W. Blackford, Toronto, Ont.
77,591	Filgate	Montreal	1879	Montreal, Que	158 0	25 4	7 8	425	237	100 pa	Alexander Clarke, Cornwall, Ont., and R. H. Connell, Montreal, Que., J.O.
103,152	Fingal	Vancouver	1895	Vancouver, B.C.	85 0	19 1	6 5	91	60	3 sc	Coast Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,456	Finn	Vancouver	1911	North Vancouver, B.C.	39 2	11 8	4 5	14	9	2½ sc	Wallace Fisheries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
90,724	Fire Fly	Halifax	1886	Chatham, N.B	22 5	5 0	2 5	1	1	1 sc	Wm. Marshall Black, Halifax, N.S.
111,593	Fire Fly	New Westminster	1901	New Westminster, B.C.	56 0	17 0	4 5	46	29	4 pa	B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.
121,776	Fire King	Winnipeg	1906	Winnipeg, Man	96 0	19 0	5 0	102	69	4 pa	Manitoba Sand & Dredging Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
*130,442	Fire Queen	Vancouver		Unknown	31 3	7 0	3 8	8	5	2 sc	John W. Warden, Vancouver, B.C.
100,133	Fisherman	Winnipeg	1892	Selkirk, Man	66 5	15 4	5 4	44	30	5 sc	Winnipeg Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
126,775	Fisherman's Pride.	Richibucto	1909	Richibucto, N.B	29 0	11 0	4 6	11	11	1 sc	Andrew Loggie, Dalhousie, N.B.

* Foreig name "Queen."

126,278	Fishmaid	New Westminster	1909	Steveston, B.C.	39 8	10 3	4 2	13	10	2 sc	George MacKie, M. O., New Westminster, B.C.
†112,080	Five Roses	Kenora	1902	Kenora, Ont.	54 5	12 0	4 0	43	29	2 sc	Edward Connors and Robert Ferris, J.O., Rainy River, Ont.
107,326	Flash	Halifax	1898	Charlottetown, P.E.I	38 0	8 4	3 8	8	5	8 sc	Wm. Beazley, Halifax, N.S.
*130,542	Flat	Vancouver		U. S. A.	26 0	9 3	2 2	7	5	1 sc	R. H. Elder, Flat Island, B.C.
‡116,727	Fleda	St. John, N.B	1905	St. John, N.B	35 8	7 4	3 7	9	6	1 sc	J. D. Purdy, St. John, N.B.
121,961	Fleetwing	Kingston	1905	Gananoque, Ont	30 6	9 8	2 4	7	5	1 sc	Wm. McMaster, Amherst Is., Ont
111,450	Fleure de Mai	Ottawa	1891	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	34 0	8 0	3 5	7	6	8 sc	Isaac Larocque, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
103,811	Florence	Belleville	1894	Napanee, Ont.	28 3	7 9	3 2	3	2	5 sc	John Milling, Fredericksburg, Ont.
121,826	Florence	Montreal	1905	Verdun, Que	35 3	6 0	2 8	3	2	3 sc	R. C. Smith, K.C., Montreal, Que.
83,072	Florence	Ottawa	1881	Rockland, Ont.	81 0	18 3	7 0	62	24	34 sc	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
100,427	Florence	Ottawa	1889	Snyder Depot, Ont	74 5	21 4	5 0	40	32	45 pa	Canada Lumber Co., Carleton Place, Ont.
103,770	Florence	Paspebiac	1896	Newcastle, N.B.	47 5	10 1	4 6	19	13	6 sc	F. J. Allard, New Carlisle, Que.
112,361	Florence	Port Hope	1901	Brighton, Ont	48 0	9 0	3 2	7	5	1 sc	E. P. Ainsworth, Brighton, Ont.
85,453	Florence	Quebec	1883	Quebec, Que	91 2	22 8	9 5	133	90	25 sc	Wilfrid Robidoux, Yamaska, Que.
88,309	Florence	Quebec	1885	Levis, Que.	91 0	19 8	9 0	113	30	54 sc	The Quebec Transportation & Forwarding Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
103,143	Florence	Quebec	1892	Three Rivers, Que	51 6	10 8	4 1	18	12	5 sc	William Ritchie, Three Rivers, Que.
85,529	Florence	Toronto	1884	Huntsville, Ont.	54 0	10 1	3 0	27	18	3 sc	Lorenzo McKenny, Huntsville, Ont.
**126,420	Florence	Toronto	1903	Elizabeth, N. J., U.S.A.	144 0	22 6	9 6	237	123	65 sc	John C. Eaton, Toronto, Ont.
97,163	Florence	Victoria	1891	Victoria, B.C.	51 0	14 2	5 9	30	18	3 sc	C. F. Todd, M.O., Victoria, B.C.
103,905	Florence	Victoria	1886	Port Blakely, U.S.A.	35 3	10 4	4 4	9	6	1 sc	M. Ferguson, Nanaimo, B.C.
90,785	Florence	Victoria	1886	Victoria, B.C.	64 0	18 5	4 2	59	40	5 sc	H. M. Dumbleton, Victoria, B.C.
121,975	Florence Carlin	Victoria	1906	Knalt, B.C.	97 5	20 4	4 6	143	90	9 pa	The Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B.C.
94,770	Florence M	Owen Sound	1897	Owen Sound, Ont.	44 0	7 2	3 5	8	6	2 sc	J. McDonald, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
107,894	Florida	Montreal	1900	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que	100 0	18 7	5 8	201	128	5 sc	La Compagnie de Navigation Canada, (Inc.) Montreal, Que.
100,034	Florissant	Toronto	1891	Toronto, Ont.	30 0	6 0	3 0	3	2	3 sc	Rutherford Cumming, Toronto, Ont.

† Formerly "Edith." *Foreign name "Golden Rod." ‡Formerly "Fleada." **Foreign name "Emeline."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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116,440	Flosie	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C	30 0	8 4	3 4	12	8	2 sc	A. S. Cunningham, Broughton Isl., B.C.
90,751	Flushing	St. John, N.B	1882	Athens, N.Y., U.S.A	115 9	24 0	8 2	178	73	61 sc	Parker Glasier, Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.
121,978	Flutterby	Victoria	1906	Victoria, B.C	20 0	5 4	3 0	2	2	2 sc	Arthur E. C. Lane, Duncans, B.C.
107,712	Flyer	New Westminster	1899	Vancouver, B.C	65 6	14 3	6 9	48	32	14 sc	Monarch Towing & Trading Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
103,674	Flyer	Toronto	1892	Kingston, Ont	39 2	6 4	2 8	4	3	3 sc	John Rogers, Port Sandfield, Ont,
116,455	Flying Cloud	Victoria	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	36 4	10 1	4 7	16	11	1 sc	Ah See, Coal Island, B.C.
126,788	Flying Spur	New Westminster	1910	Steveston, B.C.	38 8	8 8	4 0	10	7	18 sc	Levi C. York, Steveston, B.C.
112,028	Foam	Quebec	1900	Quebec, Que	42 6	10 8	4 3	16	7	3 sc	John S. Thom, Quebec, Que.
116,412	Forager	Victoria	1904	Victoria, B.C.	84 0	18 8	6 6	90	57	13 sc	Steamer "Forager" Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
†126,449	Forest B	Kenora	1895 / 1910	Rainy River, Ont.	75 0	17 0	6 0	88	60	4 sc	Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Boniface, Man.
122,167	Forest Queen	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	50 5	11 7	6 0	35	24	6 sc	Neil A. McKinnon and G. Y. Hibbard, Vancouver, B.C.
130,575	Forman F-	Lunenburg	1910	Little Tancook, N S	42 4	10 9	6 2	15	14	⅔ sc	Obed Fleet, Blandford, N.S.
92,344	Forrest	Quebec	1887	Chicoutimi, Que	58 0	11 1	7 0	26	18	15 sc	B. J. Kaine, Quebec, Que.

†Formerly "Brandon" and "Edna Bridges."

126,944	Fort Fraser	Victoria	1910	Soda Creek, B.C.	56 0	11 8	2 9	33	21	2 pa.	John K. McLennan, and Allan J. Adamson, Winnipeg, Man.
103,225	4 Macks	Ottawa	1889	Kingston, Ont.	25 0	4 8	2 4	1	1	3 sc.	J. C. McNie, *et al.*, Carleton Place, Ont.
121,750	Four Winds	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	26 0	9 7	5 8	8	5	1 sc.	Frederick Buscombe, Vancouver, B.C.
126,051	Frances W.	Owen Sound	1908	Collingwood, Ont.	59 0	16 0	8 0	43	41	8 sc.	Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Durham, Ont.
126,897	Francis Cutting	Vancouver	1889	San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.	80 5	20 5	7 6	91	60	14 sc.	Wm. H. Whalen, Vancouver, B.C.
126,651	Francis Martin	Midland	1909	Penetanguishene, Ont.	50 3	12 4	5 1	27	13	3 sc.	William Martin, Penetanguishene, Ont.
126,454	François C.	Sorel	1909	Sorel, Que.	86 0	17 1	5 8	126	49	13 sc.	François Crepeau, Sorel, Que.
107,895	Frank	Montreal	1900	Cardinal, Ont.	40 0	10 0	3 2	16	3	25 sc.	T. Bastien, J. Laurin, and W. C. Leitch, J.O., Montreal, Que.
103,651	Frank Burton	Winnipeg	1896 / 1902	Selkirk, Man.	65 0	15 0	7 8	94	63	15 sc.	Northwest Navigation Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
116,386	Frank C. Barnes	Port Arthur	1892	Manistee, Mich., U.S.A.	66 0	16 0	8 0	63	43	10 sc.	Thunder Bay Contracting Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
80,649	Frank C. Batt	Montreal	1883	Yarmouth, N S.	59 5	13 6	5 9	33	16	30 sc.	Robert Reford, *et al.*, Montreal, Que.
107,192	Frank G. McAulay	Port Stanley	1898	Southampton, Ont	67 6	15 8	7 3	43	29	14 sc.	Nathan S. Cornell, Port Stanley, Ont.
83,390	Frank Jackman	Toronto	1882	Oakville, Ont.	65 0	15 5	6 6	39	26	75 sc.	Wm. J. Finn, Montreal, Que., and Solomon Thompson, Toronto, Ont., J.O.
117,079	Frank L.	Toronto	1905	Parry Sound, Ont.	68 7	14 0	6 6	46	31	10 sc.	Wm. H. Oldfield, Parry Sound, Ont.
112,083	Frank Marshall	Kenora	1903	Kenora, Ont	52 0	12 5	5 5	30	20	3 sc.	Frank Marshall, Kenora, Ont.
126,122	Frank N. McCrea	Kingston	1908	Kingston, Ont.	47 8	11 0	5 0	19	10	3½ sc.	Frank N. McCrea, Sherbrooke, Que.
70,287	Frank Perew	Montreal	1867	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	72 6	16 6	6 7	43	24	110 sc.	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.
92,648	Frankie	Wallaceburg	1888	Wallaceburg, Ont.	41 5	9 8	3 1	24	16	1 sc.	John Lee, Wallaceburg, Ont.
116,223	Frankie H	Quebec	1903	Quebec, Que	45 0	11 1	4 6	17	8	20 sc.	Michael J. Hackett, Quebec, Que.
103,159	Fraser	Vancouver	1896	Vancouver, B. C.	67 2	12 4	4 8	36	25	6 sc.	Rupert H. Stuttard, Vancouver, B.C.
116,715	Fraserville	Quebec	1904	Port Glasgow, G.B.	60 0	15 3	7 4	51	35	16 sc.	D. Fraser, D. Fraser, Jr., Fredericton, N.B., and A. Fraser, Cabano, Que., J.O.
107,415	Fred	Montreal	1899	Montreal, Que	48 4	12 1	5 9	24	16	17 sc.	Sincennces-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
94,688	Fred A. Hodgson	Collingwood	1890	Collingwood, Ont.	83 8	16 9	6 8	63	43	6 sc.	A. Lymburner, Eastnorth, Ont.
92,302	Fred Davidson	Collingwood	1887	Penetanguishene, Ont.	62 0	14 7	6 9	43	29	10 sc.	Chas. L. D. Sims, Little Current, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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103,260	Fred Glasier.....	St. John, N.B.....	1896	Lincoln, N.B.	37 9	8 8	4 1	10	7	6 sc ..	Parker Glasier, Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.
111,791	Fred. L.M. Paint.	Port Hawkesbury...	1902	Port Hawkesbury, N.S..	68 0	17 9	8 9	88	39	24 sc ..	W. H. Paint, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
92,478	Fred. M. Batt....	Charlottetown	1888	Mt. Stewart, P.E.I.....	67 5	18 0	7 7	60	38	14 sc ..	The Island Tug Co., Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
103,699	Freddie	Sault Ste. Marie....	1897	Richard's Landing, Ont.	28 0	7 6	3 4	5	3	— sc ..	F. V. Rodgers, Richard's Landing, Ont.
122,080	Freddie Adams...	Toronto	1906	Parry Sound, Ont.....	40 0	8 7	5 0	16	11	1 sc ..	George Enoch Adams, Parry Sound, Ont.
80,621	Freddie V.....	Yarmouth	1881	Yarmouth, N.S.....	61 0	13 2	5 6	27	13	40 sc ..	Hugh Cann & Son, Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
112,301	Frederick.....	Winnipeg.....	1904	Selkirk, Man.....	63 8	15 0	6 4	36	27	10 sc ..	The Winnipeg Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
100,584	Frolic	Montreal..	1890	Montreal, Que..	47 0	9 2	5 8	16	10	2 sc ..	Octave Maussette, Grand Mere, Que.
111,767	Frontenac... ..	Kingston	1901	Garden Island, Ont.....	89 0	21 8	7 8	111	64	75 sc ..	The Calvin Co., Ltd., Garden Island, Ont.
121,782	Frontenac.....	Ottawa.	1903	Westmeath, Ont.... ...	34 4	9 4	3 6	8	4	⅛ sc ..	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,668	Frontenac.....	Quebec.....	1899	Lévis, Que.....	119 6	28 1	9 6	304	206	48 sc ..	La Compagnie Maritime et Industrielle de Lévis, Lévis, Que.
116,614	Frontiersman.....	Dawson	1908	White Horse, Y.T.....	44 8	7 0	2 5	4	4	— sc ..	Thomas Smith, White Horse, Y. T.

126,049	G. A. McLaurin..	Port Arthur	1909	Peterborough, Ont	36 9	10 0	4 4	17	12	1 sc ..	Geo. A. McLaurin, Savanne, Ont.
103,882	G. B. Greene.....	Ottawa.....	1896	Quyon, Que.....	142 4	44 8	8 0	255	218	125 pa..	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
116,647	G. B. Pattee II...	Ottawa.	1904	Quyon, Que..... ...	61 5	14 7	6 1	51	38	6½ sc ..	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
66,912	G. D. Hunter....	St. John, N.B.....	1873	Portland, N.B.....	72 0	18 5	8 1	68	13	46 sc ..	Miss Alma F. Gregory, St. John, N.B.
103,269	G. K. King..... .	St. John, N.B.. ...	1897	Gondola Point, N.B.....	57 2	15 1	6 4	45	31	15 sc ..	Mrs. C. A. Waring, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
92,288	G. P. McIntosh...	Owen Sound.....	1888	Meaford, Ont.....	78 0	16 0	7 3	58	40	60 sc ..	M. J. Logan, Port Colborne, Ont.
123,324	G. R. Crowe.....	Toronto...	1907 1910	Dundee, G.B..... Collingwood, Ont.	331 0	43 4	22 9	2,940	2,347	116 sc ..	The St. Lawrence & Chicago Steam Nav. Co., Lt., Toronto, Ont.
126,839	G. Whiz.....	Toronto.....	1911	Hamlet, Ont.....	73 0	16 0	3 0	55	39	12 sc..	N. E. Bennett, Hamlet, Ont.
103,570	Gadabout.....	Montreal.....	1895	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.	30 6	6 8	2 6	3	2	1 sc ..	C. R. Hosmer, Montreal, Que.
107,409	Gadfly.....	Montreal.....	1898	Jersey City, N.J., U.S.A.	27 2	7 2	2 4	2	2	1 sc ..	James Bryce Allan, Montreal, Que.
126,489	Gaetan	Montreal	1909	Grenville, Que.....	35 0	9 0	4 8	15	9	2 sc ..	George Dansereau, Grenville, Que.
107,206	Galatia.....	Winnipeg.	1898	Wabigoon, Ont...	60 0	12 5	3 8	46	30	6 sc ..	John T. Lepage, Wabigoon, Ont.
112,079	Gale	Kenora.....	.. ..	.....	22 0	5 5	3 0	3	1	1 sc ..	Foley Mines Co., Ltd., Mine Centre, Ont.
96,983	Galena	New Westminster...	1888	Kootenay River, U.S.A.	79 8	16 0	5 0	73	50	3 sc ..	M. T. Johnston, Victoria, B.C.
130,696	Gambier.....	Vancouver.....	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	28 2	9 0	3 2	9	6	½ sc..	Thomas H. Burgess, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
83,130	Gambinus	Halifax.....	1881	Halifax, N.S.....	48 0	15 2	5 5	28	19	20 sc ..	Halifax Breweries Co., Ltd., London, Eng.
126,642	Gambler.....	Port Dover	1909	Port Dover, Ont.....	54 0	13 6	5 8	26	18	3 sc ..	Harry W. Ansley, Port Dover, Ont.
122,605	Gamma	Kenora.....	1906	Hamilton, Ont.....	23 0	6 3	3 8	2	2	1 sc ..	John A. Johnston, Ignace, Ont.
100,035	Garden City.....	Toronto	1892	Toronto, Ont	177 9	26 1	10 0	637	401	150 pa..	The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Nav., Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
† 122,435	Gargantua..	Sault Ste. Marie....	1882	St. Clair, Mich., U.S.A.	240 0	40 0	22 0	1,490	1,290	88 sc ..	The Midland Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
96,903	Garnet.....	Kingston.....	1889	Kingston, Ont.....	53 0	11 6	4 5	19	12	9 sc ..	James P. MacDonald, Missasaga Island, Ont.
*70,228	Gaspesian	Quebec.....	1874	Wallsend-on-Tyne, G.B.	160 8	27 1	11 3	490	287	70 sc ..	Honoré Blouin, Quebec, Que.
130,527	Gaudiose..	Montreal.....	1911	Verdun, Que.....	27 7	7 9	2 5	5	3	1 sc ..	Dame Elizabeth Thornton, Verdum, Que.
121,762	Gazeka.....	Vancouver.....	1906	Vancouver, B.C.....	34 2	13 5	4 9	19	13	1 sc ..	C. B. Macneill, Vancouver B.C.
107,710	Geisha	Toronto	1900	Toronto, Ont	50 9	10 0	4 2	20	13	1 sc ..	John Hendry, Toronto, Ont.

† Formerly "D. C. Withney." *Formerly "Warkworth," and foreign name "Theodore Conseil."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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121,749	Geisha	Vancouver		Hong Kong, China	20 0	5 5	3 0	2	1	½ sc	Geo. Giles, Wm. Thompson and David Harkness, Vancouver, B.C.
100,546	Gem	Digby	1896	Westport, N.S	32 0	6 5	4 6	5	2	6 sc	John E. Moore, Westport, N.S.
103,684	Gem	Toronto	1897	Port Sydney, Ont.	51 4	10 0	4 0	27	18	3 sc	A. S. Smith, Stephenson Township, Muskoka, Ont.
96,985	Gemini	New Westminster	1891	New Westminister, B.C.	49 0	7 6	3 8	8	6	3 sc	James A. Clarke, New Westminster, B.C.
107,482	Genl. Weitzel	Sault Ste. Marie	1881	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A	57 0	12 0	5 9	32	24	5 sc	Mrs. Francis A. Shipman, Richards Landing, Ont.
116,966	Geneva	Digby	1904	Belfast, Me., U.S.A.	42 6	11 8	4 0	14	6	2 sc	John W. Snow, Port Wade, N.S.
117,071	Geneva	Toronto	1905	Orillia, Ont.	80 7	16 3	5 3	92	58	10 sc	William Thomson, Orillia, Ont.
85,353	Geo. A. Harris	Ottawa	1882	Hull, Que	90 0	18 8	7 2	87	56	37 sc	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,335	George A. R.	Yarmouth	1900	U.S.A.	16 0	4 0	2 4	1	1	2 sc	George H. Robertson, Pubnico, N.S.
121,821	George Crete	Montreal	1905	Grandes Piles, Que	54 0	10 9	2 6	17	10	1 pa	George Crete, Grandes Piles, Que.
111,974	Geo. D. Morrison	Southampton	1905	Kincardine, Ont	57 6	13 7	5 0	23	16	4⅛ sc	William Morrison, Kincardine, Ont.
75,644	George Douglas	St. Catharines	1880	Thorold, Ont	56 6	14 6	6 3	42	18	75 sc	James Cannan, Owen Sound, Ont.
126,060	George E. Young	Owen Sound	1909	Tobermory, Ont	42 0	10 0	3 6	12	8	1 sc	George E. Young, M.O., Tobermory, Ont.
122,437	George Emerson	Sault Ste. Marie	1888	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	61 0	14 7	6 0	32	21	8 sc	Thomas Ganley, Sault Ste. Marie Ont

116,411	Geo. F. Piper.....	Victoria.....	1904	Nakusp, B.C.	78 0	16 0	6 2	70	48	16 sc ..	Empire Lumber Co., Ltd., Revelstoke, B.C.
121,968	George H	Kingston.....	1886	Kingston, Ont	31 4	6 0	2 6	4	3	1 sc ..	Mrs. May A. Hammond, Kingston, Ont.
122,643	George H. Johnson	Ottawa.....	1907	Arnprior, Ont..	50 0	15 0	6 0	56	50	5 sc ..	McLachlin Brothers, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.
130,221	George H. Jones..	Owen Sound.....	1910	Owen Sound, Ont	65 4	14 5	6 0	71	48	10 sc ..	David Rumley and Secord Robinson, Owen Sound, Ont.
121,810	George L..... ..	Digby..... ...	1906	Shelburne, N.S...	67 0	17 6	7 4	61	42	13 sc ..	Albert J. Lutz, Moncton, N.B.
71,218	George Maytham .	Sarnia	1870	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A...	53 6	15 7	7 8	40	27	50 sc ..	D. B. McCrae, Meldrum Bay, Ont.
130,323	George P.....	Kingston	1905	Rockport, Ont.....	31 6	8 3	3 0	7	5	1⅛ sc ..	Frederick Williams, M.O., Newport, Ont.
122,295	George V.....	Prince Albert	1911	Prince Albert, Sask.....	110 0	26 7	4 0	105	66	4⅓ sc .	City of Prince Albert, Prince Albert, Sask.
111,809	Geo. W. Cuyler...	Sault Ste. Marie....	1880	West Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	64 0	14 6	5 4	56	38	— sc ..	B. H. Turner, Little Current, Ont.
116,931	Georgia	Ottawa.....	1900	Victoria, B.C.	60 0	11 3	5 0	34	23	12 sc ..	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
100,302	Georgia	Windsor, Ont.....	1885	Saugatuck, Mich., U.S.A.	43 0	12 6	5 5	28	19	15 sc ..	John Sullivan, Little Current, Ont.
80,596	Georgian	Toronto	1864	Georgian Bay, Ont.....	130 0	21 8	11 5	377	227	75 sc ..	The Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Que.
92,617	Georgina	Port Arthur.....	1893	Port Arthur, Ont.....	74 0	14 8	7 0	44	30	25 sc ..	Samuel Forrest, Fort William, Ont.
126,769	Gerald R.....	Montreal	1910	Montreal, Que.....	56 0	14 7	6 8	51	20	6 sc ..	Michael J. Haney, *et al.*, J. O., Toronto, Ont.
97,120	Geraldine.....	Collingwood..... ..	1893	Parry Sound, Ont.....	66 0	14 4	6 8	65	45	6 sc ..	John Galna, M.O. Parry Sound, Ont.
107,164	Germanic	Collingwood	1899	Collingwood, Ont..... .	184 0	32 0	12 1	1,014	676	63 sc ..	The Northern Navigation Co., Ltd., Collingwood, Ont.
111,964	Geronia.....	Picton.	1911	Collingwood, Ont. ...	219 6	42 0	10 4	2105	1469	184 sc..	The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
*69,636	Gertie..... .	Montreal.....	1873 1900	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.. Lachine, Que	51 6	12 3	7 3	21	14	4 sc ..	James Pendergast, Cornwall, Ont.
116,377	Gertie.....	Port Arthur.....	1903	Fort William, Ont.....	58 0	17 0	4 5	53	37	2 sc ..	Samuel Forrest, Fort William, Ont.
100,045	Gertrude.....	Brockville.....	1895	Brockville, Ont.....	27 2	6 1	3 2	3	1	4 sc ..	P. F. Nolan, Brockville, Ont.
121,737	Gertrude	Vancouver.....	1906	Vancouver, B.C .. ,....	25 9	6 6	2 5	3	2	½ sc ..	Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
85,420	Gertrude A. Ranney.	St. Catharines	1883	Port Colborne, Ont.....	42 1	10 1	4 8	14	9	12 sc ..	Noble Bros. Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
103,715	Gertrude M	Yarmouth.....	1898	Liverpool, N.S..... ...	70 0	17 0	7 5	48	25	17 sc ..	Hugh Cann & Son, Ltd., Yarmouth, N. S.
116,462	Gi-Kenni.....	Vancouver..... .	1903	Vancouver, B.C	35 4	9 0	3 9	14	9	2 sc ..	The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.

*Foreign name "Champion."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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85,712	Gilbert	Toronto	1884	Cardinal, Ont.	72 0	19 0	5 5	41	28	35 sc	M. J. Haney and Roger Miller, Toronto, Ont.
69,429	Gipsy	Pictou, N.S	1874	Yarmouth, N.S.	42 7	12 0	5 0	17	11	20 sc	Hugh McDonald, Sydney, N.S.
122,074	Gipsy	Toronto	1906	Toronto, Ont	51 8	12 5	4 4	35	24	2 sc	Frederick W. Hendry, Toronto, Ont., and Frank S. Brickenden, New Liskeard, Ont., J.O.
103,295	Gipsy	Vancouver	1893	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	32 0	9 0	3 1	10	7	1 sc	H. C. M. Northcote, Vancouver, B.C.
90,536	Glacial	Montreal	1885	Sorel, Que	103 2	24 0	7 8	109	74	38 sc	Alfred J. Gouin, and Herculé Hamelin, Three Rivers, Que., J.O.
111,929	Glad Tidings	Toronto	1902	Orillia, Ont.	42 0	10 0	4 0	10	7	2 sc	W. H. Miller, Tp. Morrison, Muskoka, Ont.
61,393	Gladiator.	Sydney	1864	Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.	74 0	18 0	8 0	70	37	150 sc	J. W. Gordon, North Sydney, N.S.
121,765	Gladys	Vancouver	....	Vancouver, B.C.	28 7	7 4	3 2	10	7	½ sc	William A. Clark, Vancouver, B.C.
107,722	Gladys	Vancouver	1899	Jersey City, N.J., U.S.A.	45 4	10 0	3 9	9	6	15 sc	Controller Northwest Mounted Police, Ottawa, Ont.
107,526	Gleaner	Victoria	1899	Lake Bennett, B.C.	115 0	24 6	5 5	241	149	5 pa	John Irving Navigation Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.
121,958	Glen Erie	Port Stanley	1909	Port Stanley, Ont.	60 0	16 6	7 1	43	29	16 sc	John Howe, John Price and Andrew Quinn, J.O., Port Stanley, Ont.
†107,789	Glen Isle	Ottawa	1900 1911	Ottawa, Ont.	108 0	23 6	6 6	156	95	4 sc	Rideau Canal Supply Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
111,982	Glen Rosa	Vancouver	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	45 3	10 6	4 6	18	12	2 sc	Wallace Bros. Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

† Formerly "Welshman."

122,067	Glen Villa	Montreal	1906	Chatham, Ont	36 1	8 1	3 2	8	5	2 sc	Geo. Albert LeBaron, North Hatley, Que.
116,768	Glenada	Toronto	1904	Magnetawan, Ont.	69 0	12 4	4 3	65	44	2 sc	Albert A. Agar, Burks Falls, Ont.
100,006	Glencoe	Annapolis Royal	1891	Granville, N.S.	52 0	19 0	4 0	32	25	3½ sc	W. H. Weatherspoon, Granville, N.S.
112,205	Glenellah	Hamilton	1905	Dundee, G.B.	250 0	43 2	23 5	2,272	1,454	146 sc	Union Steamship Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
*90,537	Glengarry	Montreal	1872 1886	St. Catharines, Ont. Kingston, Ont	170 0	26 0	11 2	509	215	300 sc	Henry W. Richardson, Kingston, Ont.
122,408	Glenmount	Montreal	1907	Dumbarton, G.B.	249 1	42 6	20 6	1,957	1,246	202 sc	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,941	Glenora	St. Catharines	1900	Fort Erie, Ont	45 3	10 4	4 1	17	10	12 sc	H. W. Saxton, Bayham, Ont.
	Glide	Kingston	1866	Brockville, Ont.	74 2	13 2	8 1	78	37		Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
85,368	Glide	Ottawa	1884	Ottawa, Ont	72 6	18 8	6 4	80	59	60 sc	Wm. Lawlor, Hawkesbury, Ont.
126,123	Glympse	Kingston	1908	Kingston, Ont.	38 2	8 6	3 7	9	6	8 sc	Francis Stanton and Albert F. Stanton, J.O., Sparrow Lake, Ont.
107,483	Glyn	Sault Ste. Marie	1900	Richard's Landing, Ont.	47 0	11 5	6 0	20	12	27 sc	J. J. Noble, *et al.*, J.O., Little Current, Ont.
122,632	Go Now	Kingston	1904	Gananoque, Ont	22 2	4 9	1 9	1	1	2 sc	George H. Funnell, Gananoque, Ont.
71,248	Golden City	Toronto	1873	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	57 6	12 3	5 7	35	26	60 sc	V. T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont.
75,819	Goliah	Halifax	1863	Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.	88 4	18 4	14 7	147	100	200 sc	Wm. McFatridge, Halifax, N.S.
116,457	Golliwog	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	25 0	9 0	4 2	6	4	1 sc	Thomas Pattison, Vancouver, B.C.
130,267	Gooding	Ottawa	1904	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	29 0	8 6	3 0	10	8	1 pa	Fred E. Clark, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
121,916	Gorden	Kenora	1904	Fort Frances, Ont.	28 0	6 5	3 5	7	5	½ sc	James Harty, Fort Frances, Ont.
94,716	Gordon Brown	Port Stanley	1901	Port Stanley, Ont.	69 1	12 2	5 1	33	22	13 sc	A. C. Brown, Port Stanley, Ont.
88,625	Gordon Gauthier	Windsor, Ont.	1884	Wallaceburg, Ont.	52 7	13 9	6 4	26	8	24 sc	The Lake Superior Tug Co., Port Arthur, Ont.
130,269	Gordon Kelly	Ottawa	1904	Simcoe, Ont.	37 0	10 6	3 0	16	10	2 pa	George Gordon & Co., Ltd., Cache Bay, Ont.
100,499	Gorge	Victoria	1892	Victoria, B.C.	29 2	7 1	3 3	3	2	5 sc	James L. Raymur, Victoria, B.C.
107,944	Gosscon	St. Catharines	1888	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	38 6	10 2	3 2	15	10	6 sc	Michael J. Hogan, Quebec, Que.
†130,631	Governor Carleton,	St. John, N.B.	1907	Saunderstown, R.I., USA	140 0	39 2	12 0	582	395	52 sc	The City of John, St. John, N.B.
126,521	Gow Ganda	Ottawa	1907	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	46 4	11 3	4 2	25	20	6 sc	The Montreal River Navigation Co., Ltd., Cobalt, Ont.
122,432	Gowanda	Sault Ste. Marie	1907	Little Current, Ont.	35 4	6 2	3 0	5	3	4 sc	Norman Trotter, Little Current, Ont.

* Formerly "Argyle." †Foreign name, "Newport."

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122,124	Grace	Halifax	1907	Tancook, N.S.	57 6	12 5	6 2	25	17	6 sc	J. C. Galway, New Carlisle, Que.
116,714	Grace	Quebec	1899	Quebec, Que.	29 3	7 6	3 2	4	4	1 sc	Robert Rowley, Lake Edward, Que.
85,498	Grace Darling	Collingwood	1886 / 1897	Collingwood, Ont.	50 0	13 7	5 6	28	19	25 sc	A. J. Shaw, Parry Sound, Ont.
111,918	Grace Holland	Toronto	1901	Peterborough, Ont.	27 0	6 0	2 0	3	2	— sc	Wm. E. Bigwood, Toronto, Ont.
121,703	Grace M.	Toronto	1905	Gravenhurst, Ont.	68 5	14 0	5 1	61	27	10 sc	C. Mickle, Gravenhurst, Ont., N. Dyment and S. Dyment, Barrie, Ont., J.O.
103,880	Gracie	Montreal	1894	Lachine, Que	42 1	9 0	3 1	11	7	1 pa	Robert Smith, Cornwall, Ont.
116,366	Gracie	Port Arthur	1904	Goderich, Ont.	72 5	15 1	6 8	41	28	13 sc	John Maloney, Port Arthur, Ont.
116,696	Gracie B.	Kenora	1904	Keewatin, Ont.	41 0	9 0	5 0	20	13	1 sc	Camp Bay Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
107,213	Grahame	Winnipeg	1896	Fort Chippewyan, N.W.T	140 0	24 0	4 6	360	233	10 pa	The Hudson's Bay Co., London, Eng.
126,506	Grainer	Victoria	1909	Victoria, B.C.	160 5	23 0	8 0	144	88	18 sc	Butler Freighting & Towing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
130,245	Grand Manan	Liverpool	1911	Liverpool, N.S.	130 0	26 3	11 0	363	179	32 sc	The Grand Manan Steamboat Co., Ltd., Grand Manan, N.B.
126,153	Grande Ligne	Montreal	1907	Montreal, Que.	67 3	18 1	8 3	70	38	24 sc	Francis Lemoine, Montreal, Que.
121,823	Grandes Piles	Montreal	1904	Grandes Piles, Que	59 4	11 7	2 2	18	9	2 pa	Adelard Mongrain, St. Severin, Que.

122,587	Granville	Yarmouth	1909	Shelburne, N.S	90 0	22 0	9 0	140	49	25 sc	The Valley Steamship Co., Ltd., Granville Ferry, N.S.
112,172	Gravenhurst	Toronto	1902	Muskoka, Ont	52 0	10 6	4 5	29	20	2 sc	Albert A. Agar, Burk's Falls, Ont.
126,422	Gray Lady	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C	38 3	10 4	5 4	20	13	3 sc	Edward A. C. Studd, Vancouver, B.C.
†111,846	Gray Loggie	Chatham, N.B.	1901	Loggieville, N.B	77 2	25 3	7 4	99	67	12 sc	Robert Loggie, M.O., Loggieville, N. B.
80,576	Great Western	Windsor, Ont.	1866	Windsor, Ont.	220 0	40 2	13 0	1,080	662	700 pa	Grand Trunk Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
116,382	Grebe	Port Arthur	1904	Sarnia, Ont	38 0	9 0	4 0	9	6	3 sc	John Scagel, Port Arthur, Ont.
107,936	Greenwood	Vancouver	1900	New Westminster B.C.	44 0	12 4	3 6	23	16	2 sc	Henry Emeris, Vancouver, B.C.
112,241	Greta	Vancouver	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	22 0	7 3	2 3	2	1	1½ sc	S. Maddison, Vancouver, B.C.
126,431	Gretna	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C	36 9	7 5	3 4	9	6	3 sc	Geo. W. Davis and W. H. Noel, Port Essington, B.C.
94,938	Greyhound	Port Hope	1894	Lindsay, Ont	59 6	10 9	3 0	37	25	4 sc	Edward Elliott, M.O., Lindsay, Ont.
112,091	Grilse	Lunenburg	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	109 2	25 6	11 8	126	81	85 sc	Jos. Holloway, Glen Cove, N.Y., U.S.A.
122,510	Grit	Vancouver	1906	Britannia, B.C.	33 0	11 0	3 8	14	10	2 sc	Michael J. Conlin, Vancouver, B.C.
130,379	Grosbeak	Peterboro'	1911	Hastings, Ont	39 2	11 7	4 7	14	10	2 sc	The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
97,071	Gulnare	Ottawa	1893	Scotstoun, Glasgow, G.B.	137 0	20 5	13 6	262	106	64 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
*130,757	Gunhild	Vancouver	1906	Quartermaster Harbour, U.S.A.	61 0	12 7	5 1	27	18	10½ sc	John G. Fordham, Vancouver, B.C.
100,805	Gwendoline	Victoria	1893	Golden, B.C.	63 5	19 0	3 2	91	57	4 pa	Upper Columbia Navigation & Tramway Co., Ltd., Golden B.C.
112,180	Gypsy	Toronto	1902	Toronto, Ont.	39 0	8 0	3 0	11	8	3 sc	The Collins Inlet Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
117,120	Gypsy	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	46 2	12 5	5 3	27	18	5 sc	The B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.
121,733	Gypsy	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C	18 0	5 0	2 2	1	1	½ sc	Ernest Easthope, Vancouver, B.C.
122,509	Gypsy Queen	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C	21 4	6 1	3 1	2	2	1 sc	Oscar B. Allan, Vancouver, B.C.
130,406	H. C. M. No. 1	Montreal	1868	Montreal, Que.	84 0	24 0	8 2	135	72	7 sc	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,407	H. C. M. No. 2	Montreal	1864	Montreal, Que.	86 5	24 8	8 8	177	107	7 sc	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,408	H. C. M. No. 6	Montreal	1873	Montreal, Que.	84 0	24 0	7 7	168	103	6 sc	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.

† Formerly a sailing vessel. *Foreign name "Magaret."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c.v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gerant, et adresse.
130,409	H. C. M. No. 7. .	Montreal	1872	Montreal, Que.	83 5	23 8	8 0	173	108	5 sc ..	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,410	H. C. M. No. 9...	Montreal	1873	Montreal, Que.	84 0	24 0	7 7	170	105	6 sc ..	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,411	H. C. M. No. 10..	Montreal	1875	Montreal, Que.	92 0	25 0	8 5	172	117	6 sc ..	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,412	H. C. M. No. 14..	Montreal	1881	Montreal, Que.	86 2	25 8	9 1	190	119	6 sc ..	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,413	H. C. M. No. 15.	Montreal	1899	Montreal, Que.	85 5	27 6	7 7	205	125	8 sc ..	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,414	H. C. M. No. 16..	Montreal	1899	Montreal, Que.	85 5	27 6	7 7	205	125	8 sc ..	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,415	H. C. M. No. 17..	Montreal	1904	Montreal, Que.	84 5	27 5	8 4	210	129	8 sc ..	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,416	H. C. M. No. 18..	Montreal.	1904	Montreal, Que.	84 5	27 5	8 4	210	129	8 sc ..	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
122,200	H. O. G... ...	New Westminster...	1906	Surrey, B.C.....	29 6	9 0	3 7	6	4	12 sc ..	Cyril H. Green and Frank Hatt, J. O., Elgin, B.C.
75,686	H. C. Curtis	Prescott	1878	Quebec, Que..	52 4	13 8	5 6	36	25	40 sc ..	W. H. Davis, Ottawa, Ont.
....	H. F. Bronson....	Montreal.....	1870	Montreal, Que..	91 8	18 0	7 1	137	70	.....	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
117,063	H. L. Hurdman...	Ottawa	1902	Ottawa, Ont....	36 0	8 7	3 0	4	4	$\frac{5}{6}$ sc ..	J. F. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.
100,183	H. Bonenfant... .	Montreal.....	1883	Charlemagne, Que	63 5	28 0	3 3	22	14	2 pa..	Honoré Bonenfant, Charlemagne, Que.
103,096	H. Bonenfant....	Montreal	1893	Charlemagne, Que	61 0	29 6	3 4	31	21	2 pa..	Alexandre Chatelain, L'Orignal, Ont.

103,341	H. Larose	Montreal	1895	Sorel, Que	46 4	12 6	5 0	13	9	3 sc	Thomas Gauthier, Montreal, Que.
103,032	H. Trudel	Ottawa	1890	Simcoe, Ont	35 0	16 0	3 3	13	6	20 pa	R. A. Klock, *et al.*, Klock's Mills, Ont.
116,764	Haddington	Toronto	1904	Toronto, Ont	256 0	42 6	15 0	1,603	1,010	87 sc	Mathews Steamship Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
121,742	Haidee	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	34 3	10 8	5 0	14	9	1 sc	William A. Baner, Vancouver, B.C.
94,686	Halcro	Collingwood	1889	Collingwood, Ont.	34 0	9 0	3 8	8	5	3 sc	Sir John A. Boyd, Toronto, Ont.
‡121,701	Halcro II	Toronto	1905	Minett, Ont	51 0	8 7	3 0	11	7	4½ sc	Sir John A. Boyd, Toronto, Ont.
116,470	Halcyon	Vancouver	1898	Vancouver, B.C.	32 2	8 0	3 5	4	3	⅝ sc	Alfred E. White, New Westminster, B.C.
126,891	Half Moon	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	38 6	9 2	4 8	16	11	3 sc	Knox Walkem, Vancouver, B.C.
95,099	Halifax	Halifax	1880	Govan, G.B	250 3	35 0	21 5	1,875	1,078	350 sc	The Canada Atlantic & Plant SS. Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
129,590	Halifax	Halifax	1911	Old Kilpatrick, G.B.	125 1	48 1	12 5	595	268	23 sc	The Dartmouth Ferry Commission, Dartmouth, N.S.
96,715	Hall	Ottawa	1889	Montreal, Que	102 8	25 5	7 4	247	136	50 sc	The Ottawa Forwarding Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
112,194	Halley's Comet	Chatham, Ont	1906	Chatham, Ont	68 4	16 2	4 0	50	34	1 sc	Henry E. Crow, Chatham, Ont.
122,631	Hallie	Kingston	1906	Kingston, Ont	25 8	6 0	2 2	2	2	2 sc	Samuel Anglin, Kingston, Ont.
107,241	Halys	New Westminster	1888	Washington Territory, U.S.A.	40 0	11 0	4 0	44	34	2 sc	W. W. West, Kootenay, B.C.
103,842	Hamilton	Ottawa	1896	Sand Point, Ont	131 4	39 5	7 3	320	202	75 pa	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,466	Hamilton H	Lindsay	1894	Simcoe, Ont	36 5	10 4	3 6	22	14	20 pa	George Gooderham, M.O., Toronto, Ont.
107,144	Hamlin	Vancouver	1898	Vancouver, B.C	146 2	30 8	4 6	515	323	17 pa	Hamlin Tug Boat Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
122,553	Hamonic	Collingwood	1909	Collingwood, Ont.	349 7	50 0	24 0	5,265	3,295	364 sc	The Northern Navigation Co. of Ontario, Ltd., Collingwood, Ont.
100,885	Hampstead	St. John, N.B	1893	Hampton, N.B.	94 0	17 7	7 0	235	159	20 sc	St. John River Steamship Co., Ltd., South Bay, N.B.
121,834	Hampton	St. John, N.B	1905	Hampton, N.B	100 1	21 3	5 3	183	115	34 pa	The Kennebecacis Steamship Co., Ltd., Hampton, N.B.
126,614	Hanaco	Prince Rupert	1910	Naas River, B.C	40 2	11 4	4 5	14	10	3 sc	Nabukichi Hamadi, Claxton, B.C.
107,348	Harbinger	Amherst, N.S.	1901	Shelburne, N.S	97 0	20 0	8 4	109	46	16 sc	The 'Harbinger' Steamship Co., Ltd., River Hebert, N.S.
117,075	Hardy	Toronto	1896	Simcoe, Ont.	37 0	10 0	4 0	28	18	2 pa	W. E Bigwood, Toronto, Ont.
122,580	Harland	Charlottetown	1908	Shelburne, N.S.	113 0	27 0	6 7	352	217	33 sc	The Island Tug Co., Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
130,304	Haro	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C	106 1	25 6	12 4	233	159	35 sc	British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, Vancouver, B.C.

‡Formerly "Mineta."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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103,444	Harold	Ottawa	1887	Arnprior, Ont	17 0	4 5	1 8	1	1	2 sc	Samuel Sunstrum, jr., Golden Lake, Ont.
116,719	Harold	Quebec	1905	St. Laurent, Que	31 4	9 4	3 2	7	6	1 sc	Hon. Richard Turner, Quebec, Que.
96,857	Harold B. Phillips.	Sarnia	1880	Lorraine, Wis., U.S.A.	59 0	16 0	8 0	66	31	40 sc	C. S. Boone, Toronto, Ont.
94,845	Harold Gauthier	Windsor, Ont.	1888	Walkerville, Ont.	36 0	9 0	4 2	9	6	2 sc	O. E. Fleming, Windsor, Ont.
126,053	Harrison	Owen Sound	1909	Owen Sound, Ont.	120 0	22 2	10 6	222	149	46 sc	John Harrison & Sons Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
126,553	Harrison Princess	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	22 5	6 0	2 7	3	2	1 sc	The Harrison Hot Springs Co., Ltd., Harrison Hot Springs, B.C.
126,547	Harrison Queen	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C	28 3	8 2	3 5	5	3	2 sc	Ernest Easthope, Vancouver, B.C.
† 90,762	Harry Baird	Goderich	1885 / 1896	Kincardine, Ont	61 0	17 0	6 0	42	28	25 sc	Jas. Leighton, Port Elgin, Ont.
116,484	Harvey	Wallaceburg	1904	Wilkesport, Ont	36 0	10 7	4 6	7	4	2 sc	Harvey Arnold, Wilkesport, Ont.
130,372	Harwood	Peterboro'	1909	Peterboro, Ont.	36 0	9 0	3 4	23	15	2 sc	Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.
122,560	Hattie Bell	Peterboro'	1907	Bridgenorth, Ont.	40 1	8 0	3 0	8	5	1 sc	Mrs. Hattie Bell, *et al.*, Bridgenorth, Ont.
121,955	Hattie Berry	Port Stanley	1908	Collingwood, Ont.	68 0	15 0	7 3	42	29	10 sc	William Berry, Port Stanley, Ont.
130,242	Hattie M	Liverpool	1904	Shelburne, N. S.	27 7	10 4	5 6	9	8	2 sc	Arthur G. Pentz, Beachmeadows, N.S.
100,623	Hazard	Port Dover.	1892	Simcoe, Ont.	62 7	11 7	6 7	34	23	5 sc	E. Harris, Port Dover, Ont.

† Formerly a sailing vessel.

121,735	Hazel	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	29 0	5 3	2 5	2	2	2 sc	Ernest S. Wilbrand, Vancouver, B.C.
117,101	Hazel B	Ottawa	1904	North Bay, Ont	65 0	17 1	3 6	40	25	2 sc	M. C. McCaw, *et al.*, North Bay, Ont.
121,212	Hazel Dollar	Victoria	1905	Port Glasgow, G.B	370 0	50 0	26 7	4,304	2,804	241 sc	Dollar Steamship Lines, Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
112,277	Hazel E	Montreal	1901	Magog, Que	45 2	8 4	3 6	13	9	1 sc	Thomas Morten, Newport, Vt., U.S.A.
122,045	Hazel G	St. Andrews	1904	Grand Manan, N.B	35 0	11 0	5 0	10	7	1 sc	Manning Trask, Little River, N.S.
120,666	Hazel S	Shelburne	1910	Allendale, N.S	39 6	11 4	4 7	*	*	* sc	The Union Fish Co., Ltd., Little Harbour, N.S.
122,433	Hazel W	Sault Ste. Marie	1897	Marquette, Mich., U.S.A	29 0	6 5	3 1	4	3	2 sc	Mrs. Susan McNabb, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
107,834	Hazelton	Victoria	1901	Victoria, B.C	134 0	24 0	4 4	378	236	9 pa	Hudson's Bay Co., London, Eng.
112,067	Hazlitt	Peterborough	1902	Simcoe, Ont	41 6	10 3	3 9	24	15	25 pa	The Dickson Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
129,040	Heathcote	Sydney	1898	Sunderland, G.B	300 0	42 5	20 2	2,345	1,595	210 sc	Hector McInnes, Halifax, N.S.
85,492	Heather Belle	Collingwood	1882	Meaford, Ont	50 0	12 6	5 8	20	13	20 sc	W. S. Richmond, Parry Sound, Ont.
112,181	Heather Belle	Toronto	1902	Harriston, N.J., U.S.A.	35 3	7 1	3 3	9	6	12 sc	Sidney E. McKinnon, Toronto, Ont.,
107,613	Hebron	Ottawa	1899	Ottawa, Ont	98 4	24 0	8 0	149	98	70 sc	The Ottawa Forwarding Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
112,381	Hectanooga	Sydney	1902	U.S.A	30 0	7 0	2 8	2	2	— sc	Dr. Horace Rhindress, North Sydney, N.S.
103,962	Hector	Montreal	1898	Sorel, Que	53 0	15 8	5 7	21	14	12 sc	Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
112,051	Hector	St. Catharines	1903	Port Colborne, Ont	67 5	16 6	9 9	66	45	13 sc	Michael J. Hogan, Montreal, Que.
122,476	Helen	Ottawa	1903	Midland, Ont	25 4	6 1	3 0	2	1	1 sc	R.C. Argue and Frederick McLaughin, Latchford, Ont.
122,077	Helen	Toronto	1906	Hamilton, Ont	25 5	6 2	2 7	3	2	1 sc	Henry Louis Bastien, Hamilton, Ont.
126,463	Helen Anita	Kingston	1909	Kingston, Ont	42 8	11 3	4 4	19	9	2 sc	John W. Stewart, Matheson, Ont.
112,228	Helen Glasier	St. John, N.B	1903	St. John, N.B	40 2	8 9	4 2	12	8	6 sc	Parker Glasier, Lincoln, N.B.
126,731	Helen M. Scanlon	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B. C	124 0	27 2	5 0	358	209	9 pa	Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.
121,914	Helen S	Kenora	1906	Kenora, Ont	38 0	8 0	4 0	13	9	1 sc	John William Short, Kenora, Ont.
107,695	Helen S	Toronto	1899	Collin's Inlet, Ont	80 0	16 2	9 5	86	58	17 sc	The Collins Inlet Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,129	Helena	Halifax	1906	Halifax, N.S.	39 0	9 0	4 8	13	9	$\frac{5}{8}$ sc	George E. Francklyn, Jr., Halifax, N.S.
117,123	Helena	Kingston	1905	Kingston, Ont	44 5	8 7	3 1	10	7	4 sc	J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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122,078	Helena	Toronto	1906	Hamilton, Ont.	25 5	6 2	2 7	3	2	1 sc	Henry Louis Bastien, Hamilton, Ont.
92,414	Henrietta	Chatham, N.B.	1886	Beaver Point, N.B	41 3	13 0	3 7	19	13	8 sc	George Dutch, Beaver Point, N.B.
100,399	Henrietta	Hamilton.	1894	Hamilton, Ont	28 0	7 0	3 6	3	2	4 sc	J. Edwards, Hamilton, Ont.
100,685	Henrietta	New Westminster.	1891	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	30 0	8 0	4 5	7	5	2 sc	P. Genelle, Tappen Siding, B.C.
*112,254	Henriette	Vancouver			160 0	30 0	18 9	762	518	32 sc	The Grand Trunk Pacific Development Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,026	Hy. D. Davis	Liverpool	1907	Liverpool, N.S.	57 3	18 1	7 6	38	29	4½ sc	John C. Douglas, Glace Bay, N.S.
71,107	Henry Smith.	Chatham, Ont	1877	Wallaceburg, Ont.	69 5	16 0	6 6	40	27	60 sc	C. W. Gauthier, Sandwich, Ont.
111,921	Hepburn	Toronto	1901	Racine, U.S.A.	55 0	8 6	4 2	15	10	3 sc	John H. Wilmott, Beaumaris, Ont.
126,087	Hera.	Vancouver.	1908	Vancouver, B.C	24 5	7 1	3 2	5	3	⅝ sc	Alexander McCallum, Vancouver, B.C.
103,695	Herbert	Sault Ste. Marie	1897	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., U.S.A.	42 6	12 0	7 0	21	10	4 sc	James Connor, Port Arthur, Ont.
126,261	Herbert M	Toronto	1908	Hollow Lake, Muskoka, Ont.	51 0	12 1	4 3	44	27	6 sc	Chas. Mickle, Gravenhurst, Ont.
116,607	Hercule	Montreal.	1904	Sorel, Que	58 0	15 1	7 5	45	28	16 sc	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
122,473	Hercule	Ottawa.	1905	Hull, Que	39 0	8 6	3 0	15	10	1 sc	Joseph Hupe, Hull, Que.
111,448	Hercules	Ottawa	1901	Pembroke, Ont.	46 6	18 0	4 6	21	13	20 sc	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

*Formerly a sailing vessel.

66,949	Hercules	St. John, N.B.	1874	Portland, N.B	73 0	20 0	8 2	87	24	50 sc.	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
122,217	Hercules	Toronto	1906	Toronto, Ont.	100 0	23 1	11 6	234	137	65 sc.	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
107,105	Hercules	Victoria	1898	Nelson, B.C.	79 5	14 8	5 9	65	44	17 sc.	The Yale-Columbia Lumber Co., Ltd., Nelson, B.C.
122,483	Hero	Quebec	1907	St. Joseph de Levis, Que.	54 3	15 6	5 7	32	22	6½ sc.	Achille Bernier, St. Joseph de Levis, Que.
94,751	Hero	St. John, N.B.	1889	Portland, N.B.	92 2	21 3	6 2	128	81	50 pa.	Parker Glasier, Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.
130,747	Hesquiat	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C	26 5	8 6	3 2	7	5	1 sc.	W. W. Mounce, Vancouver, B.C.
97,020	Heward McMaugh	St. Catharines	1898	St. Catharines, Ont.	47 0	15 7	8 0	42	29	11 sc.	M. P. Davis, Ottawa, Ont.
111,936	Hiawatha	Lindsay	1901	Lindsay, Ont.	48 6	10 6	4 0	22	18	12 pa.	R. Kennedy, M.O., Lindsay, Ont.
103,801	Hiawatha	Pictou, N.S.	1904	Pictou, N.S.	51 3	14 6	6 3	49	34	8 sc.	T. R. Powell and J. R. Christie, Fisher's Grant, N.S.
72,982	Hiawatha	Sarnia	1874	Dresden, Ont.	92 7	20 0	7 6	163	111	150 sc.	Sarnia Tug & Transit Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
100,768	Hiawatha	Toronto	1895	Toronto, Ont.	56 0	13 3	6 3	46	31	8 sc.	Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, Ont.
121,704	Hiawatha	Toronto	1905	Port Carling, Ont.	49 0	10 6	3 7	27	18	2 sc.	T. B. Croucher and A. Croucher, J.O., Port Carling, Ont.
121,727	Hiawatha	Vancouver	1901	Victoria, B.C	20 0	7 5	3 3	5	3	⅛ sc.	T. F. Barton, Vancouver, B.C.
83,214	Hiawatha	Windsor, N.S.	1882	Hantsport, N.S.	132 3	21 3	8 0	230	117	225 sc.	J. A. Farquhar, Halifax, N.S.
88,568	High Rock (The)	Kingston	1885	Kingston, Ont.	41 6	10 0	3 9	8	5	15 sc.	Thomas Wilson, Montreal, Que.
103,229	High View Launch	Ottawa	1893	New York, U.S.A.	25 2	6 2	2 6	2	1	4 sc.	Mrs. Maria McAllister, Pembroke, Ont.
*107,708	Highland Belle	Ottawa	1900	Orillia, Ont.	75 0	16 8	5 2	50	31	3 sc.	The French River & Nipissing Nav. Co., Ltd., Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
80,856	Highland Mary	Halifax	1880	Shelburne, N.S.	68 8	22 0	7 0	74	50	180 sc.	Wm. Beazley, *et al.*, Ferguson's Cove, N.S.
111,452	Highlander	Winnipeg	1900	Selkirk, Man.	66 0	14 5	6 6	59	39	3 sc.	R. Smith, Selkirk, Man.
116,783	Hilda	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	58 0	13 4	6 3	33	22	8 sc.	S. K. Champion and Wm. W. White, Vancouver, B.C.
122,426	Hilford	Halifax	1908	Tancook, N.S.	64 5	15 2	6 5	38	26	8 sc.	The J. Foster Rood Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
97,079	Hillsborough	Charlottetown	1894	Mt. Stewart, P.E.I.	105 0	25 0	8 4	229	66	30½ pa.	The Government of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
115,313	Himera	St. John, N.B.	1902	Port Glasgow, G.B.	339 3	46 0	25 8	3,606	2,351	303 sc.	Steamship Himera Co., Ltd., Rothesay, N.B.
126,810	Hippolyta	Yarmouth	1911	Port Clyde, N.S.	54 0	12 0	4 0	15	13	3 sc.	Chas. J. O'Hanley, Yarmouth, N.S.
126,530	Hiram Robinson	Ottawa	1910	Sand Point, Ont.	110 0	23 6	6 7	203	118	37 sc.	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

* Formerly "Van Woodland."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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†116,601	Hiram Walker ..	Montreal.....	1886 1904	Champlain, N.Y..... Sorel, Que.....	97 8	17 6	7 8	127	75	10 sc ..	John Paquette, Champlain, Que.
126,795	Hitaka	New Westminster...	1910	Steveston, B.C.....	37 6	8 8	3 9	10	7	24 sc ..	Yonekichi Nakanichi, Steveston, B.C.
126,346	Hobo.....	Barrington.....	1911	Port Clyde, N.S.....	35 0	12 4	5 0	12	12	⅝ .c ..	George D. Watt, Barrington, N.S.
117,077	Holland & Graves, No. 3.	Toronto....	1905	Simcoe, Ont	41 0	10 0	4 0	30	19	2 pa ..	W. E. Bigwood, Toronto, Ont.
117,076	Holland & Graves, No. 4.	Toronto.....	1905	Simcoe, Ont	41 0	10 0	4 0	30	19	2 pa ..	W. E. Bigwood, Toronto, Ont.
130,547	Holly Leaf.	Vancouver..... ...	1911	Vancouver, B.C	56 6	14 2	5 1	24	17	3 sc ..	H. Bell-Irving Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
95,094	Hollybank..	Vancouver.....	1888	Glasgow, G.B.....	26 0	7 0	3 3	3	1	2 sc ..	Mrs. Margaret McIntosh, Vancouver, B.C.
92,303	Home Rule.....	Collingwood	1887	Penetanguishene, Ont...	28 0	5 7	2 4	3	2	2 sc ..	Wilfred France, Penetanguishene, Ont.
97,001	Home Rule.	St. Catharines	1890	Thorold, Ont.....	74 9	17 0	9 4	81	45	50 sc ..	Miss A. M. Hackett, Amherstburg, Ont.
112,195	Homespun..	New Westminster...	1907	New Westminster, B.C..	46 0	10 0	4 5	17	10	18 sc ..	Wm. Oliver, Skidegate, B.C.
111,499	Honfleur.....	Quebec.....	1900	St. Henri de Taillon, Que.	38 5	10 2	4 9	19	13	3 sc ..	Charles Potvin, St. Jérôme, Que.
103,897	Hong Kong.... .	New Westminster...	1897	New Westminster, B.C..	59 2	12 2	5 4	36	25	4 sc ..	Kildala Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
103,242	Honoré	Montreal..... .	1894	Verchères, Que	51 8	12 7	4 9	22	15	3 sc ..	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
126,560	Hoo Hoo.	Vancouver.....	1909	Vancouver, B.C.....	28 5	9 8	4 0	11	7	2 sc ..	John H. Garden, Vancouver, B.C.

† Formerly a sailing vessel.

103,144	Hope	Quebec	1893	Quebec, Que	44 6	11 0	4 2	19	7	16 sc	J. S. Thom, Quebec, Que.
77,562	Hope	St. John, N.B	1878	Sorel, Que	134 0	23 0	7 9	306	162	50 pa	Daniel F. Tapley, St. John, N.B.
117,007	Hope	Victoria	1902	Richardson, Wash., U.S.A.	47 0	12 7	4 9	26	18	8 sc	Chas. F. Todd, Victoria, B.C.
88,368	Hope	Victoria	1881	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	72 2	16 2	8 5	78	48	5 sc	Sayward Mill & Timber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
71,252	Hope	Windsor, Ont	1870	Detroit, Mich, U.S.A.	95 0	25 0	8 2	170	116	150 sc	The Buffalo & Fort Erie Ferry & Railway Co., Fort Erie, Ont.
130,486	Hope Transfer	New Westminster	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	28 2	8 1	2 0	7	5	⅜ sc	Luke Gibson, Hope, B.C.
130,294	Hopkins	Vancouver	1910	Howe Sound, B.C.	61 6	17 6	8 0	62	42	14 sc	Gordon S. Hopkins, *et al.*, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
116,369	Horton	Goderich	1906	Goderich, Ont	72 0	16 1	8 5	66	45	24 sc	William Marlton, Goderich, Ont.
100,720	Hosanna	Montreal	1893	Sorel, Que	58 6	23 0	6 0	89	59	19 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
126,551	Hosmer	Vancouver	1909	Nelson, B.C	100 8	20 9	8 4	154	105	36 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
111,985	Hubert	Vancouver	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	32 9	8 9	4 0	6	4	1 sc	Nicholas Cook and Alfred Falk, Vancouver, B.C.
100,181	Hudson	Montreal	1891	Sorel, Que	128 5	25 1	6 4	158	80	75 pa	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,783	Hudson	Ottawa	1899	Barry's Bay, Ont	73 5	17 0	3 3	45	37	60 pa	H. E. Hudson and J. C. Hudson, Barry's Bay, Ont.
112,232	Hudson	St. John, N.B	1903	St. John, N.B.	57 7	12 5	4 7	34	23	7 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
103,664	Hudson's Bay Messenger.	Winnipeg	1897	Kenora, Ont	33 0	7 4	3 2	5	3	1 sc	Hudson's Bay Co., London, Eng.
122,582	Hugh D	Yarmouth	1908	Shelburne, N.S.	80 0	18 0	7 6	71	20	24 sc	Hugh Cann & Son Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
122,558	Hugh Stalker	Collingwood	1910	Collingwood, Ont	72 3	15 7	6 3	43	29	10 sc	George Stalker, Collingwood, Ont.
66,091	Humber	Quebec	1873	South Quebec, Que	50 2	11 5	5 7	13	3	25 sc	Mrs. Alfred Paré, Lachine, Que.
107,459	Hummer	Vancouver	1895	Vancouver, B.C	26 1	7 2	3 0	3	2	2 sc	The Wurtzburg Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
121,751	Hummer	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	31 3	5 5	2 4	2	2	2 sc	Letson & Burpee, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
83,343	Hunkidori	Quebec	1881	Quebec, Que	30 4	9 4	4 7	10	3	15 sc	James Murphy, Quebec, Que.
116,694	Hunter	Kenora	1903	Kenora, Ont.	30 0	8 6	4 0	11	8	1 sc	Wm. H. Boucha, Kenora, Ont.
121,965	Hunter	Kingston	1906	Gananoque, Ont	26 0	5 7	2 3	2	1	4 sc	Charles T. Munroe, Gananoque, Ont.
116,765	Hunter	Toronto	1894	Simcoe, Ont	37 0	10 0	3 5	14	9	2 sc	The Ontario Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
116,990	Hunter W	Kenora	1905	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	18 8	5 0	2 0	1	1	½ sc	R. Wolff, Kenora, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built—Construit en.	Where built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engine and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
71,216	Huron	Sarnia	1875	Point Edward, Ont	238 5	53 9	12 8	1,052	688	300 sc	Grand Trunk Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
100,948	Huron Belle	Collingwood	1889	Sand Beach, U.S.A	50 0	12 0	5 0	27	18	3 sc	Geo. A. Fraser, Simcoe, Ont.
107,168	Huronic	Collingwood	1902	Collingwood, Ont.	321 0	43 0	23 4	3,330	2,211	245 sc	Northern Navigation Co., of Ontario, Ltd., Collingwood, Ont.
122,516	Hustler	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B. C	57 0	14 0	6 4	44	30	6 sc	Napoleon J. Mayhew, Vancouver, B.C.
100,637	Hyak	Victoria	1892	Golden, B.C	81 0	11 2	3 9	39	25	2 pa	The Upper Columbia Nav. & Tramway, Co., Ltd., Golden, B.C.
126,615	Hydah	Prince Rupert	1910	Skidegate, B.C	33 1	9 8	3 7	8	6	2 sc	Isaac Wilson, Skidegate, B.C.
88,250	Hydra	Deseronto	1892	Trenton, Ont	40 0	7 0	4 7	6	4	3½ sc	Seth Benson, Deseronto, Ont.
100,460	Hygeia	Sydney	1886	Lévis, Que	72 6	16 6	6 7	58	39	21 sc	Cape Breton Electric Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.
112,283	I. C. U	Digby	1892	Yarmouth, N.S	25 5	7 5	3 5	4	4	5 sc	H. W. Cann, Bridgetown, N.S.
111,761	Iagara	Kingston	1901	Kingston, Ont	40 8	9 6	4 0	7	5	5 sc	John H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
112,307	Iceland	Winnipeg	1904	The Narrows, Lake Manitoba, Man.	44 0	13 0	5 0	34	23	2 sc	Helgi Emarsson, The Narrows, Man.
130,582	Ichthus M	Halifax	1911	West Chezzetcook, N.S	32 0	11 6	3 4	6	5	⅓ sc	Robert McLaren, West Chezzetcook, N.S.

83,325	Ida	Ottawa	1880	Lake Barrière, Que	56 2	18 0	4 9	17	11	18 sc	J. C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.
88,564	Ida	Ottawa	1884	Deseronto, Ont	95 6	20 6	6 2	111	76	75 sc	J. T. Lemay and A. Roy, Hull, Que.
122,634	Ida II	Kingston	1906	Kingston, Ont	55 0	8 7	4 2	17	11	8 sc	John H. Willmott, Beaumaris, P.O., Muskoka, Ont.
90,559	Ida Bell	Port Burwell	1890	Clear Creek, Ont	28 0	7 0	3 2	6	3	2 sc	C. C. Bates, Clear Creek, Ont.
126,222	Ida E	Sarnia	1887	Oshkosh, Wis., U.S.A	121 6	25 5	7 6	285	136	10 sc	Grant Graham Horne, Wolfe Island, Ont.
103,188	Ida Lue	Yarmouth	1896	Shelburne, N.S.	61 0	13 6	6 7	45	30	21 sc	Jos. H. Morehouse, *et al.*, Sandy Cove, N. S.
71,074	Ida M	Amherstburg	1890	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A	60 0	10 0	4 8	14	7	8 sc	John McCormick, Pelee Island, Ont.
96 984	Idaho	New Westminster	1888	Idaho, U.S.A	36 5	9 0	3 8	6	4	1 sc	Arthur Bunting, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, U.S.A.
100,135	Idell	Winnipeg.	1892	Selkirk, Man.	70 2	16 5	6 0	54	37	7 sc	The Winnipeg Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
116,663	Idle Hour	Toronto	1905 1906	Midland, Ont	48 0	10 0	4 0	20	14	6 sc	Charles W. Dill, Toronto, Ont.
103,094	Idle Hour	Montreal	1891	New York, U.S.A	25 6	6 0	2 4	4	3	1 sc	M. Molson, Montreal, Que.
116,865	Idler	Ottawa	1904	Hawkesbury, Ont	61 0	17 6	4 4	51	32	35 pa	Mrs. Cornelia M. Lawlor and Wm. E. Lawlor, J.O., Hawkesbury, Ont.
111,539	Idler	Vancouver	1898	Vancouver, B.C	32 0	8 0	3 2	4	2	2 sc	Stanley Menhinnick and Thos. J. Dunn, Arrowhead, B.C.
122,355	Idonno	Kingston	1907	Gananoque, Ont.	29 6	6 7	3 0	4	3	2 sc	George H. Funnell, Gananoque, Ont.
130,530	I'Llaway	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C	37 0	9 3	4 5	14	9	2 sc	W. A. Akhurst, Vancouver, B.C.
121,722	Ila	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C	32 0	10 2	5 1	15	10	1 sc	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,298	Iland	Winnipeg.	1902	Selkirk, Man	52 0	12 6	5 5	30	20	2 sc	The City of Winnipeg, Man.
126,466	Ilderim	Kingston	1910	Kingston, Ont	57 0	9 6	4 5	18	12	8 sc	Robert H. Verity, Toronto, Ont.
100,048	Illecillewaet	Kingston	1897	Brockville, Ont	50 4	7 8	4 5	16	10	10 sc	Wm. T. Cassidy, Kingston, Ont.
126,246	Iloilo	Victoria	1905	Seattle, U.S.A	51 5	11 4	4 0	23	14	6½ sc	Robert P. Butchart, Victoria, B.C.
126,473	Ilys	Halifax.	1907	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	32 6	9 3	4 8	6	6	2 sc	John H. Winfield, Halifax, N.S.
122,199	Imp	Vancouver	1908	New Westminster, B.C.	65 8	15 2	6 4	56	34	12 sc	Charles A. Thompson, Vancouver, B.C.
†92,415	Imperator	Chatham, N.B	1888	Chatham, N.B	69 1	19 0	8 4	71	48	45 sc	Eastern Dredging Co., Ltd., Loggieville, N.B.
107,486	Imperial	Sault Ste. Marie	1876	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A	54 0	14 0	5 5	36	22	— sc	James Ganley, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
121,945	Imperial	Sorel	1907	Sorel, Que	200 0	41 9	7 6	1,098	578	38½ pa.	Charles Mignault, Montreal, Que.

† Formerly "Mascott."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registerəd Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Concluded.*

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126,513	Imperieuse	Victoria	1910	Victoria, B.C.	38 4	10 9	4 8	14	8	3 sc	Algernon H. Pease, Victoria, B.C.
‡130,744	Improver	Vancouver	1910	Seatle, U.S.A.	40 5	12 0	4 8	20	13	3 sc	P. P. Fewings and A. L. Stafford, Vancouver, B.C.
111,577	Ina	Toronto	1901	Toronto, Ont.	56 0	9 3	3 7	14	10	3 sc	Wm. J. Gage, Toronto, Ont.
116,759	Ina	Toronto	1904	Parry Sound, Ont.	53 0	10 8	5 6	27	18	1 sc	John Galna and R. W. Danter, Parry Sound, Ont., J.O.
107,735	India	Kingston	1899	Garden Island, Ont.	215 9	36 4	15 0	976	573	118 sc	The Calvin Co., Ltd., Garden Island, Ont.
125,971	Indiola	Toronto	1905	Toronto, Ont.	34 0	8 0	3 0	6	4	1⅔ sc	Isaac N. Devins, Toronto, Ont.
112,179	Inenew	Toronto	1902	Toronto, Ont.	86 5	18 0	7 7	109	46	13 sc	Hudson's Bay Co., London, Eng.
85,427	Inez	Fort William	1884	Welland, Ont.	65 0	15 9	8 0	59	34	20 sc	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
88,535	Inez	Hamilton	1889	Carleton Place, Ont.	24 6	6 1	3 5	2	2	3 sc	Geo. T. Tuckett, Hamilton, Ont.
96,906	Ingomar	Kingston	1890	Carleton Place, Ont.	61 0	10 5	3 6	22	13	20 sc	Edmond Robinault, Valleyfield, Que.
126,613	Inlander	Prince Rupert	1910	Victoria, B.C.	135 5	28 5	5 2	533	340	13 pa	Prince Rupert Skeena Transportation Co., Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C.
130,308	Inlet Queen	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	49 0	10 8	4 9	21	14	2 sc	Ellsworth McMillan, North Vancouver, B.C.
121,966	Inn (The)	Kingston	1905	Gananoque, Ont.	25 0	5 6	2 2	2	1	1 sc	Frederick J. Henderson, Gananoque, Ont.
96,849	International	Sarnia	1872	Fort Erie, Ont.	210 0	40 0	12 0	851	559	300 sc	Lake Erie & Detroit River Ry. Co., Walkerville, Ont.

‡ Foreign name "Lone Star."

103,489	International	Victoria	1896	Kaslo, B.C.	142 0	24 9	5 6	526	281	17 pa.	The International Nav. & Trading Co., Ltd., Kaslo, B.C.
94,682	Interocean	Collingwood	1888	Collingwood, Ont.	74 0	16 0	7 2	156	98	7 sc.	E. G. Shortis, Wallaceburg, Ont.
*107,323	Inverness	Halifax	1895	West Mystic, Conn., U.S.A.	91 4	16 5	7 0	67	46	15 sc.	Atlantic Fish Companies, Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S.
122,168	Invicta	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	26 0	8 0	3 0	8	5	⅔ sc.	Thomas J. Cook, Vancouver, B.C.
122,220	Iola	Toronto	1903	Hamilton, Ont.	37 0	10 3	4 2	13	9	1⅔ sc.	Robert J. Lovell, *et al.*, Toronto, Ont.
112,338	Iona	Collingwood	1904	Meaford, Ont.	58 2	13 2	5 6	29	20	9 sc.	Hector McInnes, Meaford, Ont.
122,635	Iona	Kingston	1906	Kingston, Ont.	60 0	10 0	4 4	21	15	14 sc.	John H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
94,922	Iona	Picton, Ont.	1892	Trenton, Ont.	123 5	24 2	10 2	232	157	10 sc.	E. A. Hall, L'Orignal, Ont.
107,285	Iona	Sydney	1900	Liverpool, N.S.	72 0	16 4	7 3	54	35	30 sc.	David Rudderham, North Sydney, N.S.
112,296	Iona	Winnipeg	1898	Winnipegosis, Man.	58 0	12 0	4 4	38	23	4 sc.	Peter McArthur, Westbourne, Man.
†116,954	Ionic	Sarnia	1872	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	238 2	35 6	12 6	1,708	1,030	125 sc.	The Northern Navigation Co. of Ontario, Ltd., Collingwood, Ont.
100,764	Iota	Toronto	1894	Spanish River, Ont.	34 0	8 4	4 0	6	4	6 sc.	G. Hamilton, Spanish River, Ont.
122,164	Ipsoot	Vancouver	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	28 7	9 2	2 7	8	5	1 sc.	Thomas E. Ford, Hornby Island, B.C.
103,932	Irene	Chatham, N.B.	1897	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	36 3	11 3	4 7	10	7	6 sc.	Jas. Robinson, Derby, N.B.
88,530	Irene	Hamilton	1887	Hamilton, Ont.	26 6	6 0	3 2	24	16	3 sc.	Thomas Christie, Hamilton, Ont.
111,757	Irene	Kenora	1900	Kenora, Ont.	40 0	8 0	3 5	10	6	1 sc.	J. D. Johnston, Kenora, Ont.
‡92,728	Irene	Midland	1887 1905	Penetanguishene, Ont. Midland, Ont.	69 0	12 0	5 3	45	18	9 sc.	Ira Hill, Midland, Ont.
111,954	Irene	New Westminster	1904	Saturna Island, B.C.	20 0	5 0	3 0	2	2	1 sc.	Ah See, Coal Island, B.C.
107,943	Irene	St. Catharines	1892	Hamilton, Ont.	25 3	6 0	2 2	3	2	4 sc.	Harry Leslie, Port Colborne, Ont.
121,832	Irene	St. John, N.B.	1904	St. John, N.B.	37 9	9 5	3 5	10	7	2 sc.	F. P. Starr, St. John, N.B.
103,603	Irene	Sydney		Great Britain	25 8	7 0	4 2	3	2	2 sc.	F. J. Kelley, North Sydney, N.S.
92,444	Irene	Toronto	1887	Toronto, Ont.	42 0	8 0	4 5	7	5	3 sc.	Geo. F. Oakley and T. H. Allen, J.O., Toronto, Ont.
116,401	Irene	Victoria	1903	Nakusp, B.C.	60 0	13 0	5 3	29	20	7 sc.	Yale Columbia Lumber Co., Ltd., Nakusp, B.C.
130,533	Irene II	Montreal	1911	Brockville, Ont.	34 0	4 8	2 5	3	2	3 sc.	R. Jackson Hopper, Westmount, Que.
92,562	Iris	Halifax	1887	Dartmouth, N.S.	24 4	4 7	2 5	2	1	2 sc.	Chas. S. Pickford, Halifax, N.S.

*Formerly "Helen May Butler." †Formerly "Cuba." ‡Formerly "Maud."

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112,200	Iris	Hamilton	1903	Hamilton, Ont	47 0	10 0	5 6	16	9	20 sc	Francis W. Merchant, London, Ont.
107,640	Iris	New Westminster	1899	New Westminster, B.C.	54 0	11 5	5 5	38	24	2 sc	The Brunette Sawmills Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
116,850	Iroquois	Owen Sound	1907	Huntsville, Ont	118 5	23 0	7 5	307	198	28 sc	The Huntsville Lake of Bays & Lake Simcoe Navigation Co., Limited, Huntsville, Ont.
112,073	Iroquois	Peterborough	1903	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A	22 6	5 8	2 1	2	1	4 sc	Mrs. F. A. Price, Mississagua, Ont.
† 111,855	Iroquois (The)	Toronto	1902	Toronto, Ont	260 0	43 2	25 2	2,359	1,452	79 sc	St. Lawrence & Toronto Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
117,002	Isaac	New Westminster	1904	Port Guichon, B.C	42 9	10 4	3 7	14	9	2 sc	T. H. Avery, New Westminster, B.C.
116,742	Isaac N. Veasey	Halifax	1888	Pocomoke, Md., U.S.A.	96 0	17 4	7 6	89	60	7½ sc	S. J. Holmes, Vancouver, B.C., J.O. C. A. Larder, New Ross, N.S.
103,226	Isabel	Ottawa	1890	Brockville, Ont	20 4	4 8	2 4	1	1	1 sc	E. Farmer and J. B. Tierny, Arnprior, Ont.
111,505	Isabel	St. John, N.B	1900	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A	22 5	5 6	2 3	1	1	— sc	Wm. T. Chestnut, Fredericton, N.B.
122,399	Isabella McCormack	Victoria	1908	Golden, B.C	94 9	18 8	3 5	178	112	3 pa	The Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B.C.
112,304	Isabelle	Winnipeg	1903	Winnipegosis, Man.	64 0	16 0	6 0	41	28	4 sc	Peter McArthur, Westbourne, Man.
130,544	Isgerude	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C	44 0	12 3	5 4	18	12	5 sc	Skeena River Commercial Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
96,703	Ishaway	Ottawa	1888	Brockville, Ont.	45 4	8 2	3 6	7	5	10 sc	E. A. Small, Montreal, Que.

† Formerly "Tadenac."

107,873	Ishkoodah	Lindsay	1893	Carleton Place, Ont	30 0	6 2	2 2	3	2	6 sc	G. S. Ryerson, M.D., Toronto, Ont.
85,547	Island Gem	Yarmouth	1883	Yarmouth, N.S.	41 7	12 7	5 0	16	11	10 sc	Mud Island Lobster Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
116,632	Island Lassie	Lindsay	1907	Lindsay, Ont	37 0	6 0	3 0	7	5	6 sc	William E. Austin, Fenelon Falls, Ont.
92,381	Island Queen	Montreal	1887	Kingston, Ont	91 8	19 9	6 0	98	62	50 sc	L. J. Cosgrove and P. J. Craig, Toronto, Ont.
117,078	Island Queen	Toronto	1905	Toronto, Ont	97 8	20 3	5 4	129	88	16 sc	The Toronto Ferry Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,110	Islander	Charlottetown	1906	Shelburne, N.S.	67 0	17 5	7 6	54	37	16 sc	The Island Tug Co., Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
111,567	Islander	Toronto	1900	Gravenhurst, Ont.	100 0	17 4	5 7	165	78	14 sc	The Muskoka Lakes Nav. & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
†90,566	Islay	Toronto	1895	Orillia, Ont	116 0	18 0	6 2	175	119	39 sc	Chas. McInnes, Orillia, Ont.
116,550	Isleway	Montreal	1904	Kingston, Ont	51 8	10 5	4 4	14	9	5 sc	Isleway Fish & Game Club, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,722	Islinda	Peterboro'	1910	Young's Point, Ont	80 0	16 0	5 0	54	37	3 sc	Patrick P. Young, Young's Point, Ont.
111,796	Isobel	Port Hawkesbury	1906	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	41 6	14 0	5 9	24	20	1 sc	Graham Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S.
116,712	Ivan R	Hamilton	1903	Grandes Piles, Que	67 8	15 8	4 6	66	45	4 sc	The Hamilton Ferry Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
121,753	Ivanhoe	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	32 2	10 3	4 7	12	8	1½ sc	Charles A. Godson, Vancouver, B.C.
122,547	Ivanhoe	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C	99 7	22 5	10 9	182	123	26 sc	George I. Wilson, Vancouver, B.C.
126,040	Iviza	Liverpool	1910	Mill Village, N.S.	42 0	9 6	4 6	10	9	3 sc	Jason F. Mack, Liverpool, N.S.
130.378	Ivola	Peterboro'	1909	Peterboro' Ont	26 0	5 3	2 2	2	1	¾ sc	L. A. Potvin, Peterboro', Ont.
88,231	Ivy	Brockville	1884	Brockville, Ont	44 9	8 4	3 6	7	5	3 sc	D. B. Maclennan, Cornwall, Ont.
126,523	Ivy Clark	Ottawa	1907	Sturgeon Falls, Ont	46 8	14 2	7 5	28	20	2 sc	Charles Wm. Clark, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
126,888	J. A.	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	26 0	6 7	3 5	5	4	2 sc	Joseph A. Fisher, Vancouver, B.C.
126,607	J. O'B.	Chatham, N.B.	1910	Chatham, N.B.	57 0	12 0	5 5	35	13	8 sc	John O'Brien, Nelson, N.B.
117,167	J. A. Mumford	Windsor, N.S.	1903	Spencer's Island, N.S.	80 5	20 2	9 4	115	9	40 sc	Gypsum Packet Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.
116,809	J. A. Paul	Sorel	1906 / 1909	Sorel, Que	81 5	13 5	4 8	77	42	9 sc	The King Edward Park Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,721	J. B. McColl	Peterboro'	1908	Lakefield, Ont	48 0	8 6	5 6	24	17	2 sc	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.

†Formerly "Orillia."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built—Construit en.	Where built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es	Bredth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissauce des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner. and address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
*90,527	J. B. McLeod	Chatham, Ont	1893	Mitchell's Bay, Ont.....	53 5	12 1	5 7	25	17	35 sc ..	Robt. H. Dobson, Southampton, Ont.
125,980	J. B. Paine.. . .	Toronto	1906	Toronto, Ont.	39 6	8 0	5 0	11	8	4 sc ..	John C. Holtby, Toronto, Ont.
126,175	J. C. Bruce.....	New Westminster...	1908	Vancouver, B.C...	43 0	9 1	3 7	17	11	1 sc ..	John C. Bruce, New Westminster, B.C.
100,942	J. C. Else	Collingwood.....	1893	Waubaushene, Ont ...	44 0	11 0	3 6	33	21	3 pa..	Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd., Waubaushene, Ont.
126,610	J. C. Miller.....	Chatham, N.B.....	1910	Douglastown, N.B.....	54 0	14 9	5 0	33	15	12 sc ..	John C. Miller, Millerton, N.B.
112,335	J. D. Hamill.....	Collingwood.....	1904	Meaford, Ont.....	80 0	16 2	8 6	111	76	24 sc ..	George T. Dunn, Owen Sound, Ont.
100,039	J. D. Hewis.....	Toronto	1892	Midland, Ont	55 6	12 4	5 3	51	35	2 sc ..	David Hewis, M.O., Midland, Ont.
122,179	J. D. Morrison ...	Port Arthur.....	1907	Collingwood, Ont.....	78 0	20 0	11 6	116	79	32 sc..	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
126,099	J. D. Schofield....	St. Catharines.....	1910	Port Robinson, Ont.	58 4	16 0	9 4	51	31	30 sc ..	George Ross, Port Robinson, Ont.
122,161	J. E. Boyden.....	Vancouver..... ...	1888	Seattle, Wash., U.SA...	84 4	19 0	9 7	122	83	37 sc ..	Boyden Tug Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
116,396	J. E. Mills	Sarnia	1883	Marysville, U.S.A	108 0	23 5	7 8	149	64	25 sc ..	James Lanaway, and F. J. Trotter, J.O.. Amherstburg, Ont.
122,647	J. F. Booth..... .	Ottawa.....	1907	Latchford, Ont	75 4	18 0	5 2	90	53	8 pa..	John R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.
117,061	J. F. Hurdman...	Ottawa.....	1902	Ottawa, Ont	36 0	8 7	3 0	4	4	⅝ sc ..	W. L. Hunter, Pembroke, Ont.
126,237	J. G. Cox.....	Victoria.	1908	Victoria, B.C.....	44 0	8 0	4 0	10	5	7 sc ..	Edward B. Marvin, M.O., Victoria, B.C.

*Formerly "Earl."

122,251	J. G. Witherbee..	Quebec.....	1872	Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.	111 2	22 0	9 8	165	82	49 sc..	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
111,619	J. H. Hackett....	Quebec.....	1901	Quebec, Que.....	87 9	21 2	8 8	117	80	34 sc..	Quebec Transportation & Forwarding Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
107,170	J. H. McDonald..	Collingwood.....	1902	Collingwood, Ont.....	65 0	12 0	6 9	41	28	11 sc..	Waldie Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,046	J. H. Upham....	Port Arthur.....	1880 1908	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.	48 0	12 0	7 0	26	14	5 sc..	George H. Fineout, Port Arthur, Ont.
111,802	J. L. Beckwith....	Sault Ste. Marie	1872	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A...	60 0	19 6	7 0	61	33	10 sc..	Wm. Grierson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
107,333	J. L. Nelson.....	Halifax.....	1899	Yarmouth, N.S.....	64 0	13 8	3 6	38	19	12 sc..	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
116,397	J. M. Diver.....	Sarnia.....	1904	Sarnia, Ont.....	67 6	16 4	9 0	48	33	40 sc..	The Reid Wrecking Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
112,309	J. M. Smith.....	Winnipeg.....	1905	Winnipeg, Man.....	120 0	21 0	4 0	179	122	8 pa..	Wm. H. Hall, Winnipeg, Man.
126,490	J. O. Gravel	Montreal.....	1909	Dumbarton, G.B.....	94 5	24 0	12 6	197	4	54 sc..	The Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,273	J. R. Spear	Winnipeg.....	1909	Totogan, Man	70 0	16 5	6 0	71	48	13 sc..	The Northern Fish Co., Ltd., Selkirk, Man.
107,163	J. S. Blazier	Collingwood.....	1867 1892	East Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.	80 0	14 0	9 0	89	60	75 sc..	C. S. Boone, Toronto, Ont.
117,000	J. S. Thompson..	Ottawa.....	1902	Simcoe, Ont.....	40 0	16 0	3 6	13	8	2 pa..	J. F. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.
130,559	J. W. Dickie.....	Vancouver.....	.....	United States.....	24 0	8 0	2 5	6	4	1⅛ sc..	William T. Davis, Vancouver, B.C.
122,626	J. Howard.....	Chatham, N.B.....	1908	Newcastle, N.B.....	48 0	11 5	5 0	16	11	10 sc..	Timothy W. Crocker, Newcastle, N.B.
112,269	J. Paul.....	Montreal.....	1901	Sorel, Que.....	40 0	11 1	4 8	19	13	3 sc..	W. Crepin, and Ovila St. Marie, J.O., St. Joachim de Chateauguay, Que.
112,030	Jack	Quebec.....	1901	Montmagny, Que.....	49 8	14 2	5 8	31	21	4 sc..	The Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
126,263	Jack C.....	Toronto.....	1907	Fesserton, Ont.....	43 0	10 0	4 0	19	13	3 sc..	Walter Wm. Carter, Fesserton, Ont.
122,391	Jack Stuart.....	Victoria	1908	Victoria, B.C.....	60 0	13 0	3 5	36	18	6 sc..	Archibald Stuart, Duncan, B.C.
122,293	Jack Winton.....	Prince Albert.....	1907	Prince Albert, Sask.. .	50 0	15 0	2 5	19	12	3pa..	Prince Albert Lumber Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask.
116,373	James Adams....	Port Arthur.....	.....	Port Huron, Mich., U.S.A	68 0	16 0	8 3	51	35	9 sc..	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
107,154	James Domville...	Vancouver	1898	Vancouver, B.C.....	121 6	25 8	4 7	486	294	15 pa..	Klondike, Yukon & Stewart Pioneers, Ltd., London, Eng.
111,511	James Holly.....	St. John, N.B.....	1901	St. John, N.B	48 0	13 8	6 5	31	21	5 sc..	James Holly, St. John, N.B.
*71,219	James Leighton...	Sarnia	1875	Moore, Ont.....	39 2	13 7	5 6	23	16	25 sc..	James Leighton, Port Elgin, Ont.
96,844	James McKeon...	Sarnia.....	1893	Sarnia, Ont	52 5	12 5	5 0	36	24	30 sc..	The Blind River Transportation Co., Ltd., Blind River, Ont.
96,842	James Mayhew...	Port Arthur.....	 1904	.....U.S.A..... Port Arthur, Ont.....	42 0	10 6	5 0	15	10	1 sc..	Winnipeg Electric Railway Co,, Winnipeg, Man.

* Formerly a sailing vessel.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths, Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
121,948	James Morgan	Sorel	1906	Hull, Que	52 0	11 6	4 8	21	8	4 sc	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
116,971	James Neilson	Chatham, N.B.	1904	Chatham, N.B.	61 0	14 5	5 7	31	21	8 sc	H. B. McDonald, Chatham, N.B. and James P. Burchill, Nelson, N.B.
100,943	James Playfair	Collingwood	1894	Collingwood, Ont.	50 0	11 6	6 0	26	18	3 sc	Erwin Tedford, *et al.*, J.O., Port Burwell, Ont.
†116,398	James Reid	Sarnia	1875	Wilmington, Del., U.S.A	117 0	23 0	12 0	181	123	94 sc	The Reid Wrecking Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
130,632	James S. Gregory	St. John, N. B.	1911	St. John, N.B.	58 2	16 2	7 3	53	36	14 sc	James S. Gregory, St. John, N.B.
92,307	James Storey	Collingwood	1888	Collingwood, Ont.	63 0	14 2	7 3	49	33	14 sc	H. W. Saxton, Aylmer, Ont.
121,709	James Whalen	Toronto	1905	Toronto, Ont.	108 0	24 0	13 0	313	156	66 sc	The Canadian Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
117,191	Jap	Kenora	1905	Kenora, Ont.	23 0	6 0	2 5	3	2	1 sc	Scott & Hudson Building Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
‡100,038	Jasmine	Toronto	1892 1906	Toronto, Ont. Sorel, Que.	112 4	21 9	7 4	298	184	18 sc	The Toronto Ferry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,064	Jean	Montreal	1905	Montreal, Que.	35 8	8 3	3 6	7	4	2 sc	Henri Hervieux, Montreal, Que.
**92,560	Jeanne	Montreal	1888 1898	Montreal, Que.	73 7	10 2	7 0	37	25	10 sc	A. E. Brunet, Montreal, Que.
126,146	Jeanne D'Arc	Sorel	1908	Sorel, Que.	96 2	22 3	6 5	105	69	3 sc	Auguste Thiaville, Sorel, Que.
77,925	Jennie B	Charlottetown	1878	Chatham, N.B.	41 9	8 3	3 2	20	11	8 pa	R. W. Cunningham, Antigonish, N.S.
71,102	Jennie G Harper	Chatham, Ont	1874	Chatham, Ont.	48 0	8 7	3 0	20	18	12 sc	Jas. Pilgrim, Meaford, Ont.

†Formerly "Protector," ‡Formerly "Ojibway." and "A. J. Tymon" **Formerly "Chipmunk."

100,795	Jennie June	New Westminster.	1887	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	29 8	8 0	3 8	4	4	1 sc	J. A. Clarke, New Westminster, B.C.
107,814	Jennie Mac.	Peterborough.	1899	Peterborough, Ont.	33 2	7 2	3 4	5	3	6 sc	C. B. McAllister, Peterborough, Ont.
130,794	Jericho	Vancouver	1911	North Vancouver, B.C.	67 0	14 5	4 4	44	30	8 sc	Arthur G. Balkwill, Vancouver, B.C.
126,128	Jeska	Kingston	1909	Kingston, Ont	108 0	24 4	7 3	189	107	16 sc	Edward McKenzie, Smith's Falls, Ont., and Edward Smith, Tp. of Pittsburg, Ont.
‡107,898	Jessie	Quebec	1879	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	46 0	12 5	5 5	19	13	7 sc	Achille Bernier, St. Joseph de Lévis, Que.
112,069	Jessie	Peterborough.	1900	Bayonne, Mich., U.S.A.	31 0	7 5	3 6	9	6	2 sc	Stanley Burton, Peterborough, Ont.
107,721	Jessie	Vancouver	1899	Jersey City, N.J., U.S.A.	45 4	10 0	3 9	9	6	15 sc	A. J. Weaver and R. Greenwood, J. O., Victoria, B.C.
126,043	Jessie B.	Port Arthur	1905	Rossport, Ont.	29 0	8 0	4 0	5	3	1 sc	Wm. and Daniel Alexander, J.O., Nepigon, Ont.
107,744	Jessie Bain	Kingston	1888	Clayton, N.Y., U.S.A.	70 8	14 8	5 0	67	41	14 sc	The St. Lawrence River Steamboat Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
103,643	Jessie Forward	Kingston	1896	Millhaven, Ont.	36 6	7 7	4 2	6	4	2 sc	J. F. Walsh, Napanee, Ont.
96,780	Jessie Gray	Halifax	1889	Marble Mt., N.S.	80 0	17 9	5 7	76	48	20 pa	Bras d'Or Lime Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
70,288	Jessie Hall	Sault. Ste. Marie	1867	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	83 5	17 0	8 8	57	29	120 sc	Thomas Ganley, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
97,009	Jessie Hume	St. Catharines	1894	St. Catharines, Ont.	62 9	15 4	8 3	58	40	38 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
116,245	Jessie M.	Sault Ste Marie	1903	Algoma Mills, Ont.	42 0	10 0	4 2	14	8	1½ sc	Alphonse Metiver, Algoma Mills, Ont.
117,115	Jessie Mac.	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	61 5	16 0	7 5	57	39	8 sc	John McDawen, Vancouver, B.C.
100,628	Jim & Tom	Port Dover	1907	Collingwood, Ont.	63 6	14 6	6 6	33	32	10 sc	Jas. and T. H. Low, Port Dover, Ont.
100,635	Joan	Victoria	1892	Victoria, B.C.	176 8	30 0	11 0	821	544	85 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
111,572	Joe	Toronto	1900	Huntsville, Ont.	65 0	13 0	4 9	57	39	6 sc	The Huntsville, Lake of Bays & Lake Simcoe Nav. Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.
122,322	Joe	Vancouver	1906	Everett, Wash., U.S.A.	27 0	8 2	4 0	5	4	1 sc	George A. Walkem, Vancouver, B.C.
116,378	Joe Dudley	Port Arthur	1865	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	70 0	15 0	8 6	52	36	10 sc	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
111,670	John	Montreal	1902	Pt. Fortune, Que.	65 0	24 3	3 0	34	21	1 pa	Telesphore Martin, Point Fortune, Que.
92,556	John A	Montreal	1888	Montreal, Que	57 2	12 8	5 6	20	13	3 sc	J. C. Weir, Montreal, Que.
122,271	John Bull	Winnipeg	1903	Selkirk, Man.	35 0	9 5	3 5	13	9	1 sc	Winnipeg Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg Man.
107,853	John C. Barr	Dawson	1898	Unalaska, Alaska, U.S.A.	144 6	28 2	4 8	547	316	150 pa	R. B. Snowdon, Dawson, Yukon Territory.

‡ Formerly "M. M. Drake."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Lenght in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engine and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c.v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
*111,805	Jno. E. Russell...	Toronto.....	1902	Richard's Landing, Ont.	54 0	12 4	4 4	26	17	10 sc ..	John E. Russell, Toronto Ont.
121,705	John Fraser.. ...	Toronto	1905	Parry Sound, Ont.. ..	31 5	8 0	3 2	6	4	½ sc ..	John Fraser, Parry Sound, Ont.
130,758	John H. Sprott...	Vancouver.....	1911	Vancouver, B.C.....	53 3	27 5	4 9	110	75	5 sc ..	Minister of Public Works for British Columbia.
92.387	John Haggart.....	Kingston.....	1887	Perth, Ont...	99 9	17 5	6 0	184	104	65 sc ..	A. L. Carney, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
126,013	John Hancock ...	Annapolis Royal....	1908	Granville Ferry, N.S....	53 0	16 2	5 2	43	29	3 sc ..	Bernard Dolan, Granville Ferry, N.S.
85,519	John Hanlan.....	Toronto.....	1884	Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	71 0	16 0	6 0	37	25	25 sc ..	Lawrence Solman, Toronto, Ont.
107,136	John J. Noble....	Goderich.....	1901	Goderich, Ont..... ..	68 1	15 1	6 9	33	23	13 sc .	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
103,693	John Jordan....	Sault Ste. Marie....	1896	Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	29 7	8 0	3 0	6	3	5 sc ..	Blind River Towing Co., Blind River, Ont.
97,037	John L. Cann.....	Yarmouth	1891	Yarmouth, N.S.....	97 8	19 8	9 0	166	77	34 sc ..	Hugh Cann & Son, Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
107,242	John L. Card.....	Victoria.....	1897	New Westminister, B.C.	92 0	24 0	8 0	141	96	5 sc ..	Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
100.122	John Lee Senior.	Wallaceburg.. ...	1888	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	86 0	21 0	7 2	88	60	9 sc ..	John Lee, sr., Wallaceburg, Ont.
94,919	John Logie.....	Southampton.....	1893	Goderich, Ont.....	76 0	13 8	5 5	37	25	13½ sc ..	John Logie, Southampton, Ont.
107,137	John McKay.....	Goderich	1901	Goderich, Ont.....	68 1	15 1	6 9	34	23	14 sc ..	Daniel and Alexander McKay, Cockburn Isl., Ont.
112,339	John McRae.....	Collingwood.....	1905	Meaford, Ont.....	62 0	14 0	6 4	34	23	10 sc .	Albert J. Lowe, Killarney, Ont.

*Formerly "W. J. Smith."

†75,583	John Milton	Brockville	1876 1905	Deseronto, Ont. Ogdensburg, U.S.A.	48 0	10 0	3 9	14	10	2 sc	J. H. Simpson, Brockville, Ont.
130,521	John Pratt	Montreal	1911	Sorel Que	80 5	22 1	11 4	166	78	54 sc	Sincennes McNaughton Ltd., Montreal, Que.
††126,461	John R	Kingston	1893 1909	Montreal, Que Kingston, Ont	170 4	25 6	5 6	225	175	6 sc	The Hamilton Ferry Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
130,233	John R Moore	Port Stanley	1911	Port Stanley, Ont.	68 0	16 6	9 0	63	43	6 sc	John R. Moore, Port Stanley, Ont.
117,121	John Randall	Kingston	1905	Kingston, Ont.	104 4	22 5	6 3	133	53	13½ sc	John Randall, Seeley's Bay, Ont.
**88,241	John Rolph	Toronto	1883	Deseronto, Ont.	136 6	27 8	10 3	421	212	32 sc	Point Annie Quarries, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
‡126,388	John S. Thom	Quebec	1890	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	240 0	41 0	14 9	1,440	911	110 sc	Quebec & Levis Ferry Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
103,033	John Thomson	Ottawa	1889	Quinze Bay, Que.	39 0	8 6	3 3	5	4	5 sc	R. A. Klock, Klock's Mills, Ont.
122,440	John Torrent	Sault Ste. Marie	1875	Muskegon, Mich., U.S.A.	52 0	14 2	9 0	39	27	7 sc	Stephen Shipman, Richards Landing, Ont.
92,309	John William	Collingwood	1888	Fesserton, Ont.	36 0	10 9	4 0	14	10	12 sc	W. W. Carter, Fesserton, Ont.
130,522	John Young	Montreal	1910	Sorel, Que.	84 5	22 0	8 1	170	77	48 sc	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
107,666	Johnnie H	Quebec	1899	Quebec, Que	41 0	10 4	4 0	14	5	10 sc	John S. Thom, Quebec, Que.
126,427	Johnson	Vancouver	1909	Port Essington, B.C.	38 5	10 0	4 0	12	8	4 sc	Wm. H. Grant, Stewart, B.C.
92,541	Joliette	Montreal	1887	Montreal, Que.	45 0	15 6	3 8	13	9	16 sc	Stewart S. Joseph and Jessie Joseph, J. O., Stanstead, Que.
116,262	Jolly Four	Toronto			36 0	10 5	4 6	10	7	1 sc	Harry Oldfield, Parry Sound, Ont.
130,698	Jolly Mac	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	53 2	11 0	5 0	26	18	2½ sc	Andrew Houston, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
100,669	Jopl	Kingston	1895	Newboro', Ont.	52 2	7 8	3 6	11	7	9 sc	John Paul, Newboro', Ont.
107,804	Joseph	St. John, N.B.	1899	St. John, N.B.	58 6	16 4	7 4	54	37	17 sc	James W. Holly, St. John, N.B.
107,621	Joseph Clossett	New Westminster	1898	Lake Bennett, B.C	80 0	21 0	4 5	147	93	3½ pa	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
103,047	Joseph Taylor	Ottawa	1894	Lac Dumoine, Que.	37 0	15 7	3 6	17	9	20 pa	J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.
103,669	Josie	Winnipeg	1897	Kenora, Ont.	32 0	7 8	4 2	12	7	1 sc	D. L. Mather, Kenora, Ont.
85,496	Juanita	Toronto	1880	Hamilton, Ont.	30 0	6 6	2 8	3	2	5 sc	James Moreau, Port Severn, Ont.
121,734	Juanita	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	19 8	7 2	2 2	3	2	½ sc	Albert French, Vancouver, B.C.
103,936	Jubilee	Chatham, N.B.	1897	Douglastown, N.B	43 9	11 6	4 8	17	11	3 sc	William Anderson, ChurchPoint, N.B.

†Formerly "Florence." ††Formerly "Melbourne." **Formerly "Resolute." ‡Formerly "Henry R. James."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, etc.—*Concluded.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Fin.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du naivre.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built—Construiten.	Where Bnilt. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longeur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engine and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c.v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propiétaire gérant, et adresse.
90,529	Jubilee	Chatham, Ont	1888	Algonac, Mich., U.S.A.	53 6	10 6	.. ..	10	7	— sc ..	J. H. Ferguson, *et al.*, Blenheim, Ont.
103,645	Jubilee	Kingston	1897	Kingston, Ont	84 2	15 4	5 0	117	78	10 sc ..	Temiskaming Navigation Co., Ltd., Mattawa, Ont.
103,953	Jubilee	Montreal	1897	Sorel, Que	66 4	10 5	3 7	25	17	2 sc ..	H. W. Albro, Megantic, Que.
107,082	Jubilee	Ottawa	1897	Ottawa, Ont	35 3	6 5	3 0	2	1	4 sc ..	Geo. Gale, *et al.*, Ottawa, Ont.
121,840	Judge Moore	St. John, N.B	1885	Tarrytown, N.Y., U.S.A	62 3	13 7	5 4	36	25	13 sc ..	John P. Lunn, *et al.*, Albert, N. B.
126,445	Julia V.	Kenora	1908	Kenora, Ont	56 0	12 0	4 0	42	22	2 sc ..	Patrick Villineuve, Kenora, Ont.
103,580	Julian V. O'Brien	Collingwood	1888 1892	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	70 0	16 5	8 2	59	31	14 sc ..	Wm. E. Bigwood, Toronto, Ont.
122,421	Jumbo	Halifax	1907	Mahone Bay, N. S.	35 0	8 6	3 7	6	4	12 sc ..	Alfred R. Cogswell, Halifax, N. S.
90,764	Juno	Goderich	1887	Goderich, Ont	62 0	14 0	6 0	28	19	40 sc ..	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
90,771	Juno	Toronto	1885	Wallaceburg, Ont	139 7	26 8	8 8	288	196	170 sc ..	Point Anne Quarries, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
103,062	Juno	Yarmouth	1895	Yarmouth, N.S.	37 0	9 2	4 0	6	4	2 sc ..	H. Hankinson, M.O., Overton, N.S.
126,548	Ka-yex.	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	42 4	10 0	5 0	20	14	2 sc ..	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.

130,297	Kaleden	Vancouver	1910	Okanagan Landing, B.C.	94 0	18 4	4 6	180	113	4 pa.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
96,999	Kaslo	New Westminster	1892	Kootenay Lake, B.C.	62 0	13 5	6 0	51	35	13½ sc	C. Sweeny, Vancouver, B.C.
107,827	Kaslo	Victoria	1900	Kaslo, B.C.	173 5	27 0	7 4	765	370	32 pa	A. H. MacNeill, Rossland, B.C.
107,887	Kate	Montreal	1900	Montreal, Que	67 0	16 2	7 9	61	42	13 sc	Harry Aird, Quebec, Que.
80,726	Kate	Quebec	1880	Lévis, Que	48 9	12 6	6 0	23	7	18 sc	John Taylor, Montreal, Que.
112,175	Kate	Toronto	1902	Toronto, Ont.	63 0	9 3	4 0	22	15	4 sc	H. M. Mowat, Toronto, Ont.
121,912	Kathleen	Kenora	1906	Kenora, Ont.	60 0	13 6	4 0	51	35	3 sc	Albert Robertson and Russell E. Doucett, Kenora, Ont.
126,031	Kathleen	Liverpool	1907	Liverpool, N. S.	75 1	16 4	7 1	63	38	16⅔ sc	Mrs. Rosanna Neville, Halifax, N. S.
112,235	Kathleen	St. John, N.B.	1903	St. John, N.B.	38 7	7 4	3 5	6	4	8 sc	Kathleen Cook, Ingleside, N.B.
90,574	Kathleen.	Toronto	1886	Toronto, Ont.	84 0	18 0	5 5	110	72	35 sc	The Toronto Ferry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
103,687	Katie	Toronto	1896	Jersey City, N.J., U.S.A.	30 0	6 7	2 8	4	3	— sc	C. P. Chisholm, Oakville, Ont.
111,538	Katie	Vancouver	1900	Vancouver, B.C.	25 5	7 8	2 4	3	2	1 sc	Gordon H. Hardie and Nicholas Thompson, Vancouver, B.C.
107,786	Katie Bell	Ottawa	1898	Montreal, Que.	31 0	6 4	2 4	2	2	4 sc	John R. McRae, Ottawa, Ont.
107,871	Kawartha	Lindsay	1900	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	46 0	9 6	3 6	17	11	10 sc	William Burgoyne, Fenelon Falls, Ont.
126,794	Kawasemi	New Westminster	1910	Steveston, B.C.	39 0	8 8	4 5	11	8	24 sc	Shinya Yoshida, Steveston, B.C.
130,265	Kealey	Ottawa	1907	River Desert, Que.	36 0	12 0	3 3	23	14	2 pa.	Gilmour & Hughson, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
126,411	Keego	Toronto	1905	Toronto, Ont	63 0	10 6	6 0	23	16	24 sc	Temagami Steamboat & Hotel Co., Ltd., Temagami, Ont.
*122,414	Keenan	Owen Sound	1907 1910	Midland, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont.	91 0	20 8	10 0	133	91	37½ sc	Keenan Towing Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
103,680	Keenora	Toronto	1897	Kenora, Ont	119 9	28 0	8 3	486	269	38 sc	The Rainy River Navigation Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
†107,210	Keewatin	Kenora	1899	Kenora, Ont.	69 0	16 5	6 2	82	50	13 sc	The Rainy River Navigation Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
125,985	Keewatin	Montreal	1907	Govan, G. B	336 5	43 8	23 6	3,856	2,470	298 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
103,660	Keewatin	Winnipeg	1896 1900	Selkirk, Man.	49 0	10 0	3 3	20	14	16 sc	Ewing & Fryer Fish Co., Ltd., Selkirk, Man.
121,789	Kegabonga	Ottawa	1899	Kegabonga Lake, Que.	36 0	16 0	3 3	14	9	2 pa.	Gilmour & Hughson, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
111,780	Kelowna	Victoria	1902	Kelowna, B.C.	78 0	18 8	5 6	65	44	4 sc	D. Lloyd-Jones, Kelowna, B.C.
107,745	Kenirving	Kingston	1900	Smith's Falls, Ont	104 4	20 8	6 7	145	70	25 sc	Edward Smith, Storrington, Ont.

* Formerly "Winnanna." † Formerly "Maple Leaf."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Numbe — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engine and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propiétaire gérant, et adresse.
122,446	Kennebecasis	St. John, N.B.	1907	Gondola Point, N.B.	38 2	16 8	2 3	10	10	4 —	William A. Pitt, Gondola Point, N.B.
88,329	Kenogami	Quebec	1886	Quebec, Que.	48 7	12 8	5 0	21	14	10 sc	Evan J. Price, Quebec, Que.
94,935	Kenosha	Lindsay	1891	Lindsay, Ont.	112 0	20 0	6 5	266	170	100 pa	Jos. B. Parkin, M. O., Lindsay, Ont.
85,512	Kenozha	Toronto	1883	Gravenhurst, Ont.	100 8	18 2	6 2	225	124	16 sc	The Muskoka & Nipissing Nav. Co., Ltd., Gravenhurst, Ont.
‡103,773	Kenton	St. John, N.B.	1896 1910	Pictou, N.S. St. John, N.B.	59 6	14 8	6 1	46	31	14 sc	James S. Gregory, St. John, N.B.
122,583	Keremeos	Yarmouth	1908	Yarmouth, N.S.	34 0	9 6	4 0	8	4	2 sc	James Stewart Gray, Yarmouth, N.S.
126,172	Kerland	New Westminster	1907	New Westminster, B.C.	39 5	8 9	4 8	11	7	2½ sc	W. J. Kerr, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
116,332	Kestrel	Ottawa	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	126 0	24 0	12 2	311	188	59 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
116,379	Kestrel	Port Arthur	1904	Port Arthur, Ont.	36 5	9 5	4 0	13	9	⅝ sc	P. S. Bowell, *et al.*, J. O., Port Arthur, Ont.
111,564	Kestrel	Toronto	1900	Toronto, Ont.	38 0	8 0	3 5	7	5	3 sc	James Playfair, Midland, Ont.
100,046	Kilbirnie	Brockville	1887	Alexandria Bay, N.Y., U.S.A.	45 0	7 0	3 7	15	10	10 sc	R. J. Brodie, Smith's Falls, Ont.
100,409	Kildare	Hamilton	1901	Hamilton, Ont.	32 0	7 5	3 6	5	4	4 sc	Wm. Lafarelle, Hamilton, Ont.
,988	Kildonan	Vancouver	1891	Victoria, B.C.	68 3	14 2	6 9	51	32	14 sc	Evans Coleman & Evans Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.
102,022	Kilkeel	Parrsboro	1895	Paisley, G.B.	135 0	21 0	9 4	252	56	39 sc	The Kilkeel Company Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

‡ Formerly "Frederick A."

97,114	Killarney Belle...	Collingwood.....	1892	Collingwood, Ont.....	52 0	12 0	5 6	28	19	3 sc ..	The Manitoulin Ranch & Lumber Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.
126,828	Kinburn.....	Lunenburg.....	1910	Mahone Bay, N.S.....	104 2	24 6	10 5	168	79	28⅛ sc..	Abraham Ernst, M.O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
116,213	King Bird	Quebec.....	1898	Sorel, Que.....	34 8	6 0	3 0	5	4	1 sc ..	Chas. Pagé, Three Rivers, Que.
103,818	King Edward.....	Belleville.....	1907	Trenton, Ont.....	50 5	9 9	5 1	24	16	2 sc ..	J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.
116,985	Kingfisher.....	Kenora.....	1904	Kenora, Ont.....	65 0	14 1	10 0	77	52	19 sc ..	Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Boniface, Man.
126,733	Kingpin	Vancouver.....	1910	Vancouver, B.C.....	33 0	8 5	4 3	11	7	2 sc ..	John S. Gall, Vancouver, B.C.
111,654	Kingston.....	Toronto.....	1901	Toronto, Ont.....	288 0	36 2	13 3	2,925	1,909	273 pa..	The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co., Montreal, Que.
94,760	Kingsville.....	St. John, N.B.....	1889	Rothesay, N.B.....	47 5	14 2	7 5	37	25	40 sc ..	Chas. D. Masson, St. John, N.B.
122,938	Kingsway.....	Vancouver.....	1906	Lytham, Eng.....	125 9	22 1	11 6	247	85	55 sc ..	William D. Haywood, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
121,973	Kiora.....	Victoria.....	1906	Victoria, B.C.....	37 0	10 7	4 3	12	9	2 sc ..	Chief Commissioner of Lands, Victoria, B.C.
107,664	Kiskisink.....	Quebec.....	1899	Island of Orleans, Que...	26 6	6 6	3 4	3	3	1 sc ..	Nazaire Simoneau, Lake Kiskisink, Que.
83,159	Kismet.....	Belleville.....	1894	Belleville, Ont.....	36 4	7 2	3 0	5	4	10 sc ..	E. B. Burrell, Belleville, Ont.
130,299	Kitaro.....	Vancouver.....	1910	Vancouver, B.C.....	45 0	9 0	3 9	14	10	3 sc ..	Otonogio Higashide, Nanaimo, B.C.
126,206	Kitimac	Vancouver.....	1908	Vancouver, B.C.....	43 0	9 3	4 8	18	12	2 sc..	Joseph W. Chappell, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
126,617	Kitkatka	Prince Rupert.....	1911	Hartley Bay, B.C.....	30 5	9 0	3 1	7	5	⅔ sc	Peter Bates, *et al.*, Hartley Bay, B.C.
†126,800	Kitsap	New Westminster...	1895	Ballard, Wash., U.S.A.	47 0	13 0	4 6	28	17	8 sc	Robert Douglas, New Westminster, B. C.
116,240	Kittie.....	Weymouth.....	1891	U.S.A.....	27 0	10 4	3 5	5	5	⅝ sc ..	Mrs. Sarah May Farnsworth, Haverhill, Mass., U.S.A.
100,098	Kitty J.....	St. John, N.B.....	1889	Baldwinsville, N. Y., U.S.A.	27 5	5 8	1 8	1	1	2 sc ..	F. Burton, Benton, N.B.
126,202	Klahum.....	Vancouver.....	1907	Vancouver, B.C.....	31 5	9 0	3 6	11	7	1 sc..	Edwin D. Taylor, Vancouver, B.C.
126,946	Klahowya.....	Victoria	1910	Golden, B.C.....	92 0	19 0	3 5	175	111	3 pa..	Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B.C.
‡130,301	Kleetsa.....	Vancouver.....	1907	Winslow, Wash., U.S.A.	43 8	10 5	5 7	18	12	3 sc ..	Edward P. Davis, Vancouver, B.C.
116,257	Klein.....	Toronto.....	1903	Toronto, Ont.....	39 0	10 0	5 0	15	10	3 sc ..	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Knowles, Toronto, Ont.
103,928	Klondike.....	Peterborough.....	1898	Peterborough, Ont.....	25 0	5 0	3 0	2	1	2 sc ..	E. W. Jenkins, Magnetawan, Ont.
107,200	Klondike.....	Winnipeg	1896	Prince Albert, Sask.....	42 6	8 8	3 8	8	4	1 sc ..	J. McK. Smith, Prince Albert, Sask.

†Foreign name "Eclipse." ‡Foreign name "Clansman."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c—*Continued.*

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126,942	Kluhane	Victoria	1910	Victoria, B.C.	55 0	13 3	2 5	19	7	1 pa.	Isaac Taylor and Wm. S. Drury, J. O., White Horse, Y.T.
126,076	Knight	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	44 5	12 0	5 7	21	14	4 sc.	H. Bell-Irving & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,451	Knym	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	35 0	8 0	3 8	9	7	1 sc.	Thos. L. Longhurst, Vancouver, B.C.
126,204	Kobe	Vancouver	1908	Steveston, B.C.	41 0	10 0	4 1	15	10	3 sc.	Nimpkish Lake Logging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
103,305	Kokanee	New Westminster	1896	Nelson, B.C.	142 5	24 8	5 7	348	165	19 pa.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,893	Konomic	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	57 0	12 6	6 0	33	22	4 sc.	Frederick T. Schooley, Vancouver, B. C.
103,164	Kootenay	Vancouver	1897	Nakusp, B.C.	183 5	32 6	6 2	1,117	732	21 pa.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,328	Kuiu	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver. B.C.	23 4	6 0	2 6	4	2	¾ sc.	Henry E. Davies, Bowen Island, B.C.
121,758	Kuskanook	Vancouver	1906	Nelson, B.C.	193 5	30 9	7 0	1,008	548	32 pa.	Canadian Pacific Ry., Co. Montreal, Que.
126,884	Kyac	Vancouver	1910	North Vancouver, B.C.	55 0	13 3	6 2	29	20	6 sc.	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
†130,699	Kyrielle	Vancouver	1893	Port Blakeley, U.S.A.	38 2	12 9	6 1	11	10	½ sc.	F. G. T. Lucas, Vancouver, B.C.
126,510	L. C. L. V.	Victoria	1909	Victoria, B.C.	27 6	8 8	3 8	9	6	2½ sc.	F. L. Smith, and James Mater, J.O., Victoria, B.C.

†Foreign name "Kelpie."

126,453	L. Paul	Sorel	1909	Sorel, Que	55 2	14 0	7 2	23	16	1 sc	Alphonse Desrochers, Sorel, Que.
107,382	L'Ami	Ottawa	1898	Ottawa, Ont	36 0	6 2	2 4	2	2	4 sc	E. Chateauvert, *et al.*, Ottawa, Ont.
92,770	L'Ami	Quebec	1890	Lévis, Que	38 0	10 7	4 4	16	8	20 sc	A. Bernier, Lévis, Que.
78,031	La Belle	Chatham, Ont	1879	Belle River, Ont	72 0	20 4	5 9	75	58	10 sc	H. A. Hackett, Amherstburg, Ont.
130,748	La Boheme	Vancouver		U. S. A	35 0	9 0	4 6	11	8	2 sc	Hannah Sophia Sulely, Vancouver, B. C.
82,778	La Canadienne	Ottawa	1880	Port Glasgow, G.B	154 3	22 7	10 9	372	227	60 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
59,478	La Have	Lunenburg	1871	Yarmouth, N.S	58 0	15 0	7 0	49	34	60 sc	F. J. Logan and S. Sutherland, Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S.
*88,616	La Have Packet	Lunenburg	1884 1904	Mahone Bay, N.S	72 0	21 4	8 8	73	68	4 sc	J. N. Rafuse, M.O., La Have, N.S.
125,982	La Reine	Montreal	1907	La Tuque, Que	26 4	6 0	1 8	2	1	1 sc	Arthur Paquin, La Tuque, Que.
90,884	La Tour	Yarmouth	1888	Yarmouth, N.S	97 3	20 7	7 8	154	99	30 sc	Hugh Cann & Son, Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
121,830	La Tuque	Montreal	1906	Grandes Piles, Que	76 0	20 4	4 7	110	79	6 sc	Ovila Laing and Maxime Clouthier. J.O., Grandes Piles, Que.
125,981	Lac St. John	Montreal	1907	La Tuque, Que	56 7	14 5	3 0	43	27	2 pa	Ferdinand Bergeron and Phil. Perron, J.O.,St. Jerome, Lac St. Jean, Que.
121,767	Lady Clare	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	27 0	6 0	2 1	1	1	1 sc	Alfred M. Clare, Vancouver, B.C.
74,027	Lady Ellen	Winnipeg	1877	Toronto, Ont	46 0	11 5	5 0	19	13	4 sc	Hugh Armstrong, Selkirk, Man.
†109,680	Lady Evelyn	Quebec	1901	Tranmere, G.B	189 0	26 1	9 5	483	39	150 sc	The Postmaster General, Ottawa, Ont.
77,863	Lady Forrest	Quebec	1878	Quebec, Que	31 0	8 5	3 6	6	4	12 sc	Godfrey Charles Lomer, Montreal, Que.
111,913	Lady Franklin	Toronto	1901	Sparrow Lake, Ont	36 0	7 6	2 8	5	4	1 sc	Thos. Stanton, Sparrow Lake, Ont.
130,484	Lady Fraser	New Westminister	1910	Rosedale, B. C	35 2	9 0	1 2	12	8	1½ sc	Luke Gibson, Hope, B.C.
122,014	Lady Grey	Ottawa	1906	Barrow, G.B	172 0	32 2	15 9	733	65	353 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
77,911	Lady Ida	Port Hope	1878	Lindsay, Ont	54 0	11 9	2 5	28	17	16 pa	John Eldridge, Omemee, Ont.
112,399	Lady Laurier	Ottawa	1902	Paisley, G.B	214 9	34 2	17 2	1,051	413	186 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
107,498	Lady Laurier	Quebec	1898	Quebec, Que	22 0	5 5	2 5	2	2	2½ sc	P. Rousseau, Quebec, Que.
116,641	Lady Minto	Ottawa	1903	Temiscamingue, Que	141 0	41 6	8 0	403	254	42 pa	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
100,760	Lady Smith	Toronto	1893	Barrie, Ont	40 0	7 0	2 7	6	4	1 sc	Charles C. Pilkey, Orillia, Ont.
85,406	Lady Sybil	Magdalen Islands	1908	Greenock, G.B	165 0	28 1	18 7	676	352	173 sc	Wm. McLure, Pictou, N.S.

* Formerly a sailing vessel and 'Mahone Bay Packet,' and 'Zaza.' † Formerly "Deerhound."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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126,426	Lady Van	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C	33 0	9 5	4 6	10	7	2 sc	Herbert D. Hulme, Vancouver, B.C.
† 78,554	Lady of Gaspe	Quebec	1877	Port Glasgow, G.B	229 7	31 0	16 1	1,189	705	180 sc	Joseph Albert Bouchard, M.O., Quebec, Que.
117,125	Lady of the Isles	Kingston	1901	Kingston, Ont	31 6	7 2	2 9	5	3	1 sc	J. H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
80,846	Lady of the Lake	Halifax	1880	Porter's Lake, N.S	33 5	8 4	4 0	5	3	6 sc	John A. McCallum, Windsor, N.S.
112,140	Lady of the Lake	Kingston	1902	Kingston, Ont	41 8	8 0	3 6	7	4	3 sc	Chas. J. Gibson, Toronto, Ont.
.....	Lady of the Lake	Montreal	1867	Magog, Que	152 6	25 6	8 9	607	369	.....	F. A. McKinnon, Montreal, Que.
100,289	Lady of the Lake	Peterborough	1897	Bridgenorth, Ont	60 0	10 5	3 6	33	19	25 sc	W. B. Kelly, Bridgenorth, Ont.
72,683	Lady of the Lake	Victoria	1878	Dease Lake, Cassiar, B.C.	60 0	10 2	5 0	21	13	12 sc	J. McKenzie, Cassiar, B.C.
103,661	Lady of the Lake	Winnipeg	1897	Selkirk, Man	105 0	18 5	8 9	201	155	13 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
111,975	Laird McAulay	Southampton	1907	Wallaceburg, Ont	74 0	17 0	7 8	88	60	13⅜ sc	Donald McAulay, Southampton, Ont.
116,258	Lake	Toronto	1901	Kingston, Ont	40 0	11 4	5 6	13	5	10 sc	The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
88,537	Lake Michigan	Hamilton	1872	St. Catharines, Ont	136 0	23 9	11 5	588	360	80 sc	Charles Bonnett, Kincardine, Ont.
116,757	Lakefield	Toronto	1904	Sparrow Lake, Ont	63 0	14 0	5 0	33	22	2 sc	Frank Stanton and A. F. Stanton, Sparrow Lake, Muskoka, Ont., J.O.
90,778	Lakeside	Windsor, Ont.	1888	Windsor, Ont.	121 0	26 0	9 3	348	220	200 sc	Lakeside Navigation Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.

†Formerly "Restigouche" and "Rathlin."

126,409	Lambton	Ottawa	1909	Sorel, Que	108 0	25 1	12 7	323	182	89 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
* 103,878	Lamonde	Kingston	1872 1901 1911	Hammondsport, N.Y. Cornwall, Ont Kingston, Ont	81 0	15 5	4 3	86	57	5 sc	Mrs. May M. Hammond, Wolf Island, Ont.
121,824	Lancaster	Montreal	1895	Lancaster, Ont	65 9	18 2	4 8	100	56	3 sc	Joseph Roy, *et al.*, J.O., Carrillon, Que.
90,604	Lansdowne	Ottawa	1884	Maccan, N.S.	188 6	32 1	15 8	680	463	80 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
88,629	Lansdowne	Windsor, Ont.	1884	Wyandotte, Mich., U.S.A	294 0	41 3	13 0	1,571	908	1,000 pa.	Grand Trunk Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
112,242	Lara	New Westminster	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	29 2	8 0	3 2	8	5	⅛ sc	St. Mungo Canning Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
103,891	Lardeau	New Westminster	1896	Lardeau, B.C.	42 2	8 8	4 6	10	7	1 sc	Fred Robertson Lumber Co., Ltd., Revelstoke, B. C.
111,951	Lark	New Westminster	1904	New Westminster, B. C.	76 0	13 0	2 8	58	37	7 pa	Peter Burrill, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,427	Lasata	Brockville	1905	New York, U.S.A	82 4	14 6	6 8	50	40	17 sc	Arthur C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.
112,070	Lassie	Port Arthur	1903	Hastings, Ont.	36 0	7 5	3 3	6	4	8 sc	The New Ontario Transportation Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
112,225	Latona	St. John, N.B.	1902 1910	St. Mary's, N.B.	53 9	12 9	5 1	29	20	12 sc	The St. John River Log Driving Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
85,531	Laura	Chatham, N.B.	1883	Yarmouth, N.S.	53 3	10 5	4 9	14	8	12 sc	John C. Miller, Derby, N.B.
116,989	Laura A	Kenora	1905	Fort Frances, Ont.	44 5	9 5	4 0	26	17	6 sc	G. C. Allan, Fort Frances, Ont.
117,130	Laura B	Kingston	1906	Gananoque, Ont	23 4	5 4	2 2	2	1	⅛ sc	George A. Whitmarsh, Gananoque, Ont.
107,171	Laura Grace	Port Arthur	1901	Collingwood, Ont	76 0	16 6	11 0	86	58	16 sc	The Lake Superior Tug Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
116,247	Laura Hickler	Sault Ste. Marie	1883	Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.	46 9	9 8	4 8	13	9	2 sc	Angus Booth and Alfred Young, J.O., Thessalon, Ont.
94,768	Laura M	Owen Sound	1894	Meaford, Ont	44 0	10 3	4 6	18	12	25 sc	A. Legault, Rossport, Ont.
126,819	Laura M. Levy	Lunenburg	1909	Tancook, N.S.	40 2	10 6	5 6	12	11	3 sc	Maynard Levy, Lunenburg, N.S.
107,878	Laura Mc	Lindsay	1900	Lindsay, Ont	26 0	6 2	2 6	2	2	5 sc	Thomas McConnell, Lindsay, Ont.
†113,641	Laurentian	Quebec	1902	Beverly, G.B	149 0	24 0	11 1	355	155	84 sc	A. C. and G. D. Davie, Levis, Que., J. O.
103,093	Laurier	Montreal	1893 1899	Sorel, Que Montreal, Que	59 8	16 7	4 0	19	13	2 sc	Mrs. Elizabeth Brulé, Sorel, Que.
126,843	Lauzon	Quebec	1910	Lauzon, Que	133 3	34 9	11 0	419	281	32 sc	Levis Ferry Ltd., Levis, Que.
130,473	Lavina B	Lunenburg	1910	Tancook, N.S.	41 2	10 3	5 9	12	11	½ sc	Amos Boutillier, Mill Cove, N.S.
130,549	Lavita	Vancouver	1908	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	37 0	11 7	7 2	11	8	1 sc	E. W. MacLean, Vancouver, B.C.
103,356	Le Brochu	Quebec	1894	Cedar Hall, Que	51 5	11 7	6 0	19	13	23 sc	R. M. Blais, Cedar Hall, Que.

*Formerly "Stranger" †Formerly "King Edward."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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103,147	Le Colon	Quebec	1894	Roberval, Que	78 8	23 8	4 4	173	109	11 pa.	Benjamin A. Scott, Quebec, Que.
126,158	Le Flottant	Montreal	1908	Bout de l'Ile, Que	49 4	10 3	6 7	22	15	1 sc.	Amende Archambault, Bout de l'Ile, Que.
116,226	Le Roberval	Quebec	1902	Roberval, Que	85 8	22 5	4 4	126	71	10 pa.	La Compagnie de Pulpe de Peribonka, Ltd., Roberval, Que.
117,112	Le Roi	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	108 3	21 6	12 0	196	133	51 sc.	T. J. Kickham, Vancouver, B.C.
116,320	Le Roy Brooks	Amherstburg, Ont.	1891 1910	Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A. Amherstburg, Ont.	71 3	15 2	8 1	61	42	19 sc.	John S. McQueen, Amherstburg, Ont.
103,141	Lea	Quebec	1893	Three Rivers, Que.	42 6	9 8	3 4	12	8	2 sc.	J. Arel, Three Rivers, Que.
100,882	Leader	St. John, N.B.	1894	St. John, N.B.	56 6	13 0	6 0	29	20	5 sc.	T. M. Elston, *et al.*, Westfield, N.B.
100,926	Leclair	Ottawa	1885	Ottawa, Ont.	16 8	5 6	2 2	1	1	1 sc.	F. Leclair, Ottawa, Ont.
100,049	Lee	Brockville	1897	Kingston, Ont.	46 0	9 3	4 1	9	7	4 sc.	J. McGraw, Brockville, Ont.
122,394	Leebro	Victoria	1908	Victoria, B.C.	123 5	28 8	11 1	323	198	22 sc.	Crescent Shipping Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
112,333	LeightonMcCarthy	Collingwood	1904	Collingwood, Ont.	63 0	13 6	6 6	36	25	10 sc.	W. A. Clarke and Thomas Drever, Collingwood, Ont.
121,977	Leila	Victoria	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	36 0	9 0	3 6	10	5	1 sc.	George L. Courtney, Victoria, B.C.
122,599	Lelia and Frances	St. Andrews	1909	Lubec, Me., U.S.A.	40 1	12 2	4 8	14	12	1 sc.	Judson L. Guptill, Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, N.B.
111,455	Lemoine	Winnipeg	1898	McArthur's Landing, Man.	30 2	9 3	3 2	5	4	12 sc.	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.

103,243	Lena	Montreal	1881	Lake Megantic, Que.	48 3	14 2	4 3	22	15	5 sc	G. H. Flint, Montreal, Que.
107,842	Lena	Simcoe	1898	St. Williams, Ont.	45 0	11 5	5 3	14	8	19 sc	Edward W. Moss and Allan Ross, J. O., Tp. of Dunn, Ont.
122,079	Lena	Toronto	1906	Hamilton, Ont	25 5	6 2	2 7	3	2	1 sc	Henry Louis Bastien, Hamilton, Ont.
126,861	Lena Jackson	Sault Ste. Marie	1907	Lake Penage, Ont.	62 0	15 0	5 8	47	32	4 sc	The Victoria Harbour Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,070	Lena Mac	Charlottetown	1910	Portage, Lot 36, P.E.I.	33 5	12 2	5 4	12	11	2 sc	J. A. McDougall, Kingston, P.E.I.
122,342	Lena May	Toronto	1906	Penetanguishene, Ont.	35 0	7 6	3 8	7	4	½ sc	The Upper Ontario Steamboat Co., Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont.
88,453	Lennox	Arichat	1887	Dartmouth, N.S.	61 0	17 8	7 5	66	42	30 pa	John Murchison, Grand River, N.S.
112,278	Lenora	Montreal	1900	Seven Islands, Que.	38 0	8 3	4 0	8	6	7 sc	The Seven Islands Company, Montreal, Que.
103,707	Lenore	Halifax	1897	Yarmouth, N.S.	44 0	11 0	5 0	15	5	10 sc	John W. Smith, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
90,816	Lenore	Port Hope	1887	Cobourg, Ont.	39 0	7 3	3 5	6	4	9 sc	H. Dennis, Cobourg, Ont.
107,893	Leo	Montreal	1896	Montreal, Que.	34 9	7 4	3 0	2	1	1 sc	W. W. Cooke, Grenville, Que.
126,176	Leola	New Westminster	1908	New Westminster, B.C.	24 8	6 6	2 7	3	2	8 sc	Herbert Rushton, New Westminster, B.C.
100,928	Leon	Ottawa	1893	High Falls, Que.	44 7	10 3	3 6	15	12	10 sc	L. Cyr, High Falls, Que.
130,759	Leonard M.	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	44 0	9 8	4 1	14	9	2 sc	Leonard C. Miles, Vancouver, B.C.
107,738	Leone	Kingston	1899	Rockport, Ont	37 4	7 0	2 9	4	3	6 sc	Frederick Huck, Rockport, Ont.
80,903	Leonora	Vancouver	1876	Vancouver, B.C.	57 0	9 0	5 3	33	18	15 sc	C. L. Shaw and M. K. Morrison, Vancouver, B.C.
126,558	Let Me Pass	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	26 0	7 5	3 2	6	4	2 sc	A. Lucas and A. E. Embleton, Van Anda, B.C.
110,542	Leuctra	St. John, N.B.	1899	Port Glasgow, G.B.	324 7	45 4	22 5	3,027	1,950	290 sc	Steamship Leuctra Co., Ltd., Rothesay, N.B.
126,842	Levis	Quebec	1910	Lauzon, Que.	133 3	34 9	11 0	419	281	32 sc	Levis Ferry Ltd., Levis, Que.
126,155	Lib	Montreal	1908	Montreal, Que.	62 5	14 1	5 6	31	15	4 sc	W. J. Finn, Montreal, Que., and S. Thompson, Toronto, Ont., J. O.
107,813	Libbie	Peterborough	1898	Lakefield, Ont.	28 5	5 8	2 4	3	2	4 sc	Wellington McDonald, Lakefield, Ont.
116,279	Liberty	Halifax	1903	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	76 5	20 3	7 5	96	42	75 sc	D. W. B. Reid, Halifax, N.S.
122,380	Light Star	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	30 0	9 4	3 1	7	5	1 sc	John Valiente, Vancouver, B.C.
107,156	Lightning	Dawson	1898	Vancouver, B.C.	140 0	30 0	5 0	557	351	43 pa	Andrew S. Grant, Dawson, Y.T.
111,869	Lilias	Ottawa	1902	Ottawa, Ont.	36 0	8 0	3 5	2	2	4 sc	Thos. F. Ahearn, Ottawa, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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193,847	Lillian	Ottawa	1896	Ottawa, Ont.	26 0	6 3	2 0	2	1	4 sc	S. G. Lindsay, Ottawa, Ont.
94,767	Lillian	Owen Sound	1893	Owen Sound, Ont.	30 0	7 1	3 6	5	4	6 sc	Chas. Martin, jr., Simcoe, Ont.
83,238	Lillie	Brockville	1888	Brockville, Ont.	32 2	6 6	2 9	3	2	4 sc	A. Ferguson, Escott, Ont.
85,543	Lillie	Chatham, N.B	1883	Yarmouth, N.S.	64 9	17 1	7 8	72	49	60 sc	R. C. Elkin, Ltd., Fairville, N.B.
97,131	Lillie H.	Quebec	1891	Quebec, Que.	43 1	12 5	5 0	19	7	12 sc	R. H. Scougall, Quebec, Que.
116,848	Lillie Seaman	Owen Sound	1907	Owen Sound, Ont.	45 0	12 0	6 3	19	13	2 sc	Nathan D. Seaman, Sauble Falls, Ont.
94,911	Lillie Smith	Southampton	1888	Southampton, Ont.	130 0	26 0	9 4	275	187	200 sc	George E. Smith, Southampton, Ont.
103,219	Lillie of the Valley	Ottawa	1891	Deux-Rivières, Ont.	33 1	7 7	2 5	2	2	6 sc	P. Sage, Mackey's Station, Ont.
122,395	Lillooet	Victoria	1908	Victoria, B. C	163 0	27 0	13 0	575	311	94 sc	The Minister of the Naval Service. Ottawa, Ont.
94,985	Lilly	Toronto	1890 1909	Oakville, Ont. Victoria Harbour, Ont.	51 3	14 2	5 5	22	15	3 sc	The Victoria Harbour Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
80,020	Lilly Glasier	St. John, N.B	1880	Indiantown, N.B.	123 9	24 4	7 2	209	132	40 pa	Parker Glasier, Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.
103,574	Lilly May	Collingwood	1895	North River, Ont.	32 0	9 0	5 2	10	7	1 sc	United Factories, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,255	Lily	New Westminster	1898	New Westminster, B.C.	32 0	6 8	3 0	9	6	1½ sc	Alexander Coutts, New Westminster, B.C.
111,545	Lily	Vancouver	1900	Vancouver, B.C.	29 0	9 7	4 0	7	5	3 sc	John J. Vickers, Vancouver, B.C.

116,469	Lily	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	30 0	9 6	3 6	12	8	3 sc	Wm. Hickey and Robert Kelly, Vancouver, B.C.
126,209	Limit	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	46 0	10 2	4 8	24	16	6 sc	William J. Massey, Vancouver, B.C.
103,277	Lina	Chatham, N.B.	1894	Chatham, N.B.	53 2	11 7	5 8	26	18	12 sc	Robert Loggie, M.O., Black Brook, N.B.
117,008	Linda	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	52 0	13 4	6 9	37	25	9 sc	The Canada Fish Products Ltd., 39 Old Broad St., London, Eng.
122,502	Linde	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	30 8	8 6	4 2	8	6	1 sc	D. M. Moore, Vancouver, B.C.
112,183	Linden	Toronto	1902	Magnetawan, Ont.	40 0	6 0	2 6	4	3	1 sc	Henry Walton, Magnetawan, Ont.
126,723	Lintonia	Peterboro'	1910	Lakefield, Ont.	82 4	14 7	5 2	58	40	8 sc	Charles F. Gray, Lakefield, Ont.
100,250	Lion	Halifax	1888	Halifax, N.S.	47 4	15 6	5 0	27	18	8 sc	Louis Hefler, Halifax, N.S.
74,342	Lion	Port Hawkesbury	1876	Pictou, N.S.	49 5	13 3	5 1	20	13	36 sc	George C. Read, Oxford, N.S.
112,187	Lion	Toronto	1902	Dunchurch, Ont.	31 5	7 3	2 7	5	3	1 sc	Albert McCallum, Toronto, Ont.
126,493	Lisgar	Montreal	1909	Sorel, Que.	91 8	22 1	10 7	210	118	46 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
122,272	Lisgar	Winnipeg	1910	Selkirk, Man.	44 0	13 7	5 0	26	18	2 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
126,322	Lithia	Vancouver	1908	North Vancouver, B.C.	45 7	11 2	4 1	19	13	2 sc	Geo. L. Wood, Comox, B.C.
*47,635	Little Ada	Quebec	1863 1899	Renfrew, G.B Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	112 0	18 1	16 2	236	122	24 sc	Robert F. Grant, Three Rivers, Que.
111,459	Little Bobs	Winnipeg	1902	Selkirk, Man.	38 0	9 2	3 5	13	9	1 sc	Winnipeg General Power Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
92,758	Little Emely	Quebec	1889	Quebec, Que.	28 0	8 0	3 2	6	4	7 sc	Louis Gagnon, Pentecost River, Que.
121,702	Little Jap	Toronto	1902	Racine, Wis., U.S.A.	22 5	5 6	2 0	2	1	⅛ sc	A. V. Donaldson, Parry Sound, Ont.
126,757	Little Miss	Montreal	1910	Tetreaultville, Que.	29 0	8 2	5 6	9	6	4 sc	Andrew S. Forman, Montreal, Que.
130,327	Little Queen	Kingston	1911	Cape Vincent, N.Y. U.S.A.	44 6	9 8	5 5	13	10	⅛ sc	Grant Pyke, Wolfe Island, Ont.
103,849	Little Roxy	Ottawa	1896	Baie des Pères, Que.	41 7	8 3	3 0	12	7	4 sc	M. Rothchilds, Baie des Pères, Que.
126,767	Little Verdun	Montreal	1910	Verdun, Que.	30 0	8 8	2 7	10	6	1 sc	Mrs. Elizabeth Paul, Lower Lachine, Que.
126,447	Lizpeth	Kenora	1909	Fort Francis, Ont.	45 0	10 4	4 0	25	17	3 sc	Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Boniface, Man.
107,131	Lizzie May	Goderich	1897	Goderich, Ont.	55 0	12 1	4 8	18	12	12 sc	John Harrison & Sons Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
94,927	Lloyd S. Porter	Picton, Ont.	1893	PortHuron, Mich., U.S.A.	159 7	29 5	10 0	489	379	43 sc	The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
130,524	Loafer	Montreal	1910	Montreal, Que.	32 0	7 8	3 2	7	5	2¼ sc	Ralph Burnett, Montreal, Que.

* Foreign name, "Peter Smith."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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100,198	Logger	Vancouver	1891	Vancouver, B.C.	44 0	14 0	3 9	19	13	5 sc	Lawrence O'Brien, Vancouver, B.C.
122,633	Lolita	Kingston	1904	Gananoque, Ont	24 6	5 5	2 3	2	1	3 sc	William Funnell, Gananoque, Ont.
121,836	Lolita	St. John, N.B	1897	Boston, Mass., U.S.A	46 1	10 0	4 8	14	10	4 sc	Stephen Philip Gerow, St. John, N.B.
126,853	Long Sault	Sorel	1911	Sorel, Que.	65 0	17 6	6 5	69	28	28 sc	George Dansereau, Grenville, Que.
126,266	Longboat	Toronto	1901	Simcoe, Ont	37 0	10 0	4 0	23	15	2 sc	The Ontario Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
90,531	Longueuil	Montreal	1884 1890	Montreal, Que Sorel, Que	170 1	57 5	9 1	379	231	75 pa	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
126,485	Lorancia	Montreal	1909	Valleyfield, Que	112 0	22 2	7 7	346	205	27 sc	Horace Sicotte, Valleyfield, Que.
126,716	Lord Beresford	St. John, N.B	1909	Paisley, Scotland	75 2	18 6	8 9	112	18	45 sc	John E. Moore and Geo. McAvity, St. John, N.B.
112,230	Lord Kitchener	St. John, N.B	1903	St. John, N.B	93 3	22 1	10 7	161	110	47 sc	John E. Moore and W. W. White, St. John, N.B.
111,501	Lord Roberts	St. John, N.B	1900	St. John, N.B	61 0	16 5	7 6	56	38	16 sc	John E. Moore, St. John, N.B.
99,478	Lord Strathcona	Quebec	1902	South Shields, G.B.	160 0	27 2	13 6	495	76	250 sc	J. L. Davie, Lévis, Que.
116,728	Lord Wolseley	St. John, N.B	1905	Parrsboro, N.S.	68 8	18 0	8 0	73	50	16 sc	John E. Moore. M.O., St. John, N.B.
107,940	Lorelei	New Westminster	1898	Skagway, Alaska, U.S.A	49 6	10 0	3 1	32	20	1 pa	John Leech, Dawson, Y.T.
122,480	Loretta	Ottawa	1907	Toronto, Ont,	77 2	17 0	7 7	75	31	13½ sc	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.

111,874	Loretta	Yarmouth	1902	Tusket, N.S	43 0	10 3	4 3	12	8	20 sc	Percy W. Thomson, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
107,816	Lorielie	Peterborough	1899	Lakefield, Ont	38 2	7 7	2 9	6	4	6 sc	Melville Strickland, Lakefield, Ont.
103,576	Lorna Doone	Collingwood	1896	Parry Sound, Ont	61 0	8 8	4 2	26	18	4 sc	Mrs. Carrie E. Pratt, Parry Sound, Ont.
100,758	Lorna Doone	Toronto	1893	Orillia, Ont	36 0	8 0	4 2	5	4	1 sc	W. H. Edwards, Bracondale, Ont.
122,525	Lorna Doone	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C	37 0	10 1	4 6	21	14	1 sc	William Turner, Vancouver, B.C.
94,809	Lorne	Victoria	1889	Victoria, B.C	151 0	26 0	13 2	288	159	114 sc	Vancouver Tug Boat Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
117,035	Lorne Hale	Sault Ste Marie	1893	Simcoe, Ont	37 3	10 1	3 8	22	14	2 pa	James Joseph McFadden, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
103,884	Lorne Hall	Ottawa	1895	Cook's Mills, Ont	37 0	16 0	3 6	14	9	20 pa	J. R. Booth and Thos. Hall, Jr., Ottawa, Ont.
126,458	Lotbiniere	Sorel	1903	Sorel, Que	78 5	23 2	7 8	146	47	46 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
103,659	Lotta S	Winnipeg	1896	Kenora, Ont	56 0	13 0	5 9	48	33	2 sc	Northwest Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
116,295	Lottie	Charlottetown	1899	Georgetown, P.E.I	29 6	7 9	2 4	3	3	5 sc	W. A. O. Morson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
90,608	Lottie	Ottawa	1885	Aylmer, Que	40 0	8 4	4 6	10	9	4 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
122,477	Lottie	Ottawa	1907	Cumberland, Ont	43 0	14 0	2 0	12	8	2 sc	Charles McLeod, Masson, Que.
83,453	Lottie	Victoria	1883	Victoria, B.C	51 0	12 5	5 5	29	11	6 sc	W. S. Nicholls, Vancouver, B.C.
130,570	Lottie B. L	Lunenburg	1910	Tancook, N.S	42 0	10 4	5 3	12	11	⅔ sc	Albert Levy, Little Tancook, N.S.
111,547	Lottie N	Vancouver	1900	Irving, B.C	58 0	14 0	7 7	34	14	14 sc	John S. Hutton, New Westminster, B.C.
126,341	Lottie and Marguerite.	Barrington	1908	Allendale, N.S	62 9	14 4	6 0	32	22	8 sc	Charles A. Goreham, M. O., Woods Harbour, N.S.
116,311	Lotus	Amherstburg	1884 1901	Standerville, Mich., U.S.A.	42 0	8 0	4 0	7	5	16 sc	Wm. Berry, Port Stanley, Ont.
116,317	Lotus	Amherstburg	1907	Amherstburg, Ont	35 0	8 8	3 5	8	8	1⅓ sc	Ernest E. Harris, Amherstburg, Ont.
117,175	Lotus	Windsor, Ont	1906	Detroit, Mich. U.S.A	44 4	10 6	5 7	26	18	11 sc	John H. Willmott, Beaumaris, Muskoka, Ont.
130,581	Lotys	Halifax	1909	Halifax, N.S	31 4	6 6	3 0	3	2	½ sc	Edwin Fitzgerald Keefe, Halifax, N.S.
117,025	Louis A	Sydney	1903	Port Hawkesbury, N.S	25 5	6 6	3 5	3	3	1 sc	L. A. Petrie, Glace Bay, N.S.
126,931	Louis Joseph	Quebec	1911	Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, Que.	70 8	17 9	4 9	61	40	4¼ sc	Epiphane Gagnon, Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, Que.
100,126	Louisa	Wallaceburg	1902	Wallaceburg, Ont	55 0	9 6	4 0	13	9	6 sc	John Lee, Sr., Wallaceburg, Ont.
*83,582	Louisburg	Montreal	1881	Sunderland, G.B	260 0	36 0	18 5	1,816	1,182	225 sc	Steamship Louisburg Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.

*Formerly "Thorne Holme."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
117,124	Louise	Kingston	1905	Kingston, Ont.	28 8	6 5	2 7	3	2	2 sc	John H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
107,420	Louise	Montreal	1899	New York, N.Y., U.S.A	18 7	4 9	2 1	1	1	1 sc	Walter Kavanagh, Montreal, Que.
103,447	Louise	Ottawa	1887	Carleton Place, Ont.	25 2	5 0	2 6	1	1	2 sc	J. E. Turgeon, Ottawa, Ont.
126,149	Louiseville	Sorel	1909	Notre Dame de Pierreville, Qué.	120 2	32 0	6 4	383	224	37 pa	O. Elsie Courchesne, St. Francois du Lac., Que.
126,358	Loup Ga ou	Montreal	1908	Tetreaultville, Que	53 5	11 4	6 4	23	16	5 sc	Charles O. Clark, Westmount, Que.
126,267	Lowmoor	Sorel		Unknown	47 0	9 5	7 0	14	10	4 sc	Joseph Paul, Sorel, Que.
80,947	Loyalist	Chatham, N.B	1882	Chatham, N.B.	62 2	11 2	4 4	18	11	20 pa	John A. Flett, M. O., Nelson, N.B.
85,581	Loyalist	St. John, N.B	1882	Portland, N.B	27 5	6 0	3 6	3	2	3 sc	Thos. Miller, St. John, N.B.
126,425	Lubricator	Vancouver	1909	Davis Creek, B.C	39 0	9 2	4 9	10	7	1 sc	Garnet B. Hughes, Victoria, B.C.
103,969	Lucia	Montreal	1898	Sorel, Que	66 7	15 1	7 1	41	28	11 sc	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,801	Luciana	Sorel	1904	Sorel, Que	42 4	13 0	6 0	18	12	16 sc	Stephen Paul, Sorel, Que.
75,526	Lucie	Montreal	1877	Sorel, Que	49 0	12 3	3 5	24	17	12 pa	Joseph Duval, Nicolet, Que.
116,761	Lucille	Toronto	1889	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	62 0	11 2	4 2	30	20	9 sc	The C. Beck Mfg. Co., Ltd., Penetanguishene, Ont.
121,668	Lucina	Quebec	1905	Portneuf, Que	47 5	14 8	6 3	32	22	3 sc	A. Marchildon and L. E. Dufresne, Three Rivers, Que.

121,757	Lucky Jim	Vancouver			29 5	8 3	2 6	7	5	½ sc	George H. West and Donald Watson, Vancouver, B.C.
116,646	Lucy Clive	Ottawa	1900	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	42 2	9 5	5 5	13	9	10 sc	The Minister of Customs, Ottawa, Ont.
121,871	Ludivica	Yarmouth	1906	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	45 0	11 2	5 4	17	11	6 sc	Hilaire T. LeBlanc, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
121,831	Ludlow	St. John, N.B	1905	St. John, N.B	114 0	34 4	11 7	534	363	33 sc	The City of St. John, N.B.
80,591	Luella	Toronto	1880	Toronto, Ont.	66 0	13 3	6 0	38	26	24 sc	The Toronto Ferry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
130,232	Lula May	Port Stanley	1910	Collingwood, Ont.	66 4	14 0	6 5	34	23	4 sc	Andrew Graham and Daniel A. Paterson, J.O., Port Stanley, Ont.
116,250	Lulu Eddy	Sault Ste. Marie	1888	West Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	51 3	13 3	5 6	29	18	6 sc	C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
112,008	Lulu M. Ray	Port Arthur	1888	Luddington, Mich., U.S.A.	56 0	12 0	6 0	33	25	5 sc	Samuel Forrest, Fort William, Ont.
116,993	Lurcher	Ottawa	1903	Toronto, Ont.	121 3	24 7	19 0	396	269	17 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
100,229	Lurline	Halifax	1893	New York, U.S.A	21 0	5 4	3 2	2	1	2 sc	F. D. Corbett, Halifax, N.S.
126,691	Lutin	Montreal	1907	Montreal, Que.	21 6	3 7	1 6	1	1	½ sc	Alphonse Decary, Montreal, Que.
126,914	Luxor	Halifax	1911	Mahone Bay, N.S.	59 8	12 3	6 4	26	16	3 sc	John Wm. Smith, Halifax, N.S.
116,934	Lyackson	Victoria	1905	Valdez Island, B.C.	47 2	10 8	4 7	22	11	4 sc	A. Thomas *et al.*, J.O., Valdez Island B.C.
126,085	Lychnis	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	32 0	8 0	3 5	8	6	2 sc	Harry Hemming, Vancouver, B.C.
116,958	Lyle	Sarnia	1904	Algonac, Mich., U.S.A.	30 0	7 5	2 8	5	3	6 sc	Duncan J. Symes and Henry M. Smith, Corunna, Ont.
126,758	Lyon C.	Montreal	1909	Cornwall, Ont	53 3	14 8	6 6	40	19	6 sc	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
112,143	M. & W.	Kingston	1902	Kingston, Ont	40 6	10 1	4 0	8	6	8 sc	David A. Mitchell, Gananoque, Ont.
103,137	M. E. Hackett	Quebec	1894	Quebec, Que	70 2	18 8	7 4	78	53	75 sc	Wm. Hackett, Quebec, Que.
122,389	M. E. Smith	Victoria	1907	Victoria, B.C.	30 0	9 0	5 8	8	4	1 sc	James Christensen, *et al.*, Victoria, B.C.
126,568	M. E. Wherry	Sydney, N S.	1907	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	35 0	11 2	5 5	14	14	1 sc	Daniel Landry, Point Aconia, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.
103,571	M. G. McDonald	Collingwood	1895	Collingwood, Ont.	58 0	13 0	6 0	29	20	4 sc	James P. McDonald, Blind River, Ont.
126,050	M. J. O'Brien	Port Arthur	1909	O'Brien, Ont	100 0	24 5	4 0	253	159	6 pa	The New Ontario Transportation Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
77,598	M. P. Davis	Montreal	1879	Lachine, Que.	40 5	10 7	5 3	11	8	15 sc	The Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
*97,806	M. S. Dollar.....	Victoria	1890	Jarrow-on-Tyne, G.B....	375 0	46 3	28 3	4,216	2,674	202 sc ..	Dollar Steamship Lines, Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
.....	M. T. Co. (No. 1).	Montreal.....	1871	Montreal, Que	84 2	24 5	8 1	148	41	.....	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
+ 130,797	M. T. Co. (No. 1).	Vancouver.....	1900	Beach, Wash., U.S.A...	46 5	11 6	4 4	20	14	6 sc ..	Metropole Transportation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
‡ 92,304	M. Maree	Collingwood.....	1887	Collingwood, Ont..	44 0	9 0	4 6	12	9	3 sc ..	The Sarnia Log Towing Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
126,557	Maagen	New Westminster...	1909	Vancouver, B.C	52 5	16 2	6 8	45	31	13 sc ..	North Arm Towing Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
100,044	Mabel C.....	Brockville.....	1893	Brockville, Ont.....	25 0	6 2	3 6	4	3	6 sc ..	Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.
117,088	Mabel D	Collingwood	1907	Collingwood, Ont.....	64 0	15 0	6 6	38	26	$10\frac{3}{3}$ sc ..	S. G. Story, *et al.*, Blenheim, Ont.
107,259	Mabel F.....	New Westminster...	1898	Linderman, B.C.....	40 0	10 0	4 0	10	7	1 sc ..	E. G. Tenant, Atlin, B.C.
107,365	Mabel G.....	Toronto	1898	Penetanguishene, Ont...	36 0	8 3	3 6	10	8	3 sc ..	Wm. McM. Thomson, Penetanguishene, Ont.
103,787	Mabel K..	Halifax.....	1898	Lockeport, N.S.....	41 9	11 0	5 3	15	10	1 sc ..	Mrs. Rosanna Neville, Halifax, N.S.
107,195	Mabel M.	Southampton	1901	Port Elgin. Ont.	39 0	7 0	3 6	7	5	1 sc ..	Andrew Campbell, Port Elgin, Ont.
100,037	Mabel McDonald.	Toronto.....	1891	Toronto, Ont.....	64 0	14 3	7 8	42	28	15 sc ..	Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
* 122,597	Mabel Reid..... .	St. Andrews.... ...	1887	Freeport, Me., U.S.A...	68 0	15 9	6 4	63	17	14 sc ..	Edward R. Reid, St. John, N.B.
103,974	Macannamac	Quebec.	1891	Carleton Place, Ont.....	30 2	6 6	3 1	4	4	6 sc ..	Megantic Fish and Game Club, Agnes, Que.

*Formerly "Arab." † Foreign name "Celtic." ‡ Formerly "Eagle." *Foreign name "Phantom."

93,932	Macassa	Hamilton	1888 1905	Port Glasgow, G.B.... Collingwood, Ont.....	178 4	24 1	16 3	529	234	95 sc..	Niagara Navigation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
111,940	McClintock.	Lindsay	1894	Simcoe, Ont.	36 8	10 5	3 9	21	13	3 pa.	R. C. Carter, M.O., Deseronto, Ont.
117,117	McCulloch	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	64 0	14 7	6 7	39	27	12 sc..	North Coast Towing Co., Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C.
126,260	MacKelvie	Chatham, N.B.	1909	Campbellton, N.B	60 0	15 0	4 6	44	22	4 pa..	Wm. H. Miller, Campbellton, N.B.
126,440	McL (The)	Vancouver.	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	38 0	10 1	4 5	15	10	3 sc..	Gordon W. McLelan, Vancouver, B.C.
111,568	McLean Bros.	Toronto	1900	Goderich, Ont	22 3	5 0	2 1	2	1	1 sc..	Frank H. McLean, Stratford, Ont.
88,321	McNaughton.	Montreal	1886	Lévis, Que.	92 0	18 4	8 4	137	37	80 sc..	The Dominion Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,429	Macy.	Brockville	1905	Brockville, Ont.	39 6	9 0	3 3	8	6	2 sc..	James H. Simpson, Lyn, Ont.
100,424	Madawaska	Ottawa	1893	Arnprior, Ont	37 0	15 0	3 0	15	7	20 pa..	McLachlin Bros., Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.
103,813	Madge	Belleville	1898	Belleville, Ont.	36 8	7 5	4 0	9	6	8 sc..	P. C. Jones, Belleville, Ont.
111,961	Madge	Picton, Ont.	1902	Picton, Ont.	40 0	8 0	3 8	7	5	4 sc..	The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
121,984	Madge.	Victoria	1907	Victoria, B.C.	97 5	20 0	11 5	155	77	31 sc..	Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
130,477	Madge A. P.	Lunenburg	1910	Tancook, N.S.	44 8	10 2	5 2	11	10	⅜ sc..	John E. Publicover, Blandford, N.S.
126,243	Madrona.	Victoria.	1909	Victoria, B.C.	28 0	9 0	4 2	8	4	2 sc..	Richard Jackson, Victoria, B.C.
†122,344	Maganetawan.	Toronto	1901	Monroe, Mich., U.S.A.	67 0	14 4	6 4	25	19	5 sc..	William E. Bigwood, Toronto, Ont.
85,405	Magdalen.	Magdalen Islands	1906	Shelburne, N.S.	98 6	21 6	8 8	135	92	28 sc..	William G. Leslie, Grindstone, Magdalen Islands, Que.
74,377	Maggie	St. Catharines	1873	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	62 0	16 0	6 2	37	26	50 sc..	Edward Armstrong, Port Colborne, Ont.
94,752	Maggie M	St. John, N.B.	1888	Portland, N.B	68 3	16 3	8 7	66	45	30 sc..	James W. Gordon, North Sydney, N.S.
85,329	Maggie McLean	Owen Sound	1886	Sauble Mills, Ont.	69 0	14 0	6 6	37	25	9 sc..	French River Boom Co., Essex, Ont.
126,840	Maggie Main	Toronto	1909	Gravenhurst, Ont.	40 0	8 5	4 5	19	16	1 sc..	David Schell, Gravenhurst, Ont.
94,683	Maggie May	Collingwood	1889	Meaford, Ont.	58 0	14 0	6 0	46	31	5 sc..	Wm. Gartshore, Parry Sound, Ont.
96,908	Maggie May	Kingston	1891	Washburne, Ont.	51 7	13 2	5 4	29	20	20 sc..	Thos. Weir, Chute au Blondeau, Que.
100,086	Maggie Miller	St. John, N.B.	1892	Milledgeville, N.B.	78 5	24 0	5 7	105	66	24 sc..	Robert W. White, St. John, N.B.
90,706	Maggie R. King	Montreal	1872	Port Robinson, Ont.	50 0	13 0	6 0	27	18	20 sc..	Wm. Finn, *et al.*, Cascade Point, Que.

† Foreign name "Jos. B. Dewey."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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90,700	Maggie R. Mitchell	St. Catharines	1873	Port Robinson, Ont.	50 0	13 9	7 4	40	27	35 sc	M. J. Haney, *et al.*, Toronto, Ont.
103,167	Magnet	New Westminster	1897		47 0	11 3	5 2	24	16	7 sc	S. F. Olney, Alert Bay, B.C.
103,690	Magnolia	Midland	1898	Midland, Ont.	136 0	21 4	13 7	367	191	56 sc	The Midland Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
107,781	Mahigama	Ottawa	1899	Pembroke, Ont.	60 7	12 2	5 0	20	19	12 sc	Haileybury Navigation Co., Ltd., Haileybury, Ont.
116,515	Mahone	Quebec.	1904	Mahone Bay, N.S.	86 0	19 8	10 5	127	79	24 sc	La Compagnie Trans. St. Laurent Ltd., Fraserville, Que.
90,692	Maid of the Mist	St. Catharines	1885	Niagara Falls, Ont	71 1	16 1	6 6	62	33	75 sc	Richard Carter, Niagara Falls, Ont.
121,728	Maid of the Mist	Vancouver		U.S.A.	33 0	6 4	2 8	6	4	1 sc	Robert Porter, Vancouver, B.C.
97.112	Maida	Collingwood	1888	Little Current, Ont.	29 0	9 0	2 9	3	2	3 sc	T. J. Bateman, Sheguindah, Ont.
103,925	Maida Vale	Peterborough	1902	Hastings, Ont	46 5	9 3	4 0	19	13	2 sc	N. T. Laplante, Peterboro', Ont.
100,804	Maime	Victoria	1894	Victoria, B.C.	34 4	9 0	4 0	9	6	2½ sc	William Foster, Vancouver, B.C.
*100,658	Maisonneuve	Ottawa	1894	Smith's Falls, Ont.	75 7	9 7	7 3	26	18	9 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
100,950	Majestic	Collingwood	1895	Collingwood, Ont.	209 0	35 0	12 6	1,578	1,073	123 sc	Northern Navigation Co., Ltd., Collingwood, Ont.
107,693	Majestic	Montreal	1899	Toronto, Ont.	110 0	21 9	5 2	275	156	33 sc	Crystal Stream Steamship Co., Ltd., Indiantown, N.B.
121,771	Majestic	Winnipeg	1904	Bad Throat, Man.	78 0	16 0	7 0	64	44	4 sc	James Stuart, Winnipeg, Man.

* Formerly "Gladys."

1 07,203	Majestic	Winnipeg	1898	Fort Frances, Ont.	82 0	15 6	4 8	135	95	5 sc	Rainy River Navigation Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
103,714	Malcolm Cann	Yarmouth	1898	Lockeport, N.S.	112 0	20 1	10 8	212	78	53 sc	Hugh Cann & Son, Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
107,683	Malinche	Prescott	1904	Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A	37 7	6 5	3 6	7	5	3 sc	Captain W. J. Murphy, Morrisburg, Ont.
107,243	Mamie	New Westminster	1892	New Westminster, B.C.	32 0	6 0	3 0	5	4	1 sc	A. M. Snider, Vancouver, B.C.
107,875	Maneta	Lindsay	1900	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	66 0	13 4	3 8	34	23	40 sc	Geo. A. Smith, Bobcaygeon, Ont.
121,940	Manetto	Halifax.	1906	Dartmouth, N.S.	57 5	16 7	7 0	29	21	6 sc	Frank Forward, Lingan, N.S.
116,211	Manicouagan	Quebec	1899	Bic, Que	50 2	13 0	5 0	29	19	3 sc	Stewart H. Dunn, Quebec, Que.
96,860	Manistique	Sarnia	1882	Gibralter, U.S.A.	151 1	31 1	12 5	474	322	50 sc	The Sarnia Bay Towage & Salvage Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
94,879	Manitoba	Montreal	1889	Owen Sound, Ont.	303 0	38 1	14 7	2,616	1,699	300 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
107,140	Manitou	Goderich	1903	Goderich, Ont	137 2	24 2	9 1	470	297	42 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.
111,451	Manitou	Winnipeg	1900	Winnipegosis, Man	92 0	18 8	6 4	108	59	7 sc	H. Armstrong, Portage la Prairie, Man.
107,692	Manolia	Toronto	1898	Toronto, Ont	30 4	8 8	3 9	6	4	1 sc	Fred. Mills, Tp. of Monck, Ont.
96,711	Mansfield	Ottawa	1889	Ottawa, Ont	104 6	31 8	9 0	169	137	80 sc	F. X. St. Jean, Gatineau Point, Que.
	Manxman	Montreal	1873	Sorel, Que	72 5	16 0	4 6	74	47		J. O. Lafrenière, Montreal, Que.
112,015	Maple Leaf	Port Arthur	1902	Rossport, Ont	30 0	7 2	3 0	5	4	½ sc	John Boon, Rossport, Ont.
103,679	Maple Leaf	Toronto	1892	Toronto, Ont	37 0	7 0	3 0	12	8	13 sc	S. Brown, Bracebridge, Ont.
100,033	Maple Leaf	Toronto	1891	Toronto, Ont	38 3	8 4	4 4	7	5	1 sc	Gardner Boyd, Toronto, Ont.
116,788	Maple Leaf	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	54 0	14 7	8 5	35	24	5 sc	Alexander McLaren, Buckingham, Que.
121,715	Maple Leaf	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C	52 0	13 8	5 5	40	27	10½ sc	J. B. Marquette, Vancouver, B.C.
116,938	Maple Leaf	Victoria	1905	Galiano Island, B.C.	32 0	8 0	3 4	9	5	1 sc	James Wintermute, *et al.*, Ladysmith, B.C.
122,123	Margaret	Halifax.	1907	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	92 8	19 6	8 6	195	100	27 sc	The Halifax & Sheet Harbour Steamship Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
126,804	Margaretville	Annapolis Royal	1910	Margaretville, N.S.	93 3	20 8	8 6	107	39	19 sc	The Margaretville SS. Co., Ltd. Margaretville, N.S.
122,262	Margota	Montreal	1902	Racine, Wis., U.S.A.	38 4	8 0	4 0	10	7	1 sc	R. Forget, Montreal, Que.
116,699	Marguerite	Kenora	1902	Mine Centre, Ont.	28 0	8 2	4 0	6	4	⅝ sc	M. H. and Robt. Smith, Fort Frances, Ont.
92,510	Marguerite	St. Andrews	1877	Newbury, N.Y., U.S.A.	44 4	11 7	7 0	20	12	20 sc	J. S. Gregory, St. John, N.B.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued*

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94,848	Marguerite	Windsor, Ont.	1879	Detroit, Mich, U.S.A.	35 2	8 1	3 5	8	5	2 sc	John Anderson, Windsor, Ont.
117,176	Marguerite	Windsor, Ont.	1906	Windsor, Ont.	23 0	6 9	2 9	4	3	2 sc	Joseph Parent, Windsor, Ont.
112,027	Maria	Quebec	1901	Portneuf, Que	49 2	13 6	4 8	31	21	6 sc	W. J. Poupore, Montreal, Que.
117,108	Marie	Ottawa	1902	Toronto, Ont.	33 5	8 5	3 0	4	4	½ sc	The O'Connor Steamboat & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
103,816	Marie	Port Arthur	1895	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	34 7	7 0	3 6	3	2	2 sc	The Rainy River Lumber Co., Ltd., Rainy River, Ont.
66,045	Marie	Quebec.	1872	Sorel, Que	72 1	15 5	3 3	31	21	15 pa	H. Brulé, Sorel, Que.
111,498	Marie Alma	Quebec	1900	Roberval, Que.	64 0	14 2	5 0	52	36	4 sc	Joseph Derry, St. Michel de Mistassini, Que.
† 100,358	Marie Josephine	Quebec	1891	Rivière du Loup, Que.	88 4	22 8	8 2	117	80	20 sc	Mrs. M.J. Gagnon, Beauport, Que
107,876	Marie Louise	Lindsay	1900	Lindsay, Ont.	51 7	14 8	5 2	32	15	3 sc	Jos. Briggs Parkin, Lindsay, Ont.
92,754	Marie Louise	Quebec	1889	Lévis, Que.	93 6	17 6	5 9	99	63	200 pa	E. Gagnon, Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, Que.
111,627	Marie Louise	Quebec	1896	Trois Rivière, Que	37 7	7 6	3 7	6	5	1 sc	Joseph Veilleux, Alma Ville, Shawenegan Falls, Que.
121,662	Marie Stella	Quebec	1905	St. Alexis, Que.	45 6	12 8	5 4	24	16	10 sc	Joseph Pagé, St. Alexis, Que.
103,935	Marietta	Chatham, N.B	1897	Chatham, N.B.	44 6	9 3	3 9	7	5	2 sc	Jos. L. Phillips, Mira Gut, N.S.
85,657	Marion	Halifax	1876	New York, N.Y., U.S.A	142 4	26 5	8 0	478	269	49 pa	Bras d'Or Steamboat Co., Ltd., North Sydney, N.S.

†Formerly a sailing vessel.

116,946	Marion	Kenora	1904	Prince Albert, Sask.	64 0	12 0	2 8	32	21	1 sc	Rich. Deacon, Prince Albert, Sask.
117,074	Marion	Toronto	1905	Sombra, Ont.	34 7	10 0	3 8	9	6	1 sc	W. F. Ball, Sombra, Ont.
122,527	Marion	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	36 0	9 0	4 5	13	9	3¼ sc	John Cowdry, McLeod, Alberta.
‡ 116,318	Marion E. Trotter.	Amherstburg	1881 1908	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. Amherstburg, Ont	69 6	16 5	8 4	49	36	13 sc	Frederick J. Trotter, Amherstburg, Ont.
116,682	Marion Irving	Richibucto	1908	Buctouche, N.B.	60 2	15 2	6 0	41	22	6 sc	James D. Irving, Buctouche, N.B.
122,151	Mariposa	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	22 8	6 9	3 0	4	3	1 sc	Thomas Foster, Vancouver, B.C.
121,935	Marita	Halifax	1905	Dartmouth, N.S.	29 0	4 5	3 0	3	2	15 sc	David R. Turnbull, Halifax, N.S.
107,248	Marjorie	Dawson	1898	New Westminster, B.C.	36 5	8 3	3 0	20	12	1 pa	H. C. Lisle, Dawson, Y.T.
111,873	Markland	Yarmouth	1902	Yarmouth, N.S.	47 0	12 6	5 0	22	15	6 sc	Willard M. Kelley, Yarmouth, N.S.
122,264	Marlo	Montreal	1906	Sorel, Que.	31 3	6 1	2 2	5	4	1 sc	Hercule Dupré, Montreal, Que.
83,160	Marmora	Belleville	1896	Marmora, Ont.	35 0	8 7	4 5	13	9	6 sc	Geo. B. Blocker, Marmora, Ont.
88,488	Marquis	Winnipeg	1882	Winnipeg, Man	201 0	33 5	5 3	754	475	84 pa	Winnipeg & Western Transportation Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
116,973	Marshall W	Chatham, N.B.	1905	Chatham, N.B.	31 4	10 3	3 0	6	4	4 sc	W. A. Bryenton, Derby, N.B.
100,871	Martello	St. John, N.B	1893	Jemseg, N.B	51 5	13 0	6 0	34	23	11 sc	The J. F. Bridges Tug Boat Co., Ltd., Gagetown, N.B.
111,768	Martha	Kingston	1902	Kingston, Ont	28 6	6 7	2 8	2	2	5 sc	Mrs. Martha Wessels, Kingston, Ont.
126,340	Marvel S.	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	33 0	9 4	4 5	13	9	1 sc	Geo. A. Gordon, Vancouver, B.C.
126,220	Marvis	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C	56 6	17 6	7 7	69	47	22 sc	Alindus J. Hendry, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
121,772	Marvyl	Winnipeg	1905	The Landing, Manitoba.	120 0	26 0	8 0	225	153	27 sc	Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
†116,316	Marwood M	Amherstburg	1902	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	31 0	5 9	3 0	4	3	1 sc	Wm. Menzies, Amherstburg, Ont.
71,214	Mary	Montreal	1875	Port Huron, Mich., U.S.A.	65 4	16 0	8 6	53	34	37 sc	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
117,027	Mary	Sydney	1905	Mahone Bay, N.S.	52 0	14 3	6 6	19	18	2 sc	Henry McDonald, Glace Bay, N.S.
61,154	Mary A. Laughlin.	Toronto	1871	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	48 0	10 5	5 0	23	12	42 sc	Thomas Gauthier, Montreal, Que.
77,550	Mary Ann	Pictou, N.S.	1880	Wallace, N.S.	50 5	12 3	6 7	25	17	40 sc	O. Smith, Richibucto, N.B.
92,647	Mary Arnott.	Wallaceburg	1886	Midland, Ont.	31 0	10 0	3 2	8	6	1 sc	D. Lowrey, Brantford, Ont.
71,113	Mary Beck	Collingwood	1876	Penetanguishene, Ont.	48 0	10 4	5 2	16	11	30 sc	John Gidley, Penetanguishene, Ont.

‡ Formerly "Owen." † Foreign name "Hattie H." U.S.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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117,026	Mary E. Daisley	Sydney	1905	Aspy Bay, N.S.	54 3	12 5	4 3	17	16	1 sc	A. Daisley, Dingwall, N.S.
103,821	Mary Ellen	Cornwall	1896	Cornwall, Ont.	57 4	13 4	8 8	20	14	6 sc	J. Jessmer and M. Jessmer, Cornwall, Ont.
.....	Mary Ellen	Port Hope	1868	Lindsay, Ont.	55 1	13 6	3 1	81	51	.....	William Needler, Lindsay, Ont.
72,966	Mary Ethel	Picton, Ont	1879	Trenton, Ont.	93 0	15 0	5 4	99	56	80 pa	Trenton & Bay of Quinté Nav. Co., Ltd., Trenton, Ont.
107,839	Mary F. Graff	Victoria	1898	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A	177 6	35 7	6 0	864	544	26 pa	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
88,491	Mary Hatch	Winnipeg	1881	Kenora, Ont.	107 6	20 0	6 8	121	82	11 sc	A. F. D. MacGachen, Winnipeg, Man., and W. A. Weir, Kenora, Ont., J.O.
103,860	Mary Jane	Halifax	1890	Noank, Conn., U.S.A.	49 8	14 6	6 4	29	20	10 sc	Isaac H. Mathers, Halifax, N.S.
122,345	Mary L	Toronto	1907	Penetang, Ont	40 0	10 0	4 6	10	6	2 sc	Peter Light, Penetanguishene, Ont.
†111,769	Mary Louise	Kingston	1902	Portland, Ont.	77 2	18 6	4 2	60	30	3 sc	Jehoida Coon, Morton, Ont.
90,740	Mary Odell	Chatham, N.B.	1881	Bristol, Me., U.S.A.	55 8	12 7	6 0	29	20	10 sc	F. P. Loggie, M.O., Chatham, N.B.
121,825	Mary P. Hall	Montreal	1898	Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A	82 2	20 3	10 2	104	43	42 sc	The Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
97,019	Mary R.	St. Catharines	1897	Port Colborne, Ont.	47 3	16 0	9 6	44	30	27 sc	David McLeod, Port Colborne, Ont.
130,331	Mary Sullivan	Chatham, N.B.	1910	Douglastown, N.B.	53 0	11 6	5 0	29	18	8 sc	William M. Sullivan, Red Bank, N.B.
130,550	Mary Winnie	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C	34 8	9 5	4 0	10	7	1 sc	Hugh Myddleton Wood, North Arm, Burrard Inlet, B.C.

† Formerly a sailing vessel.

121,913	Mascot	Kenora	1900	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	36 0	8 0	3 0	8	7	2 sc	George Drewry, Kenora, Ont.
94,764	Mascott	Owen Sound	1890	Meaford, Ont	52 9	12 5	4 9	21	14	20 sc	James Pilgrim, Meaford, Ont.
103,549	Mascotte	Lunenburg	1896	Dartmouth, N.S	64 2	14 6	6 0	35	24	18 sc	G. W. Naas, Lunenburg, N.S.
100,396	Masonic	Hamilton	1893	Hamilton, Ont	58 4	10 6	3 9	39	26	25 sc	William C. Gidley, Hamilton, Ont.
103,569	Massawippi	Montreal	1895	North Hatley, Que	40 0	7 6	3 4	4	3	3½ sc	Jos. J. Sampson, North Hatley, Que.
117,193	Mather	Kenora	1905	Toronto, Ont	87 5	19 0	10 5	145	98	32 sc	Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.
*126,868	Matheson	Sault Ste. Marie	1877	Rocky River, O., U.S.A.	42 0	8 6	5 0	20	11	2 sc	John R. Matheson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
107,416	Mathilda	Montreal	1899	Sorel, Que	72 0	20 1	10 4	114	69	21 sc	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,459	Matsqui	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C	82 3	21 0	8 2	113	77	10½ sc	Wm. Mackenzie, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
73,947	Mattawan	Ottawa	1876	Portsmouth, Ont	50 0	10 4	3 2	22	15	15 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
130,261	Mattawapika	Ottawa	1910	Callendar, Ont	42 0	8 8	3 8	12	8	4 sc	The Montreal River Transportation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont
122,213	Mattie	Toronto	1903	Toronto, Ont	22 0	5 7	2 7	2	1	¼ sc	Clarence Meredith Hinks, Toronto, Ont.
112,202	Maud	Hamilton	1905	Hamilton, Ont	32 5	7 0	3 6	4	3	⅝ sc	D. Reynolds, Dundas, Ont.
107,386	Maud	Ottawa	1898	Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A.	16 0	3 8	1 8	1	1	1 sc	G. W. Smith, Gatineau Point, Que.
69,615	Maud	Quebec	1874	New Liverpool, Que	72 5	15 8	5 7	54	34	41 pa	Antoine St. Pierre, Three Rivers, Que.
126,543	Maud Allan	Victoria	1909	Long Lake, B.C	39 0	8 1	3 2	10	7	½ sc	Johnston & Carswell, Ltd., Long Lake, B.C.
107,172	Maud C	Port Arthur	1897	Rossport, Ont	30 0	9 2	....	5	3	1 sc	Thos. Craigie, Rossport, Ont.
116,753	Maud D	Toronto	1904	Penetanguishene, Ont	71 3	15 6	6 0	81	51	11 sc	Walter G. Lumbers, Toronto, Ont.
126,265	Maud L	Toronto	1907	Parry Sound, Ont	75 0	15 0	5 5	48	33	8 sc	Clarence E. and Edwin S. Pratt, J.O., Parry Sound, Ont.
64,136	Maude	Victoria	1872	San Juan Island, Wash., U.S.A.	113 5	21 0	9 0	175	94	13 sc	The British Columbia Salvage Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
116,481	Maude	Wallaceburg	1902	Wallaceburg, Ont	60 2	13 5	5 0	19	13	3 sc	J. Cooper, Chatham, Ont.
116,456	Maude Annis	Vancouver	1903	Annis, B.C.	56 0	12 5	4 7	23	15	4 sc	The Lamb-Watson Lumber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
107,812	Maude Moore	Peterborough	1899	Peterborough, Ont	42 0	8 4	3 5	9	6	12 sc	W. J. Snodgrass, Okanagan Falls, B.C.
122,522	Mavourneen	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	32 4	9 3	3 6	13	9	½ sc	Wm. Stamberg and W. L. Cameron, Vancouver, B.C.
97,109	Max L	Port Burwell	1911	Port Burwell, Ont	67 5	15 0	7 2	45	33	25 sc	Levi Lewis, *et al.*, Port Burwell, Ont.

* Foreign name "Antelope."

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107,162	Maxie	Toronto	1898	Meaford, Ont.	44 0	11 2	3 8	16	11	2½ sc	F. R. Miller, *et al.*, J. O., St. Catharines, Ont.
126,001	Maxwell A.	Southampton	1891 1909	West Bay City, Mich., U.S.A. Southampton, Ont	80 0	21 0	7 3	98	66	24 sc	Donald McAulay, Southampton, Ont.
111,667	May	Montreal	1893	Middleton, Conn., U.S.A.	56 4	11 4	4 0	21	15	5 sc	W. D. B. Scott, Montreal, Que.
*85,292	May	Quebec	1881 1899	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Montreal, Que	44 0	12 2	5 8	21	14	7 sc	M. J. and W. J. Hackett, J. O., Quebec, Que.
116,949	May	Kenora	1904	Kenora, Ont.	25 0	6 0	3 0	3	2	6 sc	Frank Gustafson and A. Ralph, J.O., Kenora, Ont.
107,450	May	Vancouver	1898	Birkenhead, G.B.	31 5	7 3	3 8	6	4	6 sc	Geo. Howe, Union Bay, B.C.
107,466	May	Vancouver	1899	Vancouver, B.C.	29 0	8 7	3 3	8	5	2 sc	A. W. LePage, Vancouver, B.C.
97,105	May B.	Port Burwell	1900 1901	Port Burwell, Ont	49 0	10 1	3 6	10	6	6 sc	C. C. Bates, Clear Creek, Ont.
122,356	May C	Kingston	1907	Gananoque, Ont.	29 9	6 6	2 7	4	2	2 sc	Erastus F. Cooke, Ganonoque, Ont.
94,690	May Flower	Collingwood	1890	Port Severn, Ont.	49 0	10 0	4 0	26	17	3 sc	F. Morrua, Waubaushene, Ont.
72,587	May Flower	Kingston	1877	Kemptville, Ont.	50 2	9 3	4 0	29	16	13 sc	Jas. McLaren, Buckingham, Que.
116,861	May Flower	Ottawa	1904	Combermere, Ont.	77 0	18 0	4 0	59	38	13 pa	H. E. Hudson, Combermere, Ont., and J. C. Hudson, Barry's Bay, Ont., J.O.
103,929	May Flower	Peterborough	1897	Peterborough, Ont	25 5	6 4	3 0	6	4	5 sc	Elizabeth Donnell, Peterborough, Ont.
75,698	May Flower	Quebec	1878	Quebec, Que.	35 9	9 3	6 0	13	9	16 sc	P. J. Holden, Quebec, Que.

*Formerly "W. F. Logie."

97,065	May Queen	Pictou, N.S.	1892	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	53 3	16 0	5 8	36	18	40 sc	Fred. Magee, Port Elgin, N. B.
59,243	May Queen	St. John, N.B	1869	Carleton, N.B.	160 0	24 7	8 4	539	340	60 pa	May Queen Steamship Co., Ltd., Chipman, N.B.
83,125	Mayflower	Halifax	1881	Halifax, N.S	48 8	9 8	6 0	18	10	12 sc	Walter Cavill, Halifax, N.S.
94,987	Mayflower	Toronto	1890	Toronto, Ont.	140 2	28 2	6 8	189	119	29 pa	The Toronto Ferry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,137	Mayflower No. 1	Halifax	1909	Dartmouth, N.S.	60 5	17 3	7 0	50	45	6 sc	The Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
85,521	Mazeppa	Hamilton	1884	Toronto, Ont.	101 0	20 0	5 7	146	87	50 sc	Lawrence Solman, Toronto, Ont.
90,483	Meadow Flower	Halifax	1885	Dartmouth, N.S	33 0	9 0	3 5	7	4	6 sc	E. C. Whitman, Canso, N.S.
126,428	Meander	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C	35 0	8 6	3 7	11	7	2 sc	Alfred C. Thompson, Vancouver, B.C.
100,754	Medora	Toronto	1893	Gravenhurst, Ont.	142 6	25 6	8 5	377	256	30 sc	The Muskoka Lakes Navigation & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
121,939	Meg.	Halifax	1906	Dartmouth, N. S.	17 5	5 8	3 0	2	1	3 sc	F. Gordon Zwicker, Halifax, N. S.
111,917	Menodora	Midland	1901	Midland, Ont.	67 5	16 0	6 3	73	50	20 sc	Midland Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
83,116	Mermaid	Halifax	1881	Yarmouth, N.S.	50 0	11 5	5 0	15	11	20 sc	Sandy Cove Sea-Bathing Co., Halifax, N.S.
111,590	Mermaid.	Peterborough	1901	Millbrook, Ont.	32 3	7 3	3 2	11	7	5 sc	Dr. Henry A. Turner, Millbrook, Ont.
88,367	Mermaid	Vancouver	1884	Victoria, B.C.	94 0	18 0	4 6	129	87	18 sc	Thos. Morgan, Nanaimo, B.C.
74,264	Merrimac.	Sydney	1876	Quebec, Que	73 5	17 6	10 0	86	26	80 sc	Jas. W. Gordon, North Sydney, N.S.
130,452	Merry Sea	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	54 3	10 0	5 0	25	17	9 sc	Thomas G. McBride, Vancouver, B.C.
116,590	Mersey	Liverpool	1904	Liverpool, N.S.	69 6	15 6	6 9	42	29	16 sc	Fenwick W. Hatt, Liverpool, N.S.
130,342	Mersyde	Charlottetown	1911	Summerside, P.E.I.	63 8	16 0	5 6	40	37	½ sc	David A. Pickering, Summerside, P.E.I.
122,456	Meteghan I.	Yarmouth,	1907	Meteghan, N. S.	36 0	14 0	6 0	16	11	13 sc	M. T. Thereault, Meteghan, N. S.
107,950	Meteor.	Cornwall	1902	Port Robinson, Ont	52 0	16 4	9 1	47	32	10 sc	James Pendergast, Cornwall, Ont.
107,084	Meteor	Ottawa	1897	Opemican, Que	130 5	27 0	7 4	299	204	165 sc	Temiscaming Navigation Co., Ltd., Mattawa, Ont.
126,960	Miawa	Victoria	1911	Victoria, B.C.	48 0	12 6	5 8	25	15	3¼ sc	Walter S. Chambers, Victoria, B.C.
112,055	Michael Davitt	Montreal.	1885	Tonawanda, N.Y., U.S.A	52 8	13 6	6 4	28	19	8½ sc	Montreal General Contracting Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
†94,843	Michipicoten	Sault Ste. Marie	1883	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	117 0	24 8	11	511	316	34 sc	Jos. Ganley, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
*103,575	Midland	Midland	1896	Midland, Ont.	62 0	13 0		56	38	12 sc	The Canada Iron Furnace Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.

† Formerly "City of Windsor," and "E. K. Roberts." * Formerly "D. L. White."

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116,661	Midland King	Midland	1903	Collingwood, Ont.	366 5	48 0	28 0	3,965	2,450	151 sc	James Playfair, M.O., Midland, Ont.
116,669	Midland Prince	Midland	1907	Collingwood, Ont	474 0	55 0	27 0	6,133	4,560	136 sc	Midland Navigation Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
110,991	Midland Queen	Midland	1901	Dundee, G.B	249 0	42 7	20 5	1,993	1,349	124 sc	Midland Navigation Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
107,503	Mignon	Quebec	1894	Quebec, Que	23 8	6 2	2 7	2	2	1½ sc	C. G. Plamondon, Quebec, Que.
111,426	Mikado	Halifax	1902	Dartmouth, N.S	61 3	17 6	5 7	44	30	75 sc	Acadia Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
103,667	Mikado	Winnipeg	1897	Kenora, Ont	40 0	10 3	4 4	25	17	1 sc	Mikado Gold Mining Co., Kenora, Ont.
112 308	Mikado	Winnipeg	1905	Selkirk, Man.	120 0	26 0	7 8	242	168	23 sc	Stephen Sigurdsson, Gimli, Man.
†103,703	Mikado	Yarmouth	1896	Shelburne, N.S	82 0	18 0	7 7	80	49	16 sc	Charles T. White, Apple River, N.S.
100,666	Mildred	Belleville	1895	Gananoque, Ont	34 5	7 8	3 0	5	3	9 sc	J. A. Wheeler, Belleville, Ont.
96,896	Mildred	Ottawa	1891	Kingston, Ont	46 4	9 2	3 7	15	13	9 sc	Geo. Bothwell, Buckingham, Que.
103,267	Mildred	St. John, N.B.	1897	Cambridge, N.B	54 0	14 7	7 0	40	27	13 sc	John E. Moore, M.O., St. John, N.B.
116,265	Mildred	Toronto	1903	Toronto, Ont	70 0	10 0	3 5	39	25	10 sc	E. R. Wood, Toronto, Ont.
122,201	Milicete	Amherst, N.S.	1906	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	70 0	15 0	6 3	53	45	17 sc	Nathaniel Curry, Amherst, N.S.
111,978	Milkmaid	New Westminster	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	31 6	8 7	3 4	7	5	½ sc	Eusibio Mochabe, *et al.*, New Westminster, B.C.

† Formerly "Westport."

107,305	Millie K	Windsor, N.S, ..	1900	Whitewater, N.S	48 0	13 0	5 2	20	7	10 sc ..	The Nova Scotia Produce Co., Ltd., Canning, N.S.
111,856	Mills	Owen Sound	1903	Owen Sound, Ont	38 0	9 0	4 0	11	7	2 sc ..	Manitoulin Fish Co., Ltd., Manitowaning, Ont.
126,529	Mina G	Ottawa	1910	Horseshoe Bay, Que	45 0	13 2	5 7	23	14	4 sc ..	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
126,174	Mina W	New Westminster	1908	Steveston, B.C.	35 5	9 1	3 7	7	5	1 sc ..	J. D. Stalker, Langley, B.C.
126,047	Minawa	Port Arthur	1908	Lake Nepigon, Ont	105 0	24 0	6 0	172	100	23 sc ..	Revillon Bros., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,126	Miner	Halifax	1880	Jarrow-on-Tyne, G.B	65 0	14 6	6 8	49	33	16 sc ..	The Port Hood Richmond Ry. Coal Co., Ltd., Port Hood. N.S.
107,361	Minitaga	Toronto	1898	Midland, Ont	77 3	16 5	8 4	73	29	28 sc .	Robert Weddell, Trenton, Ont.
103,881	Mink	Ottawa	1896	Gordon Creek, Que	37 0	16 0	3 5	14	9	20 sc ..	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
100,030	Mink	Toronto	1891	Port Carling, Ont	72 0	11 0	3 8	56	38	8 sc ..	Muskoka Lakes Navigation & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
96,981	Minnehaha	New Westminster	1890	New Westminster, B.C.	37 0	6 5	3 0	7	5	1 sc ..	James Hunter, Victoria, B.C.
92,620	Minnehaha	Port Arthur	1888	Peterborough, Ont	27 5	6 3	.....	2	1	1 sc ..	Sidney Smith, Port Arthur, Ont.
112,078	Minneola	Kenora	1893	Owen Sound, Ont	32 0	7 5	3 0	9	6	1 sc ..	Glass Reef Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Little Mountain, Ont.
112,178	Minnette	Toronto	1899	Owen Sound, Ont	36 0	6 2	2 7	4	3	1 sc ..	A. F. Bailey, Fox Point, Ont.
107,882	Minnewanka	Montreal	1899	New York, U.S.A	31 0	7 0	3 6	5	4	8 sc .	The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que,
112,330	Minnicog	Midland	1902	Collingwood, Ont	56 0	9 6	9 4	35	24	6 sc ..	D. S. Pratt, Midland, Ont.
121,725	Minnie	Vancouver	1906	Sunbury, B.C.	32 0	10 8	4 6	13	9	2 sc ..	J. T. Waine and A. W. Jones, Vancouver B.C., J. O.
116,362	Minnie A. Clark	Goderich	1903	Goderich, Ont	69 3	15 0	6 5	36	25	11 sc ..	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
116,662	Minnie C	Midland	1904	Midland, Ont	34 0	8 5	4 0	7	5	1 sc ..	James Crawford, Moon River, P.O., Parry Sound, Ont.
103,572	Minnie D	Collingwood	1889	Hamilton, Ont	24 8	6 6	3 3	3	2	2 sc ..	J. Larson, Parry Sound, Ont.
122,419	Minnie Martin	Midland	1908	Midland, Ont	50 8	12 0	5 7	30	12	4 sc ..	Mrs. Mary Martin, Midland, Ont.
107,468	Minnie May	Lindsay	1894	Coboconk, Ont	42 5	8 0	3 0	10	8	5 pa ..	John R. Philips, Coboconk, Ont.
126,672	Minnie W	Port Arthur	1911	Fort William, Ont	63 0	14 2	8 0	57	34	11 sc ..	The Thunder Bay Contracting Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
117,199	Minnitakie	Kenora	1905	Dinorwic, Ont	45 0	9 5	4 2	18	12	6 sc ..	Wm. H. Whalen, Fort William, Ont.
126,913	Minoca	Halifax	1910	Dartmouth, G.B	83 5	19 1	9 4	110	48	28 sc ..	The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
*126,602	Minoru	Chatham, N.B	1904	Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.	95 0	29 6	9 5	148	81	45 sc ..	Robert Loggie, M.O., Loggieville, N.B.

* Foreign name "Leader."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c.v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
100,032	Minota	Toronto	1891	Toronto, Ont	65 5	11 2	5 7	29	19	5 sc	The Huntsville Lake of Bay & Lake Simcoe Navigation Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.
126,928	Minouche	Quebec	1908	Roberval, Que	35 0	8 0	2 8	11	7	20 sc	Simon Cimon, Roberval, Que.
111,591	Minto	New Westminster	1900	Harrison River, B.C.	60 0	9 2	2 4	36	23	2 pa	R. C. Menton, M.O., Harrison River, B.C.
107,787	Minto	Ottawa	1899	Dundee, G.B	225 0	32 7	18 0	1,090	372	216 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont
107,453	Minto	Vancouver	1898	Nakusp, B.C	161 7	30 1	5 1	829	522	17 pa	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,792	Mio	New Westminster	1910	Steveston, B.C.	34 4	8 0	3 0	6	4	10 sc	Bunichi Hamade, Steveston, B.C.
88,666	Miramichi	Chatham, N.B	1885	Chatham, N.B	85 7	17 3	6 9	72	49	25 sc	Miramichi Steam Navigation Co., Chatham, N.B.
92,282	Mischief	Owen Sound	1886	Owen Sound, Ont	31 0	9 0	4 8	9	6	5 sc	H. E. C. Carey, Bruce Mines, Ont.
112,279	Missisquoi	Brockville	1903	Noyan, Que	88 2	20 9	6 0	151	93	16 sc	Rockport Navigation Co., Ltd., Rockport, Ont.
121,781	Mississippi	Ottawa	1905	Carleton Place, Ont	36 2	7 7	3 6	4	3	⅜sc	Wesley Cooke, Carleton Place, Ont.
107,513	Mist	Victoria	1897	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	46 7	12 0	3 9	29	20	10 sc	Gavin Lawson, *et al.*, Victoria, B.C.
100,854	Mistassini	Quebec	1891	Roberval, Que	130 0	22 4	8 2	235	148	200 pa	E. F. Würtele, Quebec, Que.
122,648	Mistongo	Ottawa	1907	Lake Abitibi, Ont	71 0	20 1	4 2	81	48	5 pa	Thomas Walsh, Kenora, Ont.
126,550	Miyako	Vancouver	1909	Steveston, B.C.	56 4	14 0	4 7	28	19	4 sc	Tsune Nakanishi, Steveston, B.C.

94,982	Mizpah	Owen Sound	1889 1909	Toronto, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont.	51 0	10 6	4 4	28	20	3 sc	David Rumley, Owen Sound, Ont.
85,330	Mocking Bird	Owen Sound	1886	Toronto, Ont.	72 0	11 8	4 2	38	26	20 sc	P. McArthur, Westbourne, Man.
96,058	Modjeska	Hamilton	1889	Yoker, G.B	178 0	31 1	12 3	678	461	180 sc	Niagara Navigation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
‡111,920	Mohawk Belle	Toronto	1901 1908	Mortimer's Point, Ont. Lake of Bays, Ont,	82 4	13 2	5 0	130	83	13 sc	The Huntsville, Lake of Bays & Lake Simcoe, Nav. Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.
103,396	Mohawk Queen	Deseronto	1904	Deseronto, Ont.	44 6	9 0	4 0	16	11	2 sc	Robert Weddell, Trenton, Ont.
103,927	Mollie	Peterborough	1897	Lakefield, Ont.	41 0	6 6	2 5	11	7	6 sc	J. J. McBain, Peterborough, Ont.
111,851	Mollie S	Owen Sound	1901	Owen Sound, Ont.	68 0	12 7	5 0	45	27	9 sc	Pankhurst Manary, Lions Head, Ont.
100,401	Mona	Hamilton	1894	Hamilton, Ont.	23 6	6 1	3 4	2	2	3 sc	J. Bradley, Hamilton, Ont.
95,509	Monaco	Montreal	1888	Hampton, G.B	41 8	8 3	3 6	10	6	6 sc	J. H. Garth, Montreal, Que.
107,863	Monarch	Dawson	1898	San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.	120 3	32 2	5 4	284	179	8 pa	Geo. S. Wilkins, Dawson, Y.T.
111,886	Monarch	Peterborough	1906	Gore's Landing, Ont.	84 0	14 0	5 7	73	50	6 sc	The Otonabee Navigation Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
90,545	Monarque	Montreal	1886	Sorel, Que	108 9	30 4	6 9	136	86	30 pa	Jos. H. Dansereau, Verchéres, Que.
*100,925	Moneta	Ottawa	1888	Ottawa, Ont.	20 0	5 2	2 2	1	1	2 sc	R. Lamb and J. Robertson, Ottawa, Ont.
†46,242	Monitor	Montreal	1863	Clayton, N.Y., U.S.A	59 0	15 1	4 6	32	19	1½ sc	Joachim Hogue, Valleyfield, Que.
107,891	Monitor	Montreal	1899	Montreal, Que.	60 5	16 6	7 2	62	39	14 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
130,295	Monobel	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	40 1	9 6	5 0	14	10	4 sc	Hamilton Powder Co., Ltd. Montreal, Que.
111,955	Monoloa	New Westminster	1903	Olympia, Wash., U.S.A.	36 4	9 3	3 6	10	7	1½ sc	Wm. A. McAdam, Harrison, B.C.
77,933	Montague	Charlottetown	1878	Georgetown, P.E.I.	79 0	19 7	8 7	130	38	35 pa	The Georgetown Ferry Co., Ltd., Georgetown, P.E.I.
117,069	Montcalm	Ottawa	1904	Yoker, G. B	245 0	40 6	15 7	1,432	526	406 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
107,824	Monte Cristo	Victoria	1891	Ballard, Wash., U.S.A.	108 6	20 4	3 9	266	156	7 pa	R. Cunningham, & Son, Ltd., Port Essington, B.C.
126,457	Montmagny	Sorel	1909	Sorel, Que.	212 6	34 8	19 5	1,269	723	148 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
92,755	Montmorency	Ottawa	1889	Quebec, Que.	35 5	10 8	4 8	18	12	50 sc	W. J. Poupore, Montreal, Que.
116,600	Montreal	Montreal	1904	Sorel, Que.	332 4	43 5	14 8	4,282	2,299	386 pa	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
122,504	Mopsey	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B. C.	26 6	8 0	2 4	6	4	¾ sc	George C. Miller, Vancouver, B.C.

‡ Formerly "Florence Main." *Formerly "P. J. Turgeon." †Formerly a sailing vessel.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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130,235	Morgan (The)...	Port Stanley.....	1911	Port Stanley, Ont.....	70 3	16 4	7 9	50	34	13½ sc ..	Charles F. J. and Thomas H. Morgan, J.O., Port Stanley, Ont.
116,766	Morinus..... ..	Toronto	1904	Port Carling, Ont.....	47 0	8 4	3 6	10	7	1½ sc ..	Wm. Robinson, Kingston, Ont.
107,424	Morning Star.....	Brockville.....	1907	Toronto, Ont	95 5	12 5	5 0	72	39	22 sc ..	Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa, Ont.
100,759	Morning Star.....	Toronto	1894	Toronto, Ont.	34 0	7 5	3 4	5	3	1 sc ..	Jos. Goodwin, Toronto, Ont.
90,797	Morris	Victoria	1888	Victoria, B.C.	39 5	9 2	3 6	12	8	1 sc ..	The Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
121,815	Moto.	Digby....	1906	Digby, N.S.....	45 0	10 4	4 3	15	12	6 sc .	L. D. Morton, Digby, N.S., and W. G. Clarke, Bear River, N.S.
§ 130,322	Motor Queen. ...	Kingston..... ...	1904	Alexandria Bay, N.Y., U.S.A.	50 4	19 8	4 8	20	17	10 sc ..	Queen City Oil Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,727	Mou-Ping	Vancouver	1899 1908	Hong Kong, China.... Vancouver, B.C. .. .	64 0	10 3	6 0	33	22	8 sc ..	Charles D. Rand, Vancouver, B.C.
111,760	Mountain Bell....	Kenora.....	1895	Carleton Place, Ont.....	28 0	6 0	2 8	4	3	2 sc ..	W. Mather, Banff, Alta.
92,780	Mountain Belle...	Vancouver.....	1888	Carleton Place, Ont.....	30 2	6 1	3 0	5	3	5 sc ..	Thos. R. Lane, Vancouver, B.C.
92,537	Mountain Maid...	Montreal	1850 1879	Magog, Que.....	101 2	19 4	6 4	118	62	14 pa..	I. Futvoye, St. John's, Que.
122,166	Mowitz	Vancouver.....	1906	Vancouver, B.C.....	45 9	17 1	5 2	50	34	1 sc..	Anderson Secord, Shoal Bay, B.C. and Hiram McCormick, Vancouver, B.C.
107,454	Moyie....	Vancouver.....	1898	Nelson, B.C.....	161 7	30 1	5 1	835	526	17 pa..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Que.
116,867	Mudpout..	Ottawa.....	1904	Hull, Que.....	40 0	16 0	4 4	34	25	— sc ..	The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.

§ Foreign name "Supply"

126,738	Muirneag	Vancouver	1910	Steveston, B.C.	35 5	10 3	4 4	12	8	2 sc	Duncan Smith, Vancouver, B.C.
103,042	Mulgrave	Ottawa	1893	New Glasgow, N.S.	114 8	31 0	16 4	485	330	75 sc	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.
126,549	Murbros	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C	35 0	10 5	4 3	15	10	4 sc	Fred. P. Murray, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
117,200	Muriel	Kenora	1905	Dinorwic, Ont	35 0	9 5	4 5	16	11	1 sc	Wm. H. Whalen, Fort William, Ont.
116,709	Muriel	Quebec	1902	Quebec, Que	69 0	16 8	7 0	64	44	24 sc	The Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
90,793	Muriel	Vancouver	1887	Victoria, B.C	70 0	15 5	6 7	44	28	4 sc	Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
* 101,261	Murray Bay	Montreal	1877	Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.	251 0	34 7	7 9	969	610	120 pa	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
100,283	Muskoka	Peterborough		Simcoe, Ont	36 5	10 5	3 7	22	15	2 pa	Gilmour & Co., Trenton, Ont.
83,372	Muskoka	Toronto	1881	Gravenhurst, Ont	94 0	18 0	7 3	197	134	60 sc	The Muskoka Lakes Navigation & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,524	Muskrat	Ottawa	1908	Simcoe, Ont	52 5	16 0	3 2	35	19	2 pa	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
88,634	Myra	Prescott	1884	St. Catharines, Ont	82 0	17 2	8 6	73	37	32 sc	James Buckley, Prescott, Ont.
100,308	Myron B.	Windsor, Ont.	1885	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	48 0	9 8	3 8	16	11	1 sc	Walter H. Hawkins, *et al.*, Little Current, Ont.
83,034	Myrtle	Brockville	1880	Brockville, Ont	39 0	7 7	3 5	9	7	12 sc	David Ward, Toronto, Ont.
111,959	Myrtle	New Westminster	1899	New Westminster, B.C.	27 5	5 5	2 5	4	3	½ sc	Hori Windebank, Mission City, B.C.
111,588	Myrtle	Peterborough	1901	Peterborough, Ont	33 2	7 7	3 2	5	4	4 sc	Roland Gordon, Peterborough, Ont.
116,758	Myrtle	Toronto	1904	Point Abino, Ont	40 0	9 5	4 0	9	6	2 sc	Mrs. Elizabeth Michner, Tp. of Bertie, Welland Co., Ont.
116,849	Mystery	Owen Sound	1906	Lion's Head, Ont	60 1	14 2	6 1	53	36	5 sc	E. B. Rumley, David Rumley, and E. Robinson, Wiarton, Ont., J.O.
94,816	Mystery	Victoria	1890	Victoria, B.C	80 5	16 5	7 8	65	39	24 sc	The Terminal Gravel Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,134	N. Dyment	Goderich	1900	Goderich, Ont	73 0	16 8	8 0	59	40	10 sc	Albert G. Knowles, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
95,852	Nagasaki	New Westminster	1889	Hong Kong, China	46 5	9 3	5 3	15	10	6 sc	H. Bell-Irving Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,044	Nahma	Port Arthur	1898	Superior, Wis., U.S.A.	34 0	7 8	4 0	7	5	2 sc	A. J. McComber, Port Arthur, Ont.
130,791	Nahmint	Vancouver	1911	Steveston, B.C.	67 9	15 5	6 1	55	31	6 sc	Wallace Fisheries, Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
88,538	Naiad	Hamilton	1890	Toronto, Ont	68 0	10 2	3 3	29	20	20 sc	Mrs. Harriet S. Sandford, Hamilton, Ont.

* Formerly "Carolina."

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92,389	Naiad	Kingston	1888	Kingston, Ont.	51 4	9 2	3 9	15	10	7 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Toronto, Ont.
122,539	Naiad	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C	58 0	12 9	7 5	46	31	8 sc	Warren Creelman, and Wm. N. Coughlin, Vancouver, B.C., J.O.
121,764	Naiade	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	41 2	10 6	4 1	19	13	3 sc	Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Toronto, Ont.
130,691	Nakano	Vancouver	1911	Steveston, B.C.	48 0	11 8	5 2	24	16	2 sc	Diukichi Nakano, Steveston, B.C.
100,729	Nama	Montreal	1887	Montreal, Que	75 2	10 3	4 4	42	36	14½ sc	Geo. Weir, Montreal, Que.
107,729	Nancy	Vancouver	1900	Vancouver, B.C.	26 9	8 6	2 4	6	4	1 sc	Wm. J. Belding, Vancouver, B.C.
116,779	Nancy	Vancouver	1904	New Westminster B.C.	17 0	4 1	1 6	1	1	5 sc	Charles S. V. Branch, Vancouver, B.C.
112,147	Naniwa	Kingston	1903	Kingston, Ont	54 3	8 9	2 9	12	7	9 sc	F. J. Phillips, Toronto, Ont.
122,397	Nanoose	Victoria	1908	Victoria, B.C.	116 0	24 6	14 0	305	166	63 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
107,083	Nap	Ottawa	1893	Carleton Place, Ont.	25 5	6 0	2 6	1	1	3 sc	N. Tessier, Hull, Que.
130,352	Napanee	Arichat	1909	Tancook, N.S.	37 4	10 4	4 3	10	10	9 sc	William Severance, Fourchu, N.S.
85,308	Napierville	Montreal	1883 1899	Sorel, Que Montreal, Que	123 9	42 4	5 4	165	113	11 pa	Mrs. Arthemise Robert, Montreal, Que.
130,603	Narada	Victoria	1910	Burton, Wash., U.S.A	29 6	8 0	4 0	7	5	1⅓ sc	M. B. Jackson, Victoria, B.C.
*62,598	Natashquan	Quebec	1870	Sunderland, G.B.	198 7	27 3	15 5	991	642	98 sc	The National Navigation Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.

* Formerly the "Polino."

116,255	National	Toronto	1903	Toronto, Ont	39 0	10 0	4 6	18	12	5 sc	The Corporation of the City of Toronto, Ont.
107,926	Native	New Westminster	1900	New Westminster, B.C.	66 0	14 0	6 0	52	36	13 sc	Mrs. Edith Cates, Vancouver, B.C.
‡126,640	Nattose	Vancouver	1899	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	52 0	17 6	6 6	37	25	4 sc	Gilbert P. Ashe, City of Coutts, Alberta.
126,890	Naturitch	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	38 5	10 1	4 8	13	9	3 sc	Samuel J. Castleman, Vancouver, B.C.
35,419	Nautilus	St. Andrews	1887	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.	56 0	14 0	4 2	27	18	11 sc	Mrs. Addie L. Young, St. Stephen, N.B.
†100,660	Navajo	Kingston	1895	Kingston, Ont	108 6	21 7	8 7	179	92	6½ sc	G. A. and H. W. Richardson, J. O., Kingston, Ont.
126,194	Navarch	Windsor, Ont		Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	51 8	10 5	5 4	20	14	5 sc	The Minister of Public Works and Fisheries for the Province of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.
122,600	Navy Isle	St. Andrews	1910	Deer Island, N.B.	34 2	9 2	4 2	9	6	12 sc	Egbert H. Carson, St. Andrews, N.B
130,374	Neaniskos	Peterboro'	1911	Peterboro', Ont.	60 0	11 3	5 3	21	20	¾ sc	The Peterboro' Canoe Co., Ltd., Peterboro', Ont.
102,579	Neepawah	Hamilton	1903	Greenock, G.B.	244 5	40 0	21 8	1,799	1,190	207 sc	The Neepawah Steamship Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
96,901	Nellie	Kingston	1882	Kingston, Ont	39 6	7 4	3 9	7	3	6 sc	J. N. Leeman, Smith's Falls, Ont.
92,660	Nellie Bly	St. Catharines	1890	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	42 2	13 4	4 2	13	7	8 sc	Jos. Goodwin, Toronto, Ont.
‡‡111,782	Nellie G. Thurston	New Westminster	1883	Gloucester, Mass, U.S.A	79 0	22 6	8 5	100	60	19 sc	Henry J. Humm, London, Eng.
103,938	Nellie H	Chatham, N.B.	1897	Chatham, N.B	41 1	9 0	4 2	8	5	3 sc	Edward Miller and H. R. Annett, J.O., Gaspé, Que.
90,544	Nellie Reid	Montreal	1886	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	70 5	16 8	8 4	56	29	90 sc	Robert Weddell, *et al.*, Trenton, Ont.
94,846	Nellie S.	Windsor, Ont	1885	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	20 8	5 6	2 5	3	2	1 sc	Geo. Sutherland, Essex Centre, Ont.
107,467	Nellie T	Lindsay	1894	Lindsay, Ont	36 0	6 5	2 7	5	3	6 pa.	Michael Dovey, Lindsay, Ont.
130,543	Nelsara	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	35 3	7 6	4 0	9	6	1 sc	E. G. W. Wyatt, Vancouver, B.C.
88,667	Nelson	Chatham, N.B	1885	Chatham, N.B	78 4	14 7	7 0	64	44	21 sc	A. P. McLennan, Sydney, N.S.
96,987	Nelson	New Westminster	1891	Nelson, B.C	134 4	26 5	5 5	496	312	13 pa.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
92,762	Neptune	Quebec	1889	Lotbinière, Que	32 6	8 8	2 8	11	8	8 sc	John Breakey, Quebec, Que.
130,633	Neptune	St. John, N.B.	1911	Port Greville, N.S	73 4	20 5	10 7	118	80	19 sc	Robert Thomson, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
103,255	Nereid	St. John, N.B	1895	St. John, N.B	50 6	14 2	5 4	30	20	13 sc	J. W. Smith, St. John, N.B.
103,056	Nereid	Yarmouth	1894	Yarmouth, N.S	36 0	11 0	5 6	12	8	1 sc	Hugh Cann & Son, Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.

‡ Foreign name "Olympic." † Formerly "King Ben." ‡‡ Formerly a sailing vessel.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant et adresse.
126,616	Nerka	Prince Rupert	1910	Claxton, B.C.	52 0	15 0	5 3	32	22	7 sc	Wallace Fisheries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
121,951	Nettie B.	Port Stanley	1906	Port Stanley, Ont.	37 7	11 8	4 3	12	9	4½ sc	The F. T. James Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,894	New Delta	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	57 8	15 0	6 4	73	49	9 sc	Gilbert W. Brewster, *et al.*, Ladner, B.C.
126,255	New Success	Chatham, N.B.	1909	Burnt Church, N.B.	78 0	26 0	5 0	77	34	11 pa	James Anderson, Burnt Church, N.B.
	New York	Montreal	1870	Sorel, Que	126 1	23 0	8 2	311	143		H. A. Chillas, Nicolet, Que.
121,766	New Zealand	Vancouver	1906	Heriot Bay, B.C.	34 8	11 0	4 0	19	13	3 sc	Mrs. Helen Bull, Heriot Bay, B.C.
111,813	Newera	Vancouver	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	52 5	13 6	5 6	56	37	9 sc	Wm. T. Cotsford, Salt Spring Island, B.C.
110,697	Newington	Vancouver	1899	Hull, G.B.	115 3	21 0	11 5	193	61	58 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
130,482	Newmaid	New Westminster	1911	Steveston, B.C.	31 4	8 7	3 9	7	5	1 sc	Butterfield, Mackie & Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
126,413	Newminko	Toronto	1909	Gravenhurst, Ont.	84 0	16 5	5 7	128	81	13 sc	Asa Lee Casselman, *et al.*, J.O., Port Carling, Ont.
125,470	Newona	Montreal	1909	Wallsend, G.B.	250 3	43 0	22 5	2,179	1,401	205 sc	Canada Atlantic Transit Co., Montreal, Que.
85,761	Newport	Montreal	1879	Georgeville, Que	47 0	12 0	6 0	12	8	20 sc	Hy. H. Caswell, Newport, Vt., U.S.A.
126,215	Nezko	Vancouver	1908	North Vancouver, B.C.	37 1	9 8	4 0	12	8	3 sc	William H. Braim, North Vancouver, B. C.
*53,589	Niagara	Port Arthur	1856 / 1901	Glasgow, G.B. / re-built	159 0	21 1	10 4	396	215	28 sc	The Lake Coast Trading Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.

* Formerly "Druid."

122,169	Nidge	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	63 7	14 3	7 0	58	39	16 sc	Vancouver Island Power Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
111,948	Night Hawk	New Westminster	1902	New Westminster, B.C.	42 0	7 5	3 5	10	7	8 sc	The Edmonton Logging Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
117,195	Nightingale	Kenora	1905	Kenora, Ont	33 0	7 0	3 8	5	3	1 sc	Thomas Dufresne, Kenora, Ont.
103,393	Nile	Deseronto	1870	Battersea, Ont	90 1	19 1	6 0	96	49	20 sc	D. Smith, Ottawa, Ont.
103,957	Nile	Montreal	1894	Sorel, Que	71 1	11 1	4 0	28	19	22 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
107,086	Nilka	Ottawa	1897	Ottawa, Ont	24 8	5 7	1 8	1	1	4 sc	John Jolicoeur, *et al.*, Ottawa, Ont.
90,524	Nina	Chatham, Ont	1889	Rondeau, Ont	32 0	9 5	4 8	11	9	10 sc	J. Cooper, Chatham, Ont.
116,770	Nina	Toronto	1903		24 5	6 7	2 5	3	2	1 sc	Mrs. Asenath A. Glanville, Cutler, Ont.
103,377	Ninsongis	Winnipeg	1894	Simcoe, Ont	45 0	11 0	5 5	7	5	3 pa	A. F. D. MacGachen, Winnipeg, Man., and W. A. Weir, Kenora, Ont., J.O.
122,328	Niobe	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C	20 7	5 9	2 8	2	1	1 sc	Robert J. Sprott, Vancouver, B.C.
117,090	Nipigon	Collingwood	1908	Collingwood, Ont	56 8	9 6	7 0	36	24	6 sc	Albert Robertson, Nipigon, Ont.
92,443	Nipissing	Toronto	1887	Gravenhurst, Ont	125 0	21 0	7 6	275	207	23 pa	Muskoka Lakes Navigation & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,787	Nishiu	New Westminster	1908	Steveston, B.C.	38 5	9 3	3 0	8	6	15 sc	John Savage, Westham Islands, B.C.
†103,682	Niska	Toronto	1897	Milford Bay, Ont	36 0	8 0	3 8	9	6	3 sc	Robt. J. Stroud, Milford Bay, Ont.
130,373	Nitche	Peterboro	1911	Hastings, Ont	39 0	11 0	6 0	19	13	7 sc	The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,465	Nobby	Lindsay	1883	Peterborough, Ont	25 0	5 5	2 2	2	1	1 sc	Thomas Robson, Fenelon Falls, Ont.
100,025	Nocross	Toronto	1887	Tamarac Island, Ont	45 0	11 5	5 2	20	14	7 sc	The French River Boom Co., Toronto, Ont.
*100,937	Nokomis	Ottawa	1887	Morristown, N.Y., U.S.A	55 6	10 0	3 9	25	17	— sc	W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont.
121,970	Nomad	Kingston	1906	Boston, Mass., U.S.A	48 0	10 5	5 0	19	13	4¾ sc	Gerald W. and William M. Birks, J.O., Montreal, Que.
126,745	Nootka	Vancouver	1910	North Vancouver, B.C.	40 0	10 3	5 0	19	13	1 sc	Hugh A. Urquhart, Vancouver, B.C.
71,269	Nora	Montreal	1886	Deseronto, Ont	50 0	9 6	4 0	28	19	3 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
100,208	Nora	Vancouver	1889	Port Essington, B.C	45 0	10 5	5 0	19	13	2 sc	H. Bell-Irving, Vancouver, B.C.
122,377	Nora	Vancouver	1907	Port Guichon, B.C	45 1	11 7	4 6	24	17	5 sc	Pacific Coast Fisheries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
122,327	Nora	Vancouver	1906	Port Madison, Wash., U.S.A.	35 0	11 4	3 8	13	9	1 sc	Gerald F. Paine, Vancouver, B.C.
103,380	Nora	Winnipeg	1895	Kenora, Ont.	44 0	11 1	3 7	20	14	1 sc	D. L. Mather, Kenora, Ont.

† Formerly "Wawonaissa." * Formerly "Gipsey."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, December 31, 1911.

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadien inscrits sur les registres, 31 décembre 1911.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
122,501	Nora Creina	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	22 3	6 1	2 5	2	1	⅝ sc	William B. Barwis, Vancouver, B.C.
122,147	Nora J	Barrington	1907	Yarmouth, N.S.	54 0	12 4	5 0	19	13	8 sc	James C. McGray, Cape Island, N.S.
112,044	Nord	Quebec	1902	Peribonca, Que.	62 2	15 2	4 5	56	38	3 sc	Edward S. Vignette, Peribonca, Que.
126,090	Noreensha	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C	29 6	8 0	3 0	5	3	1 sc	Walter V. Bainbridge, Point Grey, B.C.
97,108	Norfolk	Port Burwell	1907	Collingwood, Ont.	62 0	14 0	6 6	32	22	10 sc	Frederick W. Doty, Goderich, Ont.
107,244	Normansell	New Westminster	1890	Maple Ridge, B.C.	29 0	6 3	2 8	5	3	1 sc	S. T. Teeze, New Westminster, B.C.
88,323	North	Quebec	1886	Lévis, Que.	132 4	25 2	9 3	289	182	30 pa	The Quebec & Lévis Ferry Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
96,911	North King	Kingston	1868 / 1891	Montreal, Que / Kingston, Ont	175 0	43 0	10 0	873	499	500 pa	Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinté Steamboat Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
107,614	North River	Ottawa	1899	Kippewa, Que	50 2	18 0	4 0	22	11	20 pa	McLachlin Bros., Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.
**107,725	North Vancouver Ferry No. 1.	Vancouver	1900	Vancouver, B.C	73 4	20 1	6 7	104	71	19 sc	North Vancouver City Ferries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
‡116,784	North Vancouver Ferry No. 2.	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	113 2	28 5	12 5	544	370	32½ sc	North Vancouver City Ferries, Ltd., Vancouver. B.C.
130,447	North Vancouver Ferry No. 3.	Vancouver	1910	North Vancouver, B.C.	145 0	29 1	12 4	1176	792	42 sc	North Vancouver City Ferries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
117,105	Northern Belle	Ottawa	1905	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	104 0	21 6	7 6	222	169	30 sc	French River & Nipissing Navigation Co., Ltd., Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
110,941	Northern Light	Kenora	1903	Kenora, Ont.	32 0	9 0	4 0	17	12	⅝ sc	G. H. Draper, Kenora, Ont.

** Formerly "North Vancouver." ‡ Formerly "St. George."

122,607	Northland Light..	Kenora.....	1907	Athabasca Landing, Alta.	122 0	22 0	4 5	148	94	5 pa ..	Northern Transportation Co., Ltd. Athabasca Landing, Alberta.
122,608	Northland Sun....	Kenora.....	1907	Athabasca Landing, Alta.	103 0	17 0	4 5	132	83	3 pa ..	Northern Transportation Co., Ltd., Athabasca Landing, Alberta.
96,937	Northumberland..	Charlottetown	1891	Newcastle-on-Tyne, G.B.	220 0	33 1	20 4	1,255	519	35) sc ..	The Charlottetown Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
130,792	Nortonian.....	Vancouver..... ..	1911	Coquitlam Lake, B.C...	47 5	12 5	4 6	26	18	3 sc..	Vancouver Power Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
122,011	Norway Belle....	Ottawa.....	1905	Bristol, Que..	66 7	25 8	4 7	46	42	2 pa..	Archibald Macfarlane, Bristol, Que.
85,364	Nosbonsing.....	Ottawa....	1884	Lake Nosbonsing, Ont...	56 6	11 8	4 6	25	19	8 sc ..	J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.
130,604	Nowitka	Victoria	1911	Golden, B.C.	80 5	19 0	3 5	113	62	4 sc ..	The Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B.C.
126,029	Nox.....	Sydney.....	1909	Baddeck, N.S..... ...	29 0	9 2	3 7	9	8	½ sc ..	Farlane J. McFarlane, Baddeck, N.S.
124,261	Number 26.....	Quebec.....	1908	Kirkintillock, G.B.....	68 9	15 1	8 1	49	....	28 sc ..	The Dalhousie Lumber Co., Ltd., Dalhousie, N.B.
129,529	No. 508.....	Vancouver.....	1910	Renfrew, Scotland.....	200 3	36 6	12 8	748	435	108 sc..	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
126,918	Numida...	Halifax	1911	Indian Harbour, N.S....	38 0	11 2	5 5	14	12	⅝ sc..	John Hackenley, Indian Harbour, N.S.
107,302	Nyanza.....	Windsor, N,S	1899	Horton, N.S.....	76 5	21 3	8 2	83	49	17 sc ..	Bathurst Lumber Co., Ltd., Bathurst, N.B.
100,403	Nymoca.....	Hamilton ..... {	1896 1906	} Hamilton, Ont.	72 0	11 0	5 0	51	35	7 sc ..	G. F. Beaumont, *et al.*, Toronto, J.O., Ont.
112,171	Nymph.....	Toronto..... .. {	1902 1907	} Milford Bay, Ont.	72 6	14 8	4 0	84	57	14 sc ..	Peter Campbell, Gravenhurst, Ont.
130,651	O. U. Buffalo.....	Chatham, N.B.....	1911	Buctouche, N.B.....	34 6	10 0	5 0	10	6	2⅛ sc ..	J. D. Irving, Buctouche, N.B.
126,851	O. Paul.....	Sorel.....	1911	Sorel, Que.....	61 0	15 4	6 5	57	26	20 sc ..	Joseph Paul, Sorel, Que.
121,819	Oakesella.....	Digby	1909	Digby, N.S.....	23 3	6 3	3 3	5	3	7½ sc ..	Mrs. Ella M. Dunham, Digby, N.S.
94,914	Ocean Lily	Southampton.. ...	1887	Port Elgin, Ont.	29 0	7 0	3 0	3	2	4 sc ..	Edward Brooks, Red Bay, Ont.
‡98,845	Oceana.....	Toronto.....	1891	Dumbarton, G.B..	531 0	54 8	17 9	7815	4278	1254 sc.	Bermuda Atlantic Steamship Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
116,684	Ocelot.....	Richibucto.....	1908	Richibucto, N.B.....	37 0	10 0	5 0	13	11	1 sc ..	William E. Forbes, Richibucto, N.B.
111,460	Ogema	Winnipeg....	1901	Selkirk, Man....	55 5	11 5	4 5	29	14	2 sc ..	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
†94,931	Ogemah.....	Port Hope.....	1889	Lindsay, Ont.....	85 0	15 0	5 0	72	45	45 pa..	Trent Valley Navigation Co., Ltd., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
126,282	Ogistoh.....	St. John, N.B.....	1908	St. John. N.B.....	29 2	7 1	4 2	6	4	1 sc ..	Fred. A. Dykeman, St. John, N.B.

‡ Formerly "Scot" † Formerly "Alice Ethel."

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116,281	Ohm	Halifax	1902	Dartmouth, N.S	24 5	5 2	3 0	2	2	4 sc	Walter S. DeBlois, Halifax, N.S.
112,068	Ojibawaya	Peterborough	1902	Coneastota, N.Y., U.S.A	16 2	4 4	1 7	1	1	1 sc	Mrs. F. A. Price, Mississagua, Ont.
122,378	Okanagan	Vancouver	1907	Okanagan Landing, B.C.	193 2	32 3	7 7	1,078	679	32 pa	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Que.
102,305	Okema	Winnipeg	1902	Winnipeg, Man	20 5	5 5	2 7	4	3	½ sc	The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.
107,441	Old Pioneer	Vancouver	1898	Vancouver, B.C	39 5	8 0	4 0	10	7	1 sc	A. J. Mangold, London, Eng.
126,798	Oldmaid	New Westminster	1910	Steveston, B.C	35 0	10 3	5 0	14	7	20 sc	Butterfield, MacKie & Co., Ltd., New Westminister, B.C.
100,043	Olga	Brockville	1896	Brockville, Ont	33 0	8 5	4 0	5	4	7 sc	John McLaren, Brockville, Ont.
116,277	Olive	Halifax	1903	Dartmouth, N.S	62 0	14 3	6 0	35	24	40 sc	The Whitman Fish Co., Ltd., Canso, N.S.
107,623	Olive	New Westminster	1899	Nicomen, B.C	72 0	12 5	3 5	71	45	4 pa	Canada Fish Products Ltd., 39 Old Broad St., London, Eng.
103,433	Olive	Ottawa	1895	North Bay, Ont	25 6	6 0	3 0	2	1	4 sc	G. W. Leach, *et al.*, North Bay, Ont.
107,106	Olive	Victoria	1896	Victoria, B.C	29 0	9 2	3 2	6	4	3 sc	S. W. Buckman, Victoria, B.C.
122,175	Ombabika	Port Arthur	1906	Lake Nepigon, Ont	70 0	15 0	6 0	76	51	10⅔ sc	Revillion Bros., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,932	Omega	New Westminster	1900	Lake Bennett, B.C	98 8	21 0	5 2	127	86	13 sc	Wm. C. Robinson, Lake Bennett, B.C.
126,248	Omineca	Victoria	1909	Victoria, B.C	137 5	31 4	5 4	583	380	17 pa	John William Stewart, Vancouver, B.C.

107,101	On Time	Victoria	1896	Ballard, Wash., U.S.A.	38 0	10 0	4 4	11	4	2 sc	James Pope, Port Harvey, B.C.
121,708	Ona	Toronto	1887	Hamilton, Ont	36 0	9 5	3 5	9	6	⅝ sc	Bertram Yates, Penetang, Ont.
92,382	Onaganoh	Kingston	1887	Kingston, Ont	47 2	10 0	3 9	19	13	12 sc	H. Fraser, Port Cockburn, Ont.
*88,623	Onaping	Windsor, Ont.	1870	Saginaw South, Mich., U.S.A.	120 0	19 0	7 6	256	174	300 sc	John Charlton, Lynedoch, Ont.
116,835	Onawa	Kingston	1904	Gananoque, Ont	29 6	5 4	2 7	2	2	½ sc	Wm. J. Reid, Gananoque, Ont.
126,712	Onawana	St. John, N.B.	1909	The Range, N.B	52 7	13 0	5 2	30	20	13 sc	Arthur V. Rowan, M.O. Fredericton, N.B.
103,798	Oneita	Shelburne	1899	Lockeport, N.S	52 2	12 3	5 3	15	10	13 sc	Freeman Payzant, Lockeport, N.S.
†90,562	Ongiara	Toronto	1885	Toronto, Ont	90 5	18 4	5 4	98	64	80 sc	The Niagara Navigation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
94,885	Ontario	Montreal	1890	Owen Sound, Ont.	297 0	41 3	14 9	1,615	1,018	300 pa	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
	Ontario	Port Hope	1868	Lindsay, Ont	58 0	15 0	4 3	80	50		J. Thurston, Lindsay, Ont.
83,371	Ontario	Toronto	1881	Walker's Point, Ont.	43 5	8 4	3 8	11	8	6 sc	R. Walker, M.O., Township of Wood, Ont.
125,983	Ontario No. 1	Montreal	1907	Toronto, Ont	317 0	54 2	18 7	5,146	3,229	292 sc	The Ontario Car Ferry Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,707	Ontaritze	Quebec	1902	Indian Cove, Que	43 2	9 4	4 4	18	12	3 sc	Harold Kennedy, Quebec, Que.
111,973	Onward	Southampton	1902	Kincardine, Ont	57 0	12 0	6 0	22	15	3 sc	John McGaw, Kincardine, Ont.
126,249	Oolaly	Victoria	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	49 6	10 5	6 0	23	13	7 sc	Frank S. Barnard, Victoria, B.C.
126,100	Oose River	St. Catharines	1909	Dunnville, Ont	45 0	10 0	2 5	16	13	8 sc	Charles Ross, Port Maitland, Ont.
126,402	Opeongo	Ottawa	1909	Arnprior, Ont	104 5	21 3	6 5	121	77	54 pa	McLachlin Brothers, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.
126,501	Operator	Victoria	1909	Victoria, B.C	137 5	31 4	5 4	583	380	15 pa	John Wm. Stewart, Vancouver, B.C.
112,173	Ophir	Toronto	1902	Parry Sound, Ont.	41 8	9 4	4 0	11	8	1 sc	Milton Pearce, Parry Sound, Ont.
122,531	Ophir	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	91 4	24 0	8 2	212	139	16 sc	Lincoln Steamship Co, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
103,914	Ora	Victoria	1898	Lake Bennett, B.C	79 5	16 0	4 3	101	64	3 pa	Edward J. Smyth, Victoria, B.C.
117,128	Orca	Kingston	1905	Kingston, Ont	34 0	6 0	3 3	4	3	3 sc	Arthur F. Macnee, Kingston, Ont.
90,768	Orcadia	Port Arthur	1888	Goderich, Ont	54 3	14 0	5 2	23	16	3 sc	Victor Pelletier and Peter Deslaurier, J.O., Port Arthur, Ont.
100,947	Orcadia	Port Arthur	1894	Collingwood, Ont.	52 0	11 8	5 8	26	18	8 sc	John Bowman, Rossport, Ont.
122,379	Orcadia	Vancouver,	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	26 9	8 0	3 4	7	5	1⅛ sc	William B. Hood, Vancouver, B.C.

* Formerly "W. H. Pringle" and "International." † Formerly "Queen City."

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126,241	Ordonez	Victoria	1909	Victoria, B.C.	35 5	9 0	4 6	10	4	3 sc	David H. Bale, Victoria, B.C.
116,270	Oriana	Toronto	1903	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	79 0	15 0	9 0	68	46	14 sc	Robert E. Menzie, Toronto, Ont.
111,610	Orillia	New Westminster	1901	New Westminster, B.C.	36 0	8 2	3 0	12	9	1 sc	Samuel C. Smith, Vernon, B.C.
92,431	Oriole	Toronto	1886	Gravenhurst, Ont	75 0	14 5	4 4	75	48	4 sc	The Muskoka Lakes Navigation & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
88,378	Oriole	Vancouver	1885	Victoria, B.C.	27 5	7 0	3 5	4	3	1 sc	G. J. Blackman, Vancouver, B.C.
‡100,031	Orion	Quebec	1872	Welland, Ont.	173 8	29 5	12 5	572	311	30 sc	Edouard Haynemand, M.O., Lanoraie, Que.
116,932	Orion	Victoria	1904	Christiania, Norway	94 1	17 4	10 6	109	22	42 sc	The Canadian North Pacific Fisheries, Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
112,148	Oriska	Kingston	1903	Kingston, Ont.	38 8	8 1	3 3	6	4	3 sc	Wm. Morris, Toronto, Ont.
107,235	Orleans	Quebec	1898	Lévis, Que.	118 0	28 0	2 9	269	183	52 sc	La Compagnie Maritime et Industrielle de Lévis, Que.
116,693	Oro	Kenora	1898	Hamilton, Ont.	25 8	6 0	2 8	2	1	1 sc	Grace Mining Co., Ltd., Ridgeway, Ont.
126,404	Orvil	Ottawa	1909	Carleton Place, Ont.	34 6	8 0	4 0	7	5	⅔ sc	John Cunningham, Gaudette, Que.
103,908	Oscar	Victoria	1897	Victoria, B.C.	81 0	21 0	7 0	95	61	8 sc	Steamer "Oscar" Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
122,640	Oscar C	Kingston	1908	Kingston, Ont	47 8	10 9	5 0	18	9	4 sc	James B. Oliver, Magog, Que.
107,138	Osprey	Goderich	1902	Goderich, Ont	72 4	15 1	6	42	28	17 sc	James Purvis, Gore Bay, Ont.

‡ Formerly "Bromo."

97,016	Osprey	St. Catharines	1895	Port Robinson, Ont.	32 0	9 6	3 2	6	4	6 sc	Charles Britton, Haileybury, Ont.
107,488	Ossifrage	Chatham, Ont	1886	West Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	161 6	27 8	9 0	632	303	55 sc	Wm. Ball, Chatham, Ont.
130,326	Osso	Kingston	1911	Kingston, Ont	60 3	9 6	4 8	24	15	9 sc	John H. Willmott, Beaumaris, Ont.
126,959	Ostaig	Victoria	1910	Muskegon, Mich., U.S.A	25 0	7 2	3 3	5	3	1⅓ sc	Alan Blackburn, Ganges Harbour, B.C.
111,890	Otonabee	Peterboro	1907	Peterboro, Ont.	111 2	24 0	5 6	136	87	21 sc	Otonabee Navigation Co., Ltd., Peterboro, Ont.
130,380	Ott	Peterborough	1910	Hastings, Ont	34 0	8 2	3 0	9	6	2⅖ sc	Albert Scriver, Hastings, Ont.
94,628	Ottawa	Ottawa	1888	Ottawa, Ont.	56 6	13 6	5 8	21	14	50 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
103,050	Ottawa	Ottawa	1887	Arnprior, Ont	26 0	6 3	2 0	1	1	1 sc	H. F. McLachlin and Claude McLachlin, J.O., Arnprior, Ont.
116,650	Ottawan	Ottawa	1904	Ottawa, Ont.	108 0	24 0	6 2	311	157	17 sc	Ottawa Forwarding Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
121,911	Otter	Kenora	1905	Kenora, Ont.	40 0	10 0	4 0	16	11	1 sc	The Armstrong Trading Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.
111,662	Otter	Montreal	1899	Longueuil, Que.	24 9	7 8	3 1	3	2	1 sc	R. J. Durley, Montreal, Que.
103,632	Otter	Ottawa	1895	Kippewa, Que	48 2	16 0	3 6	21	12	20 pa	Alex. Lumsden, Ottawa, Ont.
107,832	Otter	Victoria	1900	Victoria, B.C.	128 0	24 5	11 0	366	232	24 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
92,392	Outlet Queen	Kingston	1888	Warburton, Ont	43 3	9 4	3 6	18	12	5 sc	Wm. Black, Belleville, Ont.
103,951	Ovide	Montreal	1897	Sorel, Que.	57 9	13 9	2 4	17	10	1 pa	Joseph Paul, Sorel, Que.
130,425	Owaissa	St. Andrews, N.B.	1910	Campobello, N.B.	33 5	9 5	4 2	8	6	— sc	Harry S. Jackson, Wilson's Beach, N.B.
†122,396	Owen	Victoria	1901	Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.	56 5	17 3	6 2	44	30	10 sc	Marion Tug Boat Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
103,238	Owl (The)	Montreal	1887	Georgeville, Que.	32 9	7 3	2 9	4	3	1 sc	L. J. Courtice, Courtice, Ont.
122,351	Owlet	Kingston	1907	Kingston, Ont.	43 6	11 0	4 7	16	11	1⅓ sc	James B. Paterson, Montreal, Que.
117,047	Oyama	Barrington	1905	Port Clyde, N.S	53 2	17 2	5 5	44	28	8 sc	Barrington & Cape Island Steam Ferry Co., Ltd., Barrington N.S.
130,703	P. D. Q.	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	22 8	6 6	3 0	3	2	⅔ sc	Richard C. Spinks, Vancouver, B.C.
126,061	P. M. A.	Charlottetown	1906	Egmont Bay, P.E.I.	37 5	12 5	5 2	15	12	2 sc	Philip M. Arsenault, St. Chrysostome, P.E.I.
92,286	P. S. Hiesordt	Owen Sound	1887	Owen Sound, Ont.	66 0	16 0	6 0	45	31	30 sc	W. J. Bell, Sudbury, Ont.

† Foreign name "Marion."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c.v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
110,649	Pandosia	St. John, N.B.	1900	Port Glasgow, G.B.	330 6	48 1	23 5	3,326	2,165	290 sc	Steamship Pandosia Co., Ltd., Rothesay, N.B.
126,148	Panna	Sorel	1908	Sorel, Que.	31 5	6 3	3 0	3	2	5 sc	J. G. Magnan, *et al.*, Sorel, Que.
†100,756	Pappoose	Windsor, Ont.	1893	Bronté, Ont	71 5	18 3	5 7	57	39	4 sc	Alfred H. Clarke, Windsor, Ont.
116,323	Parrsboro	Parrsboro'	1903	Parrsboro', N.S.	63 9	17 7	7 0	57	26	20 sc	Pugsley's Shipping Ltd., Eatonville, N.S.
103,641	Parthia	Kingston	1896	Garden Island, Ont.	126 8	38 3	7 1	198	84	47 pa	The Calvin Co., Ltd., Garden Island, Ont.
‡100,234	Pastime	Halifax	1885	Halifax, N.S	69 7	20 3	6 5	68	46	18 sc	A. G. Hefler, Halifax, N.S.
111,751	Pastime	Kenora	1901	Kenora, Ont	42 0	7 0	3 2	15	11	1 sc	Young Men's Christian Association, Winnipeg, Man.
116,947	Pathfinder	Kenora	1903	Prince Albert, Sask.	66 0	12 5	4 0	23	16	1⅜ pa	Richard Deacon, Prince Albert, Sask.
126,624	Pathmaker	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	28 5	7 4	3 5	4	3	3 sc	Ernest S. Wilbrand, Vancouver, B.C.
116,415	Patsy	Victoria	1898	Gabriola Island, B.C.	33 5	8 2	3 9	7	5	1 sc	Peter Newberg, Nanaimo, B.C.
116,611	Pauline	Dawson	1907	White Horse, Y.T.	85 5	15 5	3 5	145	91	2 pa	Nathaniel B. and John S. Raymond, White Horse, Y.T.
111,168	Pawnee	Sydney	1890	Athens, N.Y., U.S.A.	115 8	23 9	5 7	107	65	150 sc	Cape Breton Electric Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.
126,279	Paystreak	New Westminster	1909	New Westminster, B.C.	126 5	26 4	4 9	382	201	9 pa	Royal City Navigation Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
121,777	Peace River	Winnipeg	1905	Fort Vermilion, Alta.	110 0	24 0	4 5	292	184	6 pa	Hudson's Bay Co., London, Eng.

† Formerly "Chub." ‡ Formerly a sailing vessel.

130,303	Peach	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	39 6	10 4	5 3	18	12	4 sc	George H. Deighton, Van Anda, B.C.
107,872	Pearl	Lindsay	1899	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	35 0	7 2	3 0	6	4	6 sc	James Lewis, Bobcaygeon, Ont.
116,406	Pearl	Victoria	1901	Vancouver, B.C	29 7	7 7	3 0	3	2	1 sc	G. Stanley Harris, Pender Island, B.C.
90,803	Pearl	New Westminster	1884	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	62 4	14 5	3 4	75	54	30 pa	John H. Lowe, Vancouver, B.C.
83,420	Pearl	Port Hope	1885	Peterborough, Ont	30 0	7 5	2 2	8	5	5 sc	H. Calcutt, Peterborough, Ont.
112,170	Pearl	Toronto	1902	Parry Sound, Ont.	35 0	7 9	2 5	6	4	1 sc	Robt. G. Aird, Parry Sound, Ont.
122,321	Pearl	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	22 0	7 7	3 4	4	3	¾ sc	James S. Emerson, Vancouver, B.C.
126,683	Peel	Montreal	1909	Sorel, Que	91 5	22 1	10 7	205	117	46 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
111,953	Peerless	New Westminster	1904	New Westminster, B.C.	92 0	20 5	9 5	128	89	39 sc	Westminster Towing & Fish Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
85,314	Peerless	New Westminster	1881	Kamloops, B.C.	133 0	25 5	5 0	307	256	75 pa	John A. Mara, M.O., Kamloops, B.C.
97,282	Peerless	Sydney	1884	Athens, N.Y., U.S.A.	90 0	20 0	6 0	94	81	30 sc	Cape Breton Electric Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.
107,328	Pekin	Halifax	1900	Moser's River, N.S.	90 4	18 5	7 5	85	50	65 sc	J. W. Harrison, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
103,434	Pembroke	Ottawa	1895	Pembroke, Ont	104 5	28 2	6 6	194	122	30 pa	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
117,006	Pender	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	33 7	9 7	5 2	16	11	1 sc	Brooks-Scanlon-O'Brien Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,914	Penetang	Toronto	1901	Owen Sound, Ont.	82 0	16 5	9 8	100	64	21 sc	Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
116,598	Pennsylvania	Montreal	1901	Cleveland, O., U.S.A.	158 0	35 4	8 4	428	379	6 sc	St. Lawrence Transportation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
111,987	Penny	Vancouver	1896	Seattle, Wash, U.S.A.	25 0	6 8	2 9	3	2	6 sc	H. H. Hayden, Vancouver, B.C.
96,994	Penticton	New Westminster	1890	Okanagan Lake, B.C.	70 0	16 0	6 0	50	34	4 sc	B. Lequime, M.O., Kelowna, B.C.
* 100,531	Percy Cann	Yarmouth	1892	Meteghan, N.S.	77 0	17 1	6 6	80	56	13½ sc	Hugh Cann & Son Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
92,379	Peri	St. John, N.B	1888	Rothesay, N.B.	38 4	8 9	2 8	12	8	15 sc	A. H. FitzRandolph, Fredericton, N.B.
100,470	Peribonca	Quebec	1892	Roberval, Que.	90 0	21 8	6 2	179	113	28 pa	Benjamin A. Scott, Quebec, Que.
130,700	Permyn	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	34 0	8 4	4 0	8	5	1 sc	Perry L. Hogg, Vancouver, B.C.
97,013	Persia	Montreal	1873	St. Catharines, Ont.	144 0	26 2	12 2	757	500	58 sc	Sincennes-McNaughton Line Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,826	Pert	Victoria	1890	Upper Columbia River, B.C.	49 8	10 0	2 6	6	4	1 sc	Robert Miller, Golden, B.C.
100,309	Pete Gorman	Port Arthur	1892	Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.	76 0	19 8	10 0	65	37	13 sc	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.

* Formerly "Westport."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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126,852	P'tit Jean	Sorel	1906	Montreal, Que	35 0	10 4	7 3	17	11	2½ sc	Jean Jacque Créte, Grandes Piles, Que.
122,225	Petit St. Laurent	Montreal	1904	Grande Mère, Que	38 9	8 7	3 1	10	7	1 sc	Joseph A. Petit and Arthur St. Laurent, J.O., Grande Mère, Que.
103,863	Petrel	Halifax	1898	Halifax, N.S.	29 5	8 5	3 5	6	4	5 sc	J. N. Hume, Halifax, N.S.
96,917	Petrel	Kingston	1892	Collin's Bay, Ont.	129 2	26 3	9 6	346	199	80 sc	Collin's Bay Rafting & Forwarding Co., Kingston, Ont.
103,040	Petrel	Ottawa	1892	Owen Sound, Ont.	116 0	22 0	10 3	192	98	50 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
121,974	Petrel	Victoria	1906	Victoria, B.C.	86 4	17 0	12 3	134	58	23 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
122,176	Pewabic	Port Arthur	1906	Lake Nepigon, Ont.	48 0	12 0	5 0	29	20	8 sc	The Nepigon Construction Co., Ltd., Nepigon, Ont.
126,669	Phantom	Shelburne	1911	Shelburne, N.S.	35 0	6 9	4 1	8	5	... sc	Frederick D. Parker, Wolfville, N.S.
‡ 126,952	Pharaon	Victoria	1899	New Whatcom, Wash., U.S.A.	53 5	12 4	6 0	28	18	10 sc	Sydney A. Smith, Vancouver, B.C.
116,837	Phœbe	Kingston	1904	Kingston, Ont	40 6	8 4	3 3	11	7	2 sc	John H. Wilmott, Beaumaris, Ont.
111,571	Phœnix	Toronto	1900	Huntsville, Ont	50 0	11 2	4 8	29	20	7 sc	Huntsville Lake of Bays & Lake Simcoe Nav. Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.
† 103,480	Phœnix	Vancouver	1896	Ballard, Wash, U.S.A.	75 7	16 0	6 0	87	54	11 sc	The British Columbia Canning Co., Victoria, B.C.
130,749	Phryne	Vancouver	1911	North Vancouver, B.C.	47 2	11 8	6 0	24	16	3 sc	John H. Wrigley, Vancouver, B.C.
116,380	Phyllis	Port Arthur			21 0	5 4	2 5	2	1	⅛ sc	L. Walsh and W. C. Dalton, J.O., Port Arthur, Ont.

‡ Foreign name "Petrel." † Formerly "Clayoquot."

130,274	Phyllis Willlams.	Winnipeg	1911	Selkirk, Man	103 0	21 5	8 0	164	112	31 sc	Lake Winnipeg Shipping Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
116,381	Pickett	Port Arthur	1887	Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.	75 0	13 0	6 0	45	30	14 sc	E. J. Nuttall and A. S. Nuttall, J. O., Port Arthur, Ont.
.....	Pierrepont	Kingston	1871	Kingston, Ont	123 0	18 8	7 1	252	153	.....	St. Lawrence River Steamboat Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
125,991	Pikouagami	Quebec	1906	Roberval, Que	65 4	17 6	3 5	57	36	3½ pa	Geo. Lindsay, Tp. of Taillon, Que.
88,294	Pilgrim.	Quebec	1884	St. Nicholas, Que.	122 0	22 4	7 4	262	165	32 pa	H. S. Folger, Kingston, Ont.
88,303	Pilot	Quebec	1884	Lévis, Que	109 9	32 5	13 7	427	269	75 sc	The Quebec & Lévis Ferry Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
116,439	Pilot	Vancouver	1897		25 0	6 5	2 8	2	2	6 sc	Charles G. Johnson, Vancouver, B.C.
111,790	Pilot	Victoria	1902	Pilot Bay, B.C.	31 0	7 4	3 2	8	5	1 sc	The Yale Columbia Lumber Co., Ltd., Nelson, B.C.
107,109	Pilot	Victoria	1898	Chemainus, B.C	127 5	24 8	12 0	279	148	90 sc	Jas. Dunsmuir, Victoria, B.C.
116,289	Pioneer	Charlottetown	1904	Mahone Bay, N.S.	41 4	10 8	5 2	15	11	1⅘ sc	Michael W. Keating, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
112,306	Pioneer	Winnipeg	1902	Ninette, Man	60 0	13 0	3 5	16	8	3⅓ sc	Pelican Lake Steamboat & Trading Co., Ltd., Ninette, Man.
75,913	Pioneer.	Kingston	1879	Napanee, Ont.	49 0	15 2	4 6	28	19	14 sc	H. C. Rothwell, Kingston, Ont.
126,925	Plessis	Quebec	1910	Lauzon, Que	120 6	34 0	15 5	559	338	87 sc	Lévis Ferry, Ltd., Lévis, Que.
116,595	Pocahontas	Montreal	1904	North Hatley, Que.	68 5	16 5	5 0	56	38	12 sc	J. G. Sampson, North Hatley, Que.
126,930	Polana	Quebec	1911	Kingston, Ont	107 3	23 0	12 6	296	86	54 sc	The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
85,759	Polaris.	Quebec.	1883	Lévis, Que.	118 5	31 4	16 5	533	336	180 sc	The Quebec & Lévis Ferry Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
111,494	Pole Nord	Quebec	1899	Quebec, Que	29 6	7 0	3 5	4	3	5 sc	Joseph M. Rousseau, Quebec, Que.
122,475	Pollux	Ottawa	1907	Toronto, Ont.	66 0	22 0	5 2	88	23	3⅓ pa	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
126,920	Polly N. S.	Halifax	1911	Little Tancook, N.S.	35 7	7 8	3 2	8	6	½ sc.	George Fournier, Halifax, N.S.
116,334	Pontiac.	Ottawa	1903	Simcoe, Ont	40 0	16 0	3 6	15	9	20 pa	Peter Whelen, Ottawa, Ont.
100,687	Popcum	New Westminster	1894	Popcum, B.C	50 0	12 0	3 5	13	8	1 pa	W. Knight, Popcum, B.C.
126,332	Porcher	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C	28 5	7 6	3 0	7	5	1 sc	Ernest Easthope, Vancouver, B.C.
126,885	Port Douglass	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	32 8	9 4	4 0	13	9	2 sc	Brooks Scanlan Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
90,765	Port Elgin Queen.	Goderich.	1886	Port Elgin, Ont.	52 4	14 4	6 3	37	25	35 sc	Wm. Gillies, *etal.*, Tp. of St. Edmund, Bruce Co., Ont.
126,203	Port Mellon Flyer.	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	37 7	10 8	4 8	15	10	3 sc	George E. Cates, Vancouver, B.C.

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122,390	Port Simpson	Victoria	1908	Victoria, B.C.	136 6	30 4	5 4	607	379	15 pa..	Hudson's Bay Company, London, Eng.
126,014	Port Wade	Annapolis Royal	1909	Weymouth, N.S	43 0	12 0	5 0	17	13	3 sc..	Jacob E. Keans, M.O., Port Wade, N.S.
121,922	Portneuf	Quebec	1906	St. Joseph de Lévis, Que.	59 0	15 7	5 7	39	26	15 sc..	Alfred John Lalonde, Kingston, Ont.
94,798	Powerful	Richibucto	1900	Rexton, N.B	54 0	11 0	2 6	29	18	20 sc..	J. & F. Jardine, Ltd., Rexton, N.B.
103,557	Préfontaine	Montreal	1896 / 1898 / 1903	Sorel, Que	202 0	30 6	8 0	899	533	56 sc..	Narcisse Latraverse, Sorel, Que.
112,166	Premier	Chatham, N.B	1903	Chatham, N.B	38 0	10 4	4 8	9	6	6 sc..	A.F. Bently, M.O., Chatham, N.B.
122,444	Premier	St. John, N.B	1907	Clifton, N.B	64 9	21 6	4 7	56	35	4¼ pa.	John Russell, jr., St. John, N.B.
* 92,735	Premier	Toronto	1888	Hamilton, Ont.	130 0	25 2	9 0	337	219	40 sc..	St. Joe Island & Sault Line, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
122,343	Prima	Toronto	1898 / 1906	... / Toronto, Ont.	34 0	7 8	3 5	8	5	1 sc..	The Upper Ontario Steamboat Co., Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont.
107,594	Primrose	Owen Sound	1899	Owen Sound, Ont	53 0	11 0	5 0	23	16	9 sc..	Mrs. E. E. McInnis, Meaford, Ont.
94,990	Primrose	Toronto	1890	Toronto, Ont.	140 2	28 2	6 8	189	119	42 pa..	The Toronto Ferry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
112,294	Primrose	Winnipeg	1902	Peterboro, Ont	37 0	8 4	4 0	9	6	1 sc..	The Hudson's Bay Co., London, Eng.
117,197	Prince	Kenora	1905	Kenora, Ont.	27 0	6 0	3 0	3	2	1 sc..	Neil Brunsel, Kenora, Ont.
†† 99,584	Prince Albert	Prince Rupert	1892	Hull, G.B.	232 0	30 0	14 1	1015	587	170 sc..	The Grand Trunk Pacific Development Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

* Formerly "Lincoln" and "Greyhound." †† Formerly "Bruno."

§ 107,349	Prince Albert	Yarmouth	1901	Shelburne, N.S.	97 0	20 0	8 4	127	64	24 sc	The Dominion Atlantic Railway Co., London, Eng.
.....	Prince Alfred	Kingston	1867	Brockville, Ont.	60 2	10 8	5 0	20	10	.....	Mrs. S. E. Miller, Gore Bay, Ont.
80,955	Prince Edward Ferry.	Picton, Ont.	1885	Deseronto, Ont.	50 8	18 4	3 0	18	12	12 pa	Theodore C. Fraser, Adolphustown, Ont.
‡ 126,476	Prince Ito	Halifax	1900	Kinderdyk, Holland	159 3	28 0	10 2	473	321	243 sc	Wm. J. Poupore, Montreal, Que.
‡‡ 129,472	Prince John	Prince Rupert	1910	Bowling, G.B.	185 3	29 6	10 9	905	540	103 sc	The Grand Trunk Pacific Development Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,611	Prince Olaf	Prince Rupert	1909	Port Essington, B.C.	28 8	9 0	3 0	4	3	1 sc	Thorsten M. Orwig, Port Essington, B.C.
126,395	Prince Ray	Lunenburg	1909	Lunenburg, N.S.	73 6	18 8	8 2	72	39	24 sc	The W. J. Poupore, Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
124,260	Prince Rupert	Kingston	1908	Dumbarton, G.B.	249 0	43 0	19 5	1,908	1,172	170 sc	The Kingston Shipping Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
103,595	Princess	Charlottetown	1896	Grangemouth, G.B.	165 0	26 0	17 7	542	252	90 sc	TheMinister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
.....	Princess	Montreal	1872	Montreal, Que.	141 9	22 4	7 8	527	298	— pa	The Central Railway of Canada, Montreal, Que.
126,948	Princess Adelaide	Victoria	1910	Govan, G.B.	290 5	46 1	15 0	3,061	1,910	613 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
130,609	Princess Alice	Victoria	1911	Wallsend-on-Tyne, G.B.	290 6	46 1	14 3	3099	1904	610 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Que.
116,405	Princess Beatrice	Victoria	1903	Victoria, B.C.	193 4	37 4	15 2	1,290	635	124 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,236	Princess Charlotte	Victoria	1908	Govan, G.B.	330 0	46 7	23 7	3,844	1,999	795 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Que.
122,387	Princess Ena	Victoria	1907	Garston, G. B	195 1	38 2	22 6	1,368	827	75 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
77,903	Princess Louise	Cornwall	1879 1888	Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A.	67 7	13 0	4 2	26	18	25 sc	A. Smallman, Dundee, Que.
126,950	Princess Mary	Victoria	1910	Paisley, Scotland	210 0	40 1	14 0	1697	1011	194 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
† 109,860	Princess May	Vancouver	1888	Newcastle-on-Tyne, G.B.	249 0	33 2	17 7	1,717	892	450 sc	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Que.
121,988	Princess Royal	Victoria	1907	Victoria, B.C.	228 0	40 0	16 6	1,997	981	177 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,889	Princetown	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	30 9	10 1	3 9	12	8	3 sc	Robert J. Cromie, Vancouver, B.C.
103,646	Priscilla	Toronto	1897	Kingston, Ont.	53 2	9 2	4 6	20	14	15 sc	Mrs. Emma Mickle, Gravenhurst, Ont.
107,724	Proctor	Vancouver	1900	Nelson, B.C	65 0	14 4	5 2	43	29	13 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
122,158	Progressive	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	77 6	18 0	8 8	88	60	34 sc	The Progressive Steamboat Co., Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.
130,310	Prospective	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	62 7	11 3	8 2	66	45	16 sc	Alfred R. Bissett, Vancouver, B.C.
107,865	Prospector	Dawson	1901	White Horse, Y.T	110 9	22 2	4 5	263	165	10 pa	R. P. McLellan, Dawson, Y.T.

§ Formerly "Messenger." ‡ Foreign name "Triton" ‡‡ Formerly "Amethyst." † Formerly "Hating."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engine and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
121,713	Prospector.....	Vancouver.....	1905	Vancouver, B.C.....	27 0	7 7	2 3	8	5	⅓ sc..	John M. Fuller, Vancouver, B.C.
111,819	Psyche.	Vancouver	1901	Vancouver, B.C.....	28 4	6 4	2 9	3	2	2 sc..	Fred. G. Thulin, Lund, B.C.
130,554	Puddle Duck.	Vancouver.....	1910	Vancouver, B.C...	42 5	9 4	4 4	15	10	1 sc..	Harry de Wolfe King, Vancouver B.C.
122,493	Puffing Billy.....	Chatham, N.B.....	1903	Shippigan, N.B..... ..	35 5	10 0	2 5	9	9	1 pa..	Joseph H. Taylor, Campbellton, N.B.
122,073	Puffing Billy.....	Toronto.....	1905	Waubaushene, Ont.....	23 8	5 8	2 9	3	2	⅘ sc..	John Cautley, Minnicoganashene, Ont.
‡112,145	Pukwana.....	Toronto	1903	Kingston, Ont.....	54 3	8 9	3 9	14	9	13 sc..	John D. McMurrich, Toronto, Ont.
126,436	Pulp.	Vancouver.	1909	Vancouver, B.C.....	31 5	9 2	4 0	11	7	2 sc..	Ernest Easthope, Vancouver, B.C.
111,923	Puritan.....	Toronto	1901	Holland, U.S.A	41 4	6 8	3 0	6	4	... sc..	Priscilla Steam Yacht Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
121,758	Pursuit.....	Vancouver.	1905	Vancouver, B.C	32 0	10 0	3 3	12	8	1 sc..	William Main, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
122,630	Pusher.	Chatham, N.B.....	1903	Little Branch, N.B.	28 0	10 0	2 0	15	9	3 pa..	Peter England, Chatham, N.B.
‡130,706	Q. J. T.....	Vancouver.	1907	U. S. A.....	35 0	9 1	3 0	12	8	2½ sc.	Quinton J. Trotter, Vancouver, B.C.
121,780	Qu'Appelle..	Winnipeg.....	1907	Port Hyman, Sask . .	62 0	17 0	4 0	82	51	10⅔ sc..	Wm. Pearson Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

‡Formerly "Willowdee." ‡Foreign name "The Bell."

96,899	Quadra	Ottawa	1891	Paisley, G.B	174 5	31 1	13 6	573	265	120 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries Ottawa, Ont.
§130,607	Qualicum	Victoria	1904	Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.	96 0	22 0	11 9	200	98	42½ sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Que.
130,750	Qualis	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	40 2	11 3	5 3	16	11	1½ sc	John L. Green and Raymond A. Wooldridge, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
**126,639	Quascilla	Vancouver	1906	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	33 0	11 8	4 0	13	9	2 sc	John and Wm. L. Ford, Hornby Island, B.C.
130,793	Quathiaski No. 3	Vancouver	1911	Steveston, B.C.	42 7	10 8	4 5	16	11	2 sc	Quathiaski Canning Co., Ltd., Quathiaski Cove, B.C.
96,916	Quebec	Kingston	1867	Bedford Mills, Ont.	110 2	23 4	5 1	108	60	45 sc	H. F. Cumming, Cornwall, Ont.
122,405	Quebec	Montreal	1865 1907	Sorel, Que	311 0	64 1	12 0	3,498	2,013	120 pa	The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co., Montreal, Que.
122,478	Quebec	Ottawa	1907	Carleton Place, Ont.	30 6	7 1	3 0	5	4	2½ sc	Temiskaming Navigation Co., Ltd., Mattawa, Ont.
100,688	Queen	New Westminster	1894	Kamloops, B.C.	70 0	12 8	3 6	77	49	4 pa	Mrs. Antoinette LeM. Saucier, Kamloops, B.C.
107,619	Queen	Ottawa	1899	North Bay, Ont.	50 2	9 3	4 8	15	12	8 sc	R. Farries, *et al.*, North Bay, Ont.
92,335	Queen	Quebec	1886	Lévis, Que.	117 0	31 6	14 8	367	249	75 sc	The Quebec & Lévis Ferry Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
*121,980	Queen	Victoria	1883	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	69 9	16 8	8 4	71	35	23⅜ sc	The Queen City Trading & Transportation Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
†103,482	Queen City	Victoria	1894	Vancouver, B.C.	116 0	27 0	10 0	391	244	34 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
90,567	Queen of the Isles	Toronto	1885	Orillia, Ont.	72 0	11 0	4 3	40	27	15 sc	Muskoka Leather Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,415	Queen of Temagami	Toronto	1909	Temagami, Ont	71 5	12 6	6 0	36	25	12 sc	Temagami Steamboat & Hotel Co., Ltd., Temagami, Ont.
126,245	Quesnel	Victoria	1909	Quesnel, B.C.	70 0	16 2	3 7	130	77	3 pa	Vancouver-Quesnel Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,861	Quick	Dawson	1900 1906	Dawson, Y.T. Teslin Lake, Y.T.	70 0	14 0	3 0	84	76	5 pa	A. F. Dougherty and G. W. Wattenbaugh, White Horse, Y.T.
85,571	Quiddy	St. John, N.B	1883	Portland N.B.	62 3	12 0	4 9	31	19	10 pa	B. A. Fanjoy, Johnston, N.B.
126,437	Quinnat	Vancouver	1909	Port Nelson, B.C.	40 5	11 8	4 7	16	11	4 sc	H. Bell Irving & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
§111,665	Quinté Queen	Kingston	1902	Valleyfield, Que	99 5	20 9	4 7	203	143	13 sc	The Bell Isle Park Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
130,488	R. H. A	New Westminster	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	49 6	12 0	3 9	19	11	3½ sc	St. Mungo Canning Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
	R. B. McPherson.	Goderich	1872	Goderich, Ont	53 9	11 0	5 9	30	20		Jas. Morrow, Collingwood, Ont.

§ Foreign name "Colima." **Foreign name "White Wings." * Formerly "Queen City." † Formerly a sailing vessel. § Formerly "Salaberry."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c. —*Continued.*

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100,125	R. C. Brittain	Wallaceburg	1877	Toledo, O., U.S.A	142 2	24 0	8 0	213	149	13 sc	Wm. Scott, Wallaceburg, Ont.
77,716	R. F. Child	Wallaceburg			35 5	8 2	4 0	5	3	3 sc	H. D. Gamble, Toronto, Ont.
* 126,230	R. G. Shaw	Sarnia	1878	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	40 0	12 0	6 2	28	16	5 sc	Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Ltd., Sarnia Ont.
111,971	R. H. Dobson	Southampton	1902	Goderich, Ont	75 0	14 7	6 9	44	30	14 sc	Dobson & McLeod, Southampton, Ont.
111,853	R. J. Morrell	Owen Sound	1901	Meaford, Ont	68 0	13 0	6 0	40	27	10 sc	Jas. Pilgrim, Meaford, Ont.
126,630	R. J. Skinner	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C	48 0	11 5	5 4	27	18	5 sc	The Provincial Government of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.
103,875	R. P. Flower	Montreal	1883	Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A	56 6	10 5	3 5	22	14	2 sc	V. P. Cantin, Montreal, Que.
116,472	R. R. Call	Chatham, N.B	1904	Chatham, N.B	53 6	13 0	5 3	23	16	8 sc	F. J. Allard, Carleton, Que.
83,154	R. Anglin	Belleville	1869	Kingston, Ont	97 3	22 9	5 4	97	52	2 sc	Rideau Canal Supply Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
126,854	R. Paul	Sorel	1911	Sorel, Que	80 0	18 0	4 6	61	28	2 sc	Réné Paul, Montreal, Que.
100,935	R. Hurdman	Ottawa	1892	Kippewa, Que	103 0	19 7	6 6	93	68	45 sc	A. Lumsden, Ottawa, Ont.
‡100,630	Racey	Port Dover	1903	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A	55 0	14 7	7 6	25	17	4 sc	Harry W. Ansley, M.O., Port Dover, Ont.
103,926	Rainbow	Peterborough	1898 / 1901 / 1909	Birdsall, Ont	90 0	14 0	4 0	56	38	9 sc	Francis Burnett, Birdsall, Ont.
126.264	Ralph C	Toronto	1908	Fesserton, Ont	32 0	8 6	4 0	12	7	3 sc	Walter Wm. Carter, Fesserton, Ont.

* Foreign name "Harley." ‡ Foreign name "Planet."

90,725	Ralph E. S	Halifax	1886	Mahone Bay, N.S	56 0	13 2	6 2	28	19	20 sc	Mrs. Rosanna Neville, Halifax, N.S.
*116,400	Ralph T. Holcomb	Sarnia	1898	Marine City, Wis., U.S.A	133 5	30 2	9 2	375	165	42 sc	The Edwardsburg Starch Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,591	Rambler	Owen Sound	1898	Owen Sound, Ont	48 2	8 8	5 0	6	4	14 sc	Wm. J. Spears, Tobermory, Ont.
116,266	Rambler	Toronto	1903	Toronto, Ont	70 0	10 0	3 5	39	25	10 sc	Mrs. Isabelle McKinnon, Toronto, Ont.
117,003	Rambler	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C	23 0	6 2	2 6	2	1	⅛ sc	Cyril J. Haney, Port Haney, B.C.
121,754	Rambler	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	31 0	10 0	4 6	15	10	⅛ sc	John A. Jones, Vancouver, B. C.
122,157	Rambler	Vancouver			40 6	7 6	4 0	11	7	4 sc	Mrs. Harriett Ford, Port Hammond, B.C.
103,655	Rambler	Winnipeg	1896	Kenora, Ont	46 7	10 4	4 5	26	18	1 sc	C. G. Pennock and E. F. Kendall, Kenora, Ont.
‡100,397	Ramona	Brockville	1894 1908	Hamilton, Ont Huntsville, Ont	77 4	19 0	5 0	102	83	8 sc	The Huntsville Lake of Bays & Lake Simcoe Navigation Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.
97,127	Randolph	Quebec	1890	Quebec, Que	42 2	11 4	4 0	17	4	40 sc	Mrs. Sarah C. Malone, Trois Rivières. Que.
103,259	Randolph	St. John, N.B	1894	St. John, N.B	38 3	10 3	3 3	9	6	8 sc	St. John River Log Driving Co., Fredericton, N.B.
92,395	Ranger	Deseronto	1888	Kingston, Ont	46 5	10 6	4 3	14	8	25 sc	Thomas Walsh, Kenora, Ont.
. . . . .	Ranger	Port Hope	1884	Lindsay, Ont	74 0	13 0	5 0	53	40		Geo. Crandell, Lindsay, Ont.
†116,937	Ranger	Victoria	 1905	U.S.A. Victoria, B.C	58 8	19 0	5 9	53	28	12 sc	Victor Jackobson, Victoria, B.C.
94,841	Ranger	Windsor, Ont.	1888	Walkerville, Ont	44 4	7 5	3 7	8	5	5 sc	Wm. Parker, Sandwich, Ont.
122,407	Rapids King	Montreal	1907	Toronto, Ont	239 0	40 0	9 5	1,801	1,199	155 sc	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
130,418	Rapids Prince	Montreal	1911	Toronto, Ont	96 6	37 0	8 2	1384	955	101 sc	The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
§101,254	Rapids Queen	Montreal	1892 1901 1909	Chester, U.S.A. Sorel, Que Sorel, Que	194 4	33 3	8 8	1,307	770	96 sc	The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
117,198	Rat Portage	Kenora	1905	Kenora, Ont	38 5	8 0	3 5	15	10	1 sc	Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Boniface, Man.
126,363	Ray C.	Montreal	1908	Cornwall, Ont	59 4	13 8	4 2	29	14	6 sc	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
130,231	Ray Stanton	Toronto	1910	Collingwood, Ont	61 0	13 5	6 3	34	20	8 sc	Joseph Goodwin, Toronto, Ont.
130,569	Rebecca, M. L	Lunenburg	1911	Tancook, N.S	41 4	10 3	5 3	12	11	⅜ sc	Nathaniel Levy, Little Tancook, N.S.
100,050	Recluse	Brockville	1897	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.	18 5	8 3	2 1	3	2	2 sc	E. H. Bissett, Brockville, Ont.
‡‡85,674	Red Fir	Victoria	1884	New Westminster, B.C.	75 0	15 4	6 7	67	45	6 sc	A. D. Munro, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.

* Formerly "Isaac Lincoln." ‡ Formerly "Dortha." † Foreign name "Wishkah." §Formerly "Brockville." and "Columbian." ‡‡ Formerly "Belle."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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90,787	Red Star	Victoria	1887	Victoria, B.C.	33 0	9 0	3 0	15	10	2 pa	M. P. Reid, Kaslo, B.C.
112,303	Red Wing	Winnipeg	1904	Selkirk, Man	65 0	10 0	7 0	23	16	5 sc	The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.
130,709	Reef	Vancouver	1897	Utsalady, U.S.A.	39 6	13 1	4 7	16	11	2 sc	W. Johnston, Vancouver, B.C.
100,654	Reginald	Sarnia	1894	Garden Island, Ont.	120 6	20 0	9 7	265	122	48 sc	The Victoria Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
121,790	Reina	Ottawa	1905	Hull, Que	30 4	6 8	3 6	4	3	½ sc	Francis St. Louis, Hull, Que.
88,561	Reindeer	Kingston	1884	Kingston, Ont	74 0	17 2	5 3	58	34	11 sc	James Collier, M.O., Fredericksburg Ont.
*126,603	Reliable	Chatham, N.B.	1901	Wilmington, Del., U.S.A	90 0	23 0	11 0	208	112	68 sc	Robert Loggie, M.O., Loggieville, N.B.
85,281	Reliance	Deseronto	1881	Deseronto, Ont	120 0	23 5	9 0	239	169	134 sc	The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
97,115	Reliance	Sault Ste. Marie	1892	Collingwood, Ont.	124 0	23 0	11 6	311	182	66 sc	Joseph Ganley, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont
103,166	Reliance	Vancouver	1897	New Westminster, B.C.	54 0	12 4	6 1	36	25	8 sc	Powell River Co., Ltd., Vancouver B.C.
117,114	Reliance	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	26 8	8 6	3 9	10	7	⅛ sc	D. S. Gray, Vancouver, B.C.
126,836	Renvoyle	Toronto	1910	Port Glasgow, G.B.	250 0	42 7	16 3	1,830	1,176	157 sc	Point Anne Quarries, Ltd., Toronto Ont.
71,116	Rescue	Collingwood	1878	Collingwood, Ont.	56 0	13 5	6 0	20	17	20 sc	Richard Power, M.O., Victoria Harbour, Ont.
88,244	Rescue	Sault Ste. Marie	1885	Deseronto, Ont.	62 0	16 0	7 0	52	36	96 sc	The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Ont.

* Foreign name "American."

††92,573	Rescue	Halifax	.....	G.B	104 0	21 8	7 5	124	84	30 sc	Wm. McFatridge, Halifax, N.S.
92,439	Rescue	Toronto	1886	Toronto, Ont.	41 0	8 7	4 2	7	5	2 sc	Mrs. Mary C. McMurchy and Alicia C. McMurchy, J.O., Toronto, Ont.
†85,719	Reserve	Ottawa	1884	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A	61 8	15 3	4 8	49	36	30 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
126,898	Resort	Vancouver	1910	North Vancouver, B.C.	45 2	11 8	5 4	23	16	2 sc	Sechelt Towage Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
117,159	Restless	New Westminster	1906	New Westminster, B.C.	71 0	17 0	7 0	76	53	16 sc	Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
111,868	Reta	Ottawa	1902	Britannia, Ont	35 5	8 6	2 6	2	1	4 sc	Charles W. S. Dunn, Grimsby, Ont.
107,589	Retta	Lindsay	1899	Lindsay, Ont.	29 0	5 2	2 0	2	1	3 sc	Joseph Brown, Lindsay, Ont.
111,777	Revelstoke	Victoria	1902	Nakusp, B.C.	126 9	22 7	4 3	309	179	10 pa	Revelstoke Nav. Co., Ltd., Revelstoke, B.C.
122,494	Rex	Chatham, N.B	1907	Chatham, N.B	77 0	19 4	5 5	60	38	10 pa	John T. Rundle, Chatham, N.B.
116,594	Rex	Montreal	1893	Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.	59 0	7 0	3 0	13	9	10 sc	G. F. Benson, Montreal, Que.
122,514	Rex	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	38 0	10 0	4 0	14	9	5 sc	Geo. A. Graham, Denman Island, B.C.
122,625	Rexton	Chatham, N.B	1908	Rexton, N.B.	64 0	14 0	4 0	35	22	4 pa	John M. Burns, M.O., Rexton, N.B.
130,457	Rhinegold	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	35 0	8 5	4 6	10	7	3⅓ sc	Theophilus M. Davies, Vancouver, B.C.
69,613	Rhoda	Quebec	1874	Lévis, Que	131 6	23 0	10 1	182	59	45 pa	The King Edward Park Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
77,576	Rhoda May	Montreal	1877	Messina, N.Y., U.S.A.	50 0	9 8	4 5	18	12	10 sc	A. P. Ross, Cornwall, Ont.
117,023	Richmond	Sydney	1905	Sydney, N.S	112 5	18 0	8 3	162	105	20 sc	The Richmond Steamship Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.
126,641	Ride A Wee	Port Dover	1909	Long Point, Ont	27 0	10 0	3 0	6	4	1 sc	Sheldon B. Cook, Long Point, Ont.
‖96,920	Rideau King	Kingston	1893	Kingston, Ont	107 0	23 4	6 0	266	197	12 sc	The Rideau Lakes Navigation Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
107,742	Rideau Queen	Kingston	1900	Kingston, Ont.	108 0	27 3	6 9	351	196	25 sc	The Rideau Lakes Navigation Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
107,855	Rideout	Dawson	1898	Stockton, Cal., U.S.A.	150 0	32 0	4 0	278	267	450 pa	A. J. Smilie, Dawson, Yukon Territory.
111,946	Riffle	New Westminster	1902	Kamloops, B.C.	45 0	11 0	3 5	37	23	2 pa	The Lamb-Watson Lumber Co., Ltd., Arrowhead, B.C.
97,118	Ripple	Collingwood	1892	Collingwood, Ont.	32 0	8 0	3 7	5	4	1 sc	Peter Chesterfield, Richard's Landing, Ont.
77,993	Ripple	Ottawa	1878	Hull, Que	43 9	8 8	4 6	16	10	14 sc	W. H. Wylie, Carleton Place, Ont.
116,212	Ripple	Quebec	1902	Quebec, Que	39 6	9 5	4 5	13	9	3 sc	John S. Thom, Quebec, Que.
112,047	Ripple	St. Catharines	1902	St. Joseph, Mich., U.S.A	15 4	5 3	3 7	2	1	1½ sc	J. P. Gibbons, Port Colborne, Ont.

†† Formerly H. M. gunboat "Charger." † Formerly "Alaska." ‖ Formerly "James Swift."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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66,064	Rival	Montreal	1873	St. Colombe, Que.	120 0	23 0	8 4	125	36	60 pa.	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
96,894	River Belle	Ottawa	1891	Chalifeau L'ng, Que.	40 0	8 5	4 5	14	11	20 sc.	Daniel Johnson, Combermere, Ont.
117,126	River View	Kingston	1903	Penetang, Ont	29 4	7 6	2 9	5	3	⅛ sc.	F. Shipman, Ivy Lea, Ont.
100,335	Rivière du Loup	Montreal	1873 1895	Sorel, Que	104 8	22 7	4 6	199	130	19 pa.	Narcisse Auclair, L'Assomption, Que.
121,732	Roamer	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	17 7	5 1	2 1	1	1	½ sc.	G. J. Palmer, Vancouver, B.C.
122,360	Rob. G. Weddell.	Kingston	1907	Trenton, Ont.	66 1	16 0	7 8	45	19	28 sc.	Robert Weddell, Trenton, Ont.
111,585	Rob Roy	Peterborough	1900 1904	Peterborough, Ont.	41 0	7 4	3 4	13	10	½ sc.	Robert M. Roy, Peterborough, Ont.
111,915	Rob Roy	Toronto	1899	Pefferlaw, Ont	30 0	7 5	3 0	5	3	1 sc.	Norman Bennet, Orillia, Ont.
100,732	Rob Roy	Windsor, N.S.	1892	Mount Denison, N.S.	52 0	10 2	5 0	14	10	12 sc.	T. W. McKinlay and W. H. McKinlay Mount Denison, N.S.
77,830	Robbie Burns	Halifax	1876	Dartmouth, N.S	72 4	25 0	7 0	89	73	20 sc.	W. Beazley, *et al.*, Ferguson's Cove, N.S.
112,191	Robert Downey	Chatham, Ont.	1893	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	58 0	14 5	7 0	37	25	8 sc.	Charles S. Boone, Toronto Ont.
85,320	Robert Dunsmuir	New Westminster	1883	New Westminster, B.C.	105 0	17 5	6 7	152	96	18 sc.	Ocean Falls Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,622	Robert G. Cann	Yarmouth	1911	Shelburne, N.S,	119 0	24 6	9 4	265	112	41⅓ sc.	Hugh Cann & Son, Ltd., Yarmouth., N.S.
107,419	Robert Mackay	Montreal	1899	Lévis, Que	79 2	17 6	11 9	129	87	43 sc.	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.

125,972	Roberval	Ottawa	1907	Toronto, Ont.	128 3	24 0	9 0	344	157	27 sc. .	Hall & Eligh, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
122,024	Robie M.	Halifax.	1907	Liverpool, N.S.	76 6	16 6	7 3	67	31	19 sc. .	James W. Langille, Halifax, N.S.
130,458	Roche Point.	Vancouver.	1910	Vancouver, B.C	75 5	17 6	8 2	81	55	19 sc. .	George A. Barrett, Vancouver, B.C.
85,494	Rock	Collingwood	1883	Midland, Ont.	43 6	11 8	6 8	14	10	16 sc. .	James Anderson, M.O., Midland, Ont.
* 130,419	Rock Ferry.	Montreal.	1882	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	237 0	36 8	18 2	1454	716	90 sc. .	Fair Haven Transportation & Coal Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,879	Rockaway	Lindsay	1901	Lindsay, Ont.	36 6	6 5	2 5	7	5	6 pa. .	T. H. DeCew, Fenelon Falls, Ont.
107,216	Rocket.	Winnipeg.	1899	Selkirk, Man.	76 0	15 0	6 8	56	21	7 sc. .	The Northwest Navigation Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
85,358	Rockland	Ottawa	1882	Rockland, Ont.	65 5	16 0	9 2	78	50	50 sc. .	The Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Ltd., Hawkesbury, Ont.
92,542	Rodolphe	Montreal.	1885	Sorel, Que.	100 7	29 4	5 2	116	72	26 pa. .	Louis Tourville, Montreal, Que.
124,774	Roman	Vancouver.	1907	Beverley, G.B.	145 0	24 0	12 6	357	149	113 sc. .	The Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,348	Rona	Liverpool	1903	Liverpool, N.S.	75 2	19 3	7 5	70	42	16 sc. .	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
111,669	Rosa	Montreal.	1902	St Hyacinthe, Que.	45 7	12 0	1 6	26	16	2 pa. .	Mrs. Louisa Blanchard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.
83,831	Rosalind C.	Toronto	1910	Hamilton, Ont.	47 0	9 8	4 4	18	15	6 sc. .	John Kirwin, Callander, Ont.
126,151	Rosamond	Belleville	1883	Belleville, Ont	48 0	9 5	4 9	23	15	15 sc. .	Jas. F. Canniff, Toronto, Ont.
130,272	Rosamond Billett.	Winnipeg.	1910	Winnipeg, Man.	163 5	40 7	9 6	679	462	56 sc .	Hugh Sutherland, Winnipeg, Man.
111,655	Rose Emma	Montreal	1900	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.	44 6	9 0	4 2	11	7	1 sc. .	St. Gabriel Lumber Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.
95,265	Rosedale	Hamilton	1838	Sunderland, G.B.	246 1	35 0	21 1	1,507	977	106 sc. .	Rosedale Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
122,122	Rosemary	Halifax	1906	Sable River, N.S.	66 1	14 6	5 9	41	28	8 sc. .	Mrs. Rosanna Neville, Halifax, N.S.
103,565	Rosemount.	Montreal	1896	Bill Quay, G.B.	245 0	41 0	18 4	1,580	989	200 sc. .	The Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,212	Rosena	Toronto	1906 1908	Gregory, Ont.	40 0	8 0	3 0	8	6	2 sc. .	Charles John Henry Ames, Muskoka, Ont.
111,660	Roseneath.	Montreal	1901	Racine, Wis., U.S.A.	20 0	5 5	2 6	1	1	1 sc. .	François R. F. Brown, Montreal, Que.
100,670	Rosina.	Kingston.	.....	Cowes, Isle of Wight, G.B.	29 5	6 1	2 8	2	2	8 sc. .	L. B. Howland, Brockville, Ont.
126,736	Rosina K	Vancouver.	1910	North Vancouver, B.C.	56 1	13 0	5 8	33	22	9 sc. .	Thomas Kickham, Vancouver, B.C.
80,588	Rosseau	Toronto	1880	Gravenhurst, Ont.	70 0	11 6	5 0	53	36	20 sc. .	Alfred Mortimer, Mortimer's Point, Muskoka, Ont.
107,142	Rossland.	Vancouver.	1897	Nakusp, B.C.	183 4	29 1	7 0	884	532	32 pa. .	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Que.

*Foreign name "Merrimac.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
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126,737	Rosswynne..	Vancouver.....	1909	Vancouver, B.C....	35 0	8 0	3 6	9	6	2 sc ..	Alex. Ross and John W. Wilson, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
130,251	Rotundus.....	Windsor, N.S.....	1910	Shelburne, N.S.	92 0	20 6	6 8	123	66	19 sc ..	SS. Rotundus Co., Ltd., Summerville, N.S.
126,528	Rouville	Ottawa.....	1906	Sorel, Que.	125 0	26 0	14 2	301	144	54 sc ..	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
121,918	Rover..... ...	Kenora.....	1907	Kenora, Ont...	30 0	10 5	4 0	11	7	1 sc ..	The Armstrong Trading Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.
111,884	Rover.....	Peterborough.	1905	Peterboro, Ont	40 0	9 5	3 2	19	12	2 pa..	The Dickson Co., Ltd., Peterboro, Ont.
103,692	Rover.....	Sault Ste. Marie....	1893	Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	30 6	7 8	2 8	6	3	5 sc ..	Blind River Towing Co., Blind River, Ont.
122,518	Rover.....	Vancouver.....	1907	Vancouver, B.C...	39 0	11 0	4 8	19	13	2 sc .	Alfred Wallace and Hume B. Babington, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
97,168	Rover.....	Victoria	1891	Nanaimo, B.C.....	30 0	8 0	3 0	7	4	1 sc ..	John D. Foreman, Nanaimo, B.C.
107,363	Roy	Toronto	1898	Victoria Harbour, Ont..	31 0	8 1	3 7	6	4	1 sc ..	The Georgian Bay Hotel Co., Ltd., Parry Sound, Ont.
117,081	Roy Mac.	Collingwood	1905	Collingwood, Ont..	44 0	12 0	6 6	23	16	4 sc ..	M. J. Haney and R. Miller, Toronto, Ont.
116,667	Royal	Midland	1906	Honey Harbour, Muskoka, Ont.	31 4	7 6	3 2	5	3	2 sc ..	Fred, Earnest, Phileas and George Grisé, Midland, Ont.
111,956	Royal City... ..	New Westminster...		London, G.B.....	96 5	12 0	6 5	38	23	20 sc ..	Metropole Transportation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
125,656	Royal Edward....	Toronto...	1907	Govan, G.B.....	526 1	60 2	26 8	11,117	5,669	*14500sc	Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd. Toronto, Ont.
125,643	Royal George	Toronto...	1907	Govan, G.B.....	525 8	60 2	27 0	11,146	5,685	*14500se	Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

* Turbines.

77,702	Ruby	Brockville	1878	Brockville, Ont	70 0	15 0	5 0	72	44	36 sc	John Ellison, Port Stanley, Ont.
88,562	Ruby	Kingston	1879	Garden Island, Ont.	23 4	5 6	2 5	2	1	4 sc	Chas. Stewart, Lansdowne, Ont.
116,991	Ruby	Ottawa	1903	Barry's Bay, Ont.	41 6	9 3	4 0	11	9	1 sc	Ontario Corundum Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
116,339	Ruby	Ottawa	1903	Hull, Que	31 0	7 1	3 0	2	2	4 sc	F. L. Vandusen and A. Milne, J.O., Hull, Que.
111,582	Ruby	Peterborough	1893	Peterborough, Ont	32 0	6 7	3 5	7	5	4 sc	H. E. Ford, Norwood, Ont.
122,148	Ruby L	Annapolis Royal	1907	Margaretville, N.S	90 0	20 4	8 6	119	49	16⅔ sc	The Margaretville Steamship Co., Ltd., Margaretville, N.S.
112,149	Rulo	Toronto	1903	Kingston, Ont	47 0	7 3	3 3	9	6	5 sc	Wm. C. Crowther, Toronto, Ont.
†126,057	Runabout	Owen Sound		U.S.A.	41 0	8 4	5 0	9	6	1 sc	Frederick Wright, *et al.*, Wiarton, Ont.
111,990	Rupert	Vancouver	1900	Hong Kong, China	24 5	6 6	3 6	3	2	1 sc	John R. Reid and James R. Turner, Vancouver, B.C.
103,848	Russell	Ottawa	1896	Rockland, Ont	79 8	17 0	7 0	76	45	57 sc	W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Rockland, Ont.
‡100,024	Russell Roque	Toronto	1890 1909	Roaches Point, Ont. Wiarton, Ont.	66 0	13 0	6 8	39	27	9 sc	Joseph Roque, Killarney, Algoma, Ont.
97,193	Rustler	Chatham, N.B	1891	Newcastle, N.B	97 4	20 6	4 6	102	64	20 pa	The Newcastle Steamboat Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B.
116,451	Rustler	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	32 0	8 4	4 2	13	9	1 sc	The British Columbia Tie & Timber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
103,649	Ruth	Kingston	1899	Kingston, Ont	59 5	13 7	7 0	36	18	60 sc	Wm. Owen, Montebello, Que.
*100,595	Ruth	Quebec	1892	Quebec, Que	40 0	7 3	3 2	9	6	1 sc	Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Co., Quebec, Que.
107,428	Ruth M	Brockville	1909	Brockville, Ont.	41 8	8 8	3 6	9	6	3 sc	George Marron, Owen Sound, Ont.
126,775	S. and G	Richibucto	1908	St. Charles, N.B.	33 0	11 2	4 3	10	10	5 sc	Sylvester Gray, St. Charles, N.B.
117,127	S. & Y	Kingston	1905	Kingston, Ont	64 8	11 1	4 0	26	16	1 sc	The Upper Ontario Steamboat Co., Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont.
112,177	S. W. Marchment	Toronto			97 0	16 0	5 5	89	60	2 sc	E. Bedford and T. E. Hough, Toronto, Ont.
100,497	Sadie	Victoria	1892	Victoria, B.C	68 0	15 0	8 6	60	34	13 sc	George McGregor, M.O., Victoria, B.C.
122,088	Sadie Edna	Charlottetown	1907	Brae, Lot 9, P.E.I	30 5	9 8	4 5	9	5	18 sc	E. Potrel Co., Ltd., Shediac, N.B.
130,580	Sadie Evelyn	Lunenburg	1911	Tancook, N.S.	42 0	10 3	5 6	12	11	⅜ sc	Marcus Publicover, Blandford, N.S.
126,336	Sadie Hiltz	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	38 7	10 1	3 9	17	12	3 sc	Herbert S. Hilton, Vancouver, B.C.

† Foreign name "Elsinore." ‡ Formerly "Camilla." * Formerly "Arizona."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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126,826	Sadie J. Risser....	Lunenburg.....	1910	Lunenburg, N.S.....	39 9	10 8	5 3	11	11	3 sc ..	Elijah Risser, M.O., LaHave Islands, N.S.
122,218	Sagamo.....	Toronto,.....	1906	Toronto, Ont.....	152 0	29 0	9 7	744	420	68 sc ..	The Muskoka Lakes Navigation & Hotel Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
69,524	Saginaw....	Sarnia.....	1873	Port Huron, Mich., U.S.A.	142 0	25 5	10 0	357	243	150 sc ..	Edward A. Booth, Kingston, Ont.
130,526	Saguenay.....	Montreal	1911	Govan, G. B	275 3	40 0	14 9	2777	1864	177 sc ..	The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
112,052	Saida.....	St. Catharines.....	1903	Dunnville, Ont.....	32 9	13 6	5 0	14	10	20 sc ..	James Crumb, Dunnville, Ont.
‡130,305	St. Alice.....	Vancouver.....	1890	Seattle, Wash,, U.S.A..	74 8	16 3	5 5	56	38	11 sc ..	Cyril V. Henson, Vancouver, B.C.
85,691	St. Andrew.....	Chatham, N.B.....	1883	Chatham, N.B	92 5	19 3	6 9	77	52	54 sc ..	J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
122,365	St. Ann.....	Vancouver.....	1906	Vancouver, B.C.....	28 6	8 2	3 6	7	5	1 sc ..	George E. Cates, Vancouver, B.C.
71,636	Saint Anne.....	Montreal.	1875	Montreal, Que.....	72 0	12 0	5 6	25	18	25 sc ..	E. A. Hodgson, Hudson, Que.
100,716	St. Anne.....	Montreal.....	1889	Sorel, Que.....	44 1	9 4	3 0	14	10	2 sc ..	F. X. Crepeau, Sorel, Que.
107,405	S Antoine.....	Montreal.	1898	St. Antoine, Que..... .	51 4	8 9	3 4	14	10	10 sc ..	Ferdinand Fecteau, St. Antoine, Que.
61,167	Saint Catharine...	Quebec.....	1870	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A...	37 0	9 0	4 9	12	8	10 sc ..	F. Mercier, Beauport, Que.
112,074	St. Charles..... .	Peterborough.....	1904	Peterborough, Ont	42 0	10 0	3 7	26	18	2 sc ..	Alfred Macdonald, Peterborough, Ont.
111,618	St. Charles.	Quebec.....	1901	Quebec, Que.....	46 8	11 0	5 6	23	16	5 sc ..	Mrs. Jos. Vallière, Quebec, Que.

‡ Foreign name "Blanche."

107,246	St. Clair	Vancouver	1898	New Westminster, B.C.	78 0	17 0	7 0	68	46	17 sc	L. B. Gore and H. A. Young, Vancouver, B.C.
75,637	St. Clair Flat	St. Catharines	1867	Algonac, Mich., U.S.A.	41 0	13 0	3 9	17	11	20 sc	David Foster, Port Burwell, Ont.
80,731	St. Croix	Quebec	1880	St. Nicholas, Que.	125 1	26 0	8 6	506	318	30 pa	F. Boisvert, Ste. Croix, Que.
122,252	St. Etienne	Quebec	1906	Grande Baie, Que	57 6	15 2	5 6	33	23	16 sc	Murray Bay Lumber & Pulp Co., Ltd., St. Etienne de la Malbie, Que.
103,937	St. George	Chatham, N.B	1897	Chatham, N.B	114 6	25 1	12 3	278	175	44 pa	J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N. B.
90,538	St. George	Montreal	1886	Sorel, Que	61 5	12 3	6 0	21	14	23 sc	Frank Simpson, Toronto, Ont.
100,600	St. George	Montreal	1892	Montreal, Que	77 1	15 5	7 6	68	29	9 sc	Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que.
107,790	St. George	Ottawa	1893	Simcoe, Ont	37 0	15 7	3 6	17	9	20 pa	Geo. H. Perley, Ottawa, Ont.
88,317	St. George	Quebec	1885	Quebec, Que	37 0	10 0	4 0	13	9	40 sc	Wilbrod Jalbert, Quebec, Que.
122,350	St. George	Toronto	1903	Toronto, Ont	35 0	7 0	3 0	5	3	1⅔ sc	Robert Maw, Toronto, Ont.
112,039	St. Henri	Quebec	1900	St. Henri, Que	84 6	19 9	7 2	101	68	7 sc	Alex. Morin, St. Henri de Taillon, Que., and Chas. Potvin, St. Gédéon, Que., J.O.
†122,406	St. Irénée	Montreal	1867 1905	Sorel, Que	268 2	58 0	11 1	2,094	1,160	104 pa	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
103,290	St. Isidore	Chatham, N.B	1895	Chatham, N.B	96 2	23 1	5 5	142	89	31 pa	The Prescott Lumber Co., Ltd., New Mills, N. B.
130,537	St. J. Deschaillons	Montreal	1910	St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.	29 5	6 0	2 8	5	3	2 sc	Adelphie Lemay, St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.
122,261	St. Jacques	Montreal	1906	Grandes Piles, Que	80 2	19 2	3 1	57	33	4¼ pa	Theophile Lemyre, Grandes Piles, Que., and Jos. A. Carignan, Grand Mere, Que., J.O.
112,007	St. Joe	Port Arthur	1902	Port Arthur, Ont.	70 0	24 5	7 0	118	80	10 sc	James Whalen, Port Arthur, Ont.
122,434	St. Joe	Sault Ste. Marie	1907	Marksville, Ont.	56 5	14 4	8 0	39	27	4 sc	Mrs. Rebecca B. McCaul, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
64,580	St. John	St. John, N.B	1871	Portland, N.B	55 7	15 6	8 1	47	32	26 sc	W. B. Dever, Sherbrooke, N.S.
107,215	St. Joseph	Winnipeg	1893	Fort Chipewyan, N.W.T.	59 0	9 5	4 0	27	16	2 pa	Rt. Rev. Emile Grouard, Fort Chipewyan, N.W.T.
88,572	St. Julian	Kingston	1884	Kingston, Ont	48 0	8 6	4 0	20	14	8 sc	J. H. Davis, Gananoque, Ont.
103,942	St. Kilda	Chatham, N.B	1898	Chatham, N.B	65 2	18 0	4 0	56	35	16 pa	J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
‡80,735	St. Laurent	Montreal	1880 1900 1909	St. Nicholas, Que. Montreal, Que Sorel, Que	127 0	24 6	8 3	349	189	43 pa	Jos. A. Lamarre, Montreal, Que.
*88,326	St. Lawrence	Chatham, N.B	1886	Quebec, Que	68 0	15 2	6 7	51	11	50 sc	T. M. Burns, Bathurst, N.B.
71,716	St. Lawrence	Halifax	1875	Renfrew, G.B.	169 1	30 0	13 3	467	290	60 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.

†Formerly "Canada." ‡Formerly "Brothers." * Formerly "Isobel."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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80,942	St. Louis.....	Chatham, N.B	1879	Chatham, N.B.....	40 0	8 2	3 2	5	3	15 sc ..	K. F. Burns, Bathurst, N.B.
71,622	St. Louis.....	Montreal.....	1875 1907	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Montreal, Que.	69 4	15 8	7 2	56	35	24 sc ..	The Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
112,260	St. Louis.....	Montreal.....	1900	Kingston, Ont.....	60 0	14 0	4 0	35	24	22 sc ..	Peter Cavanagh, Perth, Ont.
111,628	St. Louis	Quebec	1901	Grandes Piles, Que.....	43 4	11 2	4 5	17	11	2 sc ..	Octave Neault, Grandes Piles, Que.
80,739	St. Louis.....	Quebec.....	1880	St. Louis, Lotbiniére, Que.	127 2	25 0	7 4	428	269	36 pa..	Pierre McLean, La Prairie, Que.
112,042	St. Louis de Metabetchouan	Quebec.....	1902	Metabetchouan, Que	51 8	12 0	4 5	30	20	2 sc ..	Wm. Price, Quebec, Que.
111,485	St. Maurice.....	Quebec.....	1900	St. Jacques des Piles, Que.	67 0	16 0	4 7	45	30	3 sc ..	J. J. Collins and V. W. Giroux, J.O., Ottawa, Ont.
100,730	St. Michael.....	Montreal.....	1893	Nicolet, Que.....	47 6	12 4	3 6	16	10	6 pa..	M. O. Shaughnessy, Nicolet, Que.
92,411	St. Nicholas.....	Chatham, N.B.....	1888	Chatham, N.B.....	75 2	16 6	7 7	62	42	30 sc ..	J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
71,641	St. Paul.....	Montreal.....	1875	Montreal, Que.....	65 5	15 0	8 0	45	28	40 sc ..	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
71,623	St. Peter.....	Montreal.....	1875 1903	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Montreal, Que.....	65 6	16 1	8 6	66	41	13½ sc ..	Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Que.
92,342	St. Roch.....	Quebec.	1887	Quebec, Que.....	41 2	9 6	4 6	18	8	15 sc ..	Gaspard Deserres, Montreal, Que.
100,629	St. Williams.....	Port Dover.....	1908	St. Williams, Ont.....	26 0	9 8	3 0	11	8	2 sc ..	Charles C. Bates, St. Williams, Ont.
100,862	Ste. Anne	Quebec.....	1893	Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, Que.	48 0	11 6	4 0	18	11	12 pa..	E. Gagnon, Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, Que.

121,924	Ste. Anne	Quebec	1905	Ste. Anne, Que	77 0	22 2	5 4	100	63	9 pa..	Onèsime Tremblay, M.O., Ste. Anne Que.
130,710	Sal Lal	Vancouver	1911	Steveston, B. C.	44 0	13 0	5 9	26	17	1½ sc ..	H. C. Nixon, Denman Island, B. C.
122,196	Salmon King	New Westminster	1904	New Westminster, B.C	28 8	8 6	3 2	7	4	10½ sc ..	Martin Monk, M. O., New Westminster, B.C.
90,821	Salvor	Halifax	1887	Port Medway, N.S	53 0	21 0	6 5	45	35	25 sc ..	The McNab Resort Co., Ltd., McNabs Island, N.S.
116,395	Salvor	Port Arthur	1898	Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	105 8	21 0	12 0	126	72	56 sc ..	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
*62,279	Salvor	Victoria	1869	Govan, G.B	215 6	27 7	20 7	887	561	100 sc ..	The British Columbia Salvage Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
122,554	Sam Brisbin	Collingwood	1909	Collingwood, Ont	47 5	11 0	4 5	26	7	4 sc ..	Horatio H. Ross, The Pas, Sask.
116,259	Sampson	Toronto	1903	Fesserton, Ont	36 0	10 0	3 4	12	8	2 pa..	W. W. Carter, Fesserton, Ont.
122,312	Samson	Lunenburg	1907	Shelburne, N.S	83 0	20 5	8 6	111	50	33 sc ..	The La Have Steamship Co., Ltd., West La Have, N.S.
100,423	Samson	Ottawa	1893	Simcoe, Ont	41 0	16 0	3 6	15	7	20 pa..	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
	Samson	Montreal	1862	Montreal, Que	101 3	22 4	6 6	121	27		Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
77,914	Samson	Port Hope	1876	Lindsay, Ont.	98 0	22 0	4 4	129	82	40 pa..	Franklin Crandell, Lindsay, Ont.
111,629	Samson	Quebec	1901	Grandes Piles, Que	85 2	20 1	5 8	119	81	7 sc ..	Wm. Ritchie, Three Rivers, Que.
116,925	Samson	Victoria	1905	Victoria, B.C	115 5	30 2	5 3	425	248	13 pa .	Wm. Turpel, Victoria, B.C.
126,777	Samuel G	Richibucto	1911	Richibucto, N.B	37 5	11 8	5 5	14	10	½ sc ..	Andrew Loggie, Richibucto, N.B.
107,426	Samuel Marshall	Brockville	1888	Grand Haven, Mich., U.S.A.	198 0	33 4	14 6	772	540	72 sc ..	The Central Canada Coal Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.
†94,623	Sand King	Ottawa	1888	Ottawa. Ont	108 0	23 8	7 2	158	88	40 sc ..	H. F. Cumming, Cornwall, Ont.
103,888	Sandford	Ottawa	1897	Goderich, Ont	72 4	16 5	7 5	56	38	60 sc ..	Jas. Hunter, *et al.*, J.O., Wiarton, Ont.
107,451	Sandon	Vancouver	1898	Roseberry B.C	76 0	16 9	6 2	97	66	19½ sc ..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
103,218	Sarah Agnes	Ottawa		Carleton Place, Ont.	25 4	6 3	7 2	2	2	5 sc ..	Isaac Hunter, Hunter's Point, Que.
77,627	Sarah Daly	Kingston	1869	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	49 6	13 3	5 6	25	17	55 sc ..	John Jesmer, sr., Cornwall, Ont.
71,141	Sarah E. Day	Goderich	1872	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	35 0	6 8	3 3	5	4	3 sc ..	W. M. Tyson, Wiarton, Ont.
96,734	Sarcelle	Chatham, N.B	1890	Douglastown, N.B	51 0	11 4	5 4	22	15	10 sc ..	E. Hutchison, Douglastown, N.B.
96,853	Sarnia	Sarnia	1901	Sarnia, Ont	66 8	21 0	11 0	85	59	27 sc ..	The Canadian Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
126,227	Sarnia City	Sarnia	1909	Sarnia, Ont	105 0	25 5	12 0	223	68	84 sc ..	The Reid Wrecking Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.

* Formerly "Danube." † Formerly "Harry Bate."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
116,254	Sarona	Toronto	1902	Toronto, Ont	71 5	10 5	7 5	32	22	4 sc	Huntsville & Bracebridge Tanning Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.
*80,776	Saronic	Sarnia	1882	Sarnia, Ont.	252 8	36 0	15 0	1,961	1,296	100 sc	Northern Navigation Co. of Ontario, Ltd., Collingwood, Ont.
122,061	Sarto	Montreal	1905	Lachine, Que	56 5	8 6	8 1	18	11	6 sc	Charles Desjardins, Montreal, Que.
112,300	Saskatchewan	Winnipeg	1904	Prince Albert, Sask.	94 0	22 0	4 3	225	153	5 pa	The Hudson's Bay Co., London, Eng.
130,756	Satsuki	Vancouver	1911	Sea Island, B.C.	49 5	11 7	6 4	26	17	2½ sc	Mizamatsu Endo, Fraser River, B.C.
121,920	Savage	Kenora	1907	Kenora, Ont	45 0	12 0	5 0	25	17	3⅓ sc	Joseph Boucha and Joseph Gregory, J.O., Kenora, Ont.
126,108	Schwalbe	Lunenburg	1908	Mahone Bay, N.S.	44 8	12 0	7 0	17	17	5 sc	The Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, London, Eng.
83,376	Scintilla	Toronto	1884	Pickering, Ont.	27 0	7 8	2 7	4	3	1 sc	W. W. Sparks, Township of Pickering, Ont.
112,231	Scionda	St. John, N.B	1887	Athens, N.Y., U.S.A.	92 9	17 6	8 9	78	53	19 sc	Alphonse Noel, Bonaventure, Que.
126,450	Scona	Kenora	1910	Strathcona, Alta	120 0	22 0	4 0	114	72	4 pa	John Walker, Strathcona, Alta.
107,463	Scotch Lassie	Lindsay	1894	Lindsay, Ont.	25 3	5 0	2 0	2	1	2 sc	Jas. C. Appleby, Lindsay, Ont.
96,818	Scotch Thistle	Sault Ste. Marie	1893	Little Current, Ont.	48 6	10 3	4 6	17	10	2 sc	Eugene Orlando, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.
116,998	Scotchman	Ottawa	1904	Carleton Place, Ont.	50 0	11 2	5 6	21	14	1 sc	Daniel Lang, Elgin, Ont., and Malcolm Lang, New Liskeard, Ont.
122,423	Scotia	Halifax	1907	Mahone Bay, N.S.	138 8	26 8	9 6	376	268	52 sc	Halifax & Canso Steamship Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.

* Formerly "United Empire."

111,865	Scotia	Ottawa	1901	Walker-on-Tyne, G.B.	254 0	46 2	16 5	1,461	324	285 sc	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.
71,073	Scotia	Port Stanley	1875	England	44 5	10 0	4 9	13	9	2 sc	The Doty Engine Works Co., Ltd., Goderich, Ont.
107,829	Scotia	Victoria	1899	Atlin Lake, B.C	80 0	19 0	3 5	214	135	4 pa	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,909	Scotsburn	Halifax	1910	Mahone Bay, N.S.	116 8	22 2	9 9	224	119	32 sc	The Halifax & Glace Bay Steamship Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
116,114	Scotsman	Halifax	1903	Hull, G.B	98 0	19 0	9 7	141	12	60 sc	The Scotsman Company, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
116,331	Scotsman	Ottawa	1903	Ottawa, Ont	108 0	23 6	7 0	265	114	16 sc	Ottawa Forwarding Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
130,692	Scotty	Vancouver	1909	Steveston, B.C	34 4	8 1	3 2	9	6	1 sc	George C. Jackson, Vancouver, B.C.
112,396	Scout	Ottawa	1900	Cardinal, Ont	103 6	25 6	9 2	176	70	12 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
107,755	Scout	Pictou, N.S.	1900	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	35 0	9 8	5 0	9	4	1 sc	Charles Sproull, Pictou Landing, N.S.
126,080	Scowlitz	Vancouver	1908	Harrison River, B.C.	92 0	22 8	4 9	178	112	17 pa	The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Bonifice, Man.
112,082	Scud	Kenora	1903	Kenora, Ont	53 0	12 0	4 5	33	22	3 sc	The Armstrong Trading Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.
116,544	Scudder	Kingston	1903	Kingston, Ont	37 0	6 9	3 1	5	3	3 sc	William Morris, Toronto, Ont.
116,634	Scugog	Lindsay	1910	Port Perry, Ont	39 0	7 2	3 4	6	4	2 sc	John Bowerman, Port Perry, Ont.
116,685	Sea Adder	Richibucto	1908	Richibucto, N.B	32 8	10 0	5 6	11	10	1 sc	James Legoof, Richibucto, N.B.
130,704	Sea Bee	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	34 4	9 4	6 0	13	9	2 sc	Cyril B. B. Jack, Vancouver, B.C.
103,207	Sea Bird	Halifax	1896	Liverpool, N.S	67 5	16 6	6 8	41	28	13½ sc	The H. E. Baker Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
121,739	Sea Foam	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C	41 6	10 5	5 2	17	12	4½ sc	West Vancouver Transportation Co., Ltd., Hollyburn, B.C.
100,941	Sea Gull	Collingwood	1893	Port Severn, Ont	32 0	8 9	4 0	9	6½	1½ sc	D. Moreau, Port Severn, Ont.
100,924	Sea Gull	Ottawa	1888	Ottawa, Ont	27 9	7 4	4 0	3	2	5 sc	T. Eli Boult, Hull, Que.
116,943	Sea Gull	Kenora	1900	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	23 5	6 0	2 5	2	2	1 sc	Jacob Hose, Kenora, Ont.
126,042	Sea Gull	Port Arthur	1907	Heron Bay, Ont	42 0	13 0	6 0	15	10	3⅜ sc	J. A. Nicol, Rossport, Ont.
51,682	Sea Gull	Sarnia	1862	Marine City, Michigan, U.S.A.	51 2	14 0	5 2	51	35	14 sc	Henry Bell, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
121,848	Sea Gull	Toronto	1906	Callender, Ont	82 6	18 7	6 4	150	73	29 sc	Armstrong Towing Co., Ltd., Cache Bay, Ont.
107,458	Sea Gull	Vancouver	1898	Vancouver, B.C.	25 5	7 4	2 5	3	2	2 sc	Zachariah Simpson, Vancouver, B.C.
96,874	Sea King	Goderich	1892	Goderich, Ont	58 0	13 6	5 2	26	17	20 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Formerly "William Stroud."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longeur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largueur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
†66,960	Sea King	St. John, N.B.	1862	East Haddam, U.S.A.	88 0	20 4	8 5	129	87	23 sc	D. F. Tapley, St. John, N.B.
105,158	Sea Lion	Vancouver	1883	Vancouver, B.C.	26 2	7 8	3 9	6	4	2 sc	C. L. Shaw, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
117,116	Sea Lion	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C	114 0	22 0	19 5	218	148	52 sc	British Canadian Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
100,230	Sea Mew	Halifax	1886	Halifax, N.S.	29 6	6 6	2 8	3	2	2 sc	David McPherson, Halifax, N.S.
122,526	Sea Otter	Vancouver	1907	Lund, B.C.	33 7	9 5	4 4	13	9	5 sc	Enterprise Timber & Trading Co., Ltd., Enterprise Camp, Johnston Straits, B.C.
96,875	Sea Queen	Goderich	1892	Goderich, Ont.	52 0	12 1	4 6	18	12	20 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
130,446	Sea Rose	Vancouver		Unknown, U.S.A.	31 0	9 3	3 3	11	8	2 sc	Mrs. J. B. Law, Vancouver, B.C.
130,460	Sea Snipe	Vancouver	1911	Muskegon, Mich., U.S.A.	35 0	8 6	3 8	9	7	1 sc	William H. Billings and J. K. Kennedy, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
126,075	Sea Wolf	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	45 0	12 0	4 9	29	20	6 sc	Wilson Logging & Timber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
*112,263	Seaborn	Montreal	1898	Palm Beach, Fla., U.S.A.	75 0	10 0	5 0	30	20	3 sc	E. S. Clouston, Montreal, Que.
122,425	Seacrest	Halifax	1908	Tancock, N.S.	49 5	12 7	5 6	18	12	6 sc	John W. Smith, M. O., Halifax, N.S.
96,872	Seagull	Goderich	1890	Goderich, Ont	54 0	12 1	4 6	19	13	23 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
129,556	Seal	Windsor, N.S.	1911	Old Kirkpatrick, G.B.	175 0	22 6	12 3	608	277	85 sc	The Halifax Trading & Sealing Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.

* Formerly "Alma."

130,724	Sealer	Lunenburg	1908	Tancook, N.S.	40 4	10 4	5 4	12	11	⅔ sc.	Amos Levy, Cross Island, N. S.
100,404	Secret	Hamilton			55 0	8 3	3 6	9	6	10 sc.	C. A. Gentles, Parry Sound, Ont.
126,027	See Em Oh	Sydney, N.S.	1908	Glace Bay, N.S.	26 3	6 4	2 2	4	4	2 sc.	Charles M. O'Dell, Glace Bay, N.S.
94,763	Seguin	Owen Sound	1890	Owen Sound, Ont.	207 0	34 2	13 0	1,141	771	106 sc.	The Parry Sound Transportation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
130,652	Seldomin	Chatham, N.B.	1911	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	53 7	13 2	7 0	37	20	4 sc.	A. Loggie, M. O., Dalhousie, N.B.
103,299	Selkirk	New Westminster	1895	Kamloops, B.C.	62 0	11 2	3 6	58	37	2 pa.	H. E. Forster, Kamloops, B.C.
107,095	Selkirk	Victoria	1898	Victoria, B.C.	95 6	24 0	7 0	142	86	12 sc.	Selkirk Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.
107,835	Selkirk	Victoria	1901	White Horse, Yukon Territory.	167 0	34 0	4 5	777	490	17 pa.	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
113,495	Sellasia	St. John, N.B.	1901	Port Glasgow, G.B.	340 7	47 6	23 5	3,474	2,263	303 sc.	Steamship Sellasia Co., Ltd., Rothesay, N.B.
126,086	Semiahmo	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	33 5	10 6	4 5	16	11	2 sc.	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
121,666	Sêmillante	Quebec	1905	Quebec, Que.	40 0	8 3	4 0	9	8	20 sc.	Stanislas Gaudreau, Quebec, Que.
80,902	Senator	Vancouver	1880	Burrard Inlet, B.C.	51 5	12 0	4 5	31	21	9 sc.	Progressive Steamboat Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
** 112,351	Senator Derbyshire	Brockville	1897	West Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	220 0	40 8	16 8	1,246	987	73½ sc.	Antoine Wendling, Brockville, Ont.
126,272	Senator Jansen	New Westminster	1909	New Westminster, B.C.	112 0	24 0	3 0	230	93	9 pa.	Fraser River Lumber Co., Ltd., Fraser Mills, B.C.
126,720	Senawa Nabee	St. John, N. B	1911	St. John, N.B.	38 0	9 3	5 0	17	12	3 sc.	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
116,438	Sendai	New Westminster	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	37 0	9 8	4 3	14	10	5 sc.	J. D. Milliken, *et al.*, J.O., Port Alberni, B.C.
112,239	Senlac	St. John, N.B.	1904	St. John, N.B.	182 4	33 0	16 1	1,011	615	66 sc.	Havelock McC. Harb, Halifax, N. S.
73,017	Sensation	Quebec	1873	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	37 3	10 2	4 4	15	4	10 sc.	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
116,545	Shamrock	Kingston	1903	Kingston, Ont.	31 8	7 1	3 0	4	3	4 sc.	Robert Johnston, Port Sandfield, Ont.
107,497	Shamrock	Quebec	1898	Quebec, Que.	117 3	25 0	9 7	237	161	61 sc.	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
121,846	Shamrock	Toronto	1903	Kingston, Ont.	34 0	7 4	3 0	6	4	1 sc.	Robert H. Johnston, Port Carling, Ont.
* 90,807	Shamrock	Vancouver	1887	Vancouver, B.C.	76 0	19 0	7 0	90	61	8½ sc.	Emerson Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
122,532	Shamrock	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	35 7	10 0	4 0	16	11	1 sc.	Canadian American Exploration Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,416	Shamrock	Victoria	1904	Victoria, B.C.	52 0	10 0	4 5	24	14	2 sc.	Mrs. Michael Hare, Victoria, B.C.
92,704	Shamrock	Winnipeg	1890	Big Forks, Rainy River, Ont.	71 5	15 5	4 7	80	55	3 sc.	Clifford Lewis, Keewatin, Ont.

** Foreign name "Bermuda" * Formerly "Mamie."

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122,353	Shamrock II	Kingston	1907	Kingston, Ont	45 4	9 2	3 9	10	6	4 sc	Robert Johnson, Port Carling, Ont.
126,269	Shanly	Toronto	1908	Parry Sound, Ont.	53 5	14 5	6 2	50	19	4 sc	The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
83,199	Shannon	Pictou, N.S.	1886	Pictou, N.S.	76 9	17 5	8 0	75	51	29 sc	H. G. Bauld and W. A. Black, *et al.*, J. O., Halifax, N.S.
116,767	Sharon	Toronto	1903	Walker's Point, Ont.	46 0	10 0	3 5	14	9	1 sc	Charles J. Smith, Walker's Point, Muskoka, Ont.
83,389	Shawanaga	Toronto	1882	Penetanguishene, Ont.	80 0	17 0	8 5	96	65	75 sc	The Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
130,751	Sheileena	Vancouver	1911	Hong Kong	52 8	12 6	4 8	35	23	3½ sc	William Farrell, Vancouver, B.C.
116,225	Shirley	Quebec	1903	Bic, Que.	54 6	15 0	5 9	37	25	11 sc	James Richardson Co., Ltd., Matane, Que.
90,777	Shoo Fly	Windsor, Ont.	1870	Cleveland, O., U.S.A.	44 1	12 1	5 7	25	17	20 sc	Stephen T. Reeves, Windsor, Ont.
103,640	Shoofly	Ottawa	1893	Sundridge, Ont.	35 0	9 0	3 0	10	8	8 sc	J. A. Stillar, Callender, Ont.
*126,330	Shuswap	Vancouver	1888	Astoria, Ore., U.S.A.	46 5	13 3	5 0	33	22	7 sc	E. D. Taylor and J. H. Nassmyth, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
126,556	Shutka	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	28 3	8 0	2 7	7	5	1 sc	Carl G. Johnstone, Victoria, B.C.
92,391	Siesta	Deseronto	1888 / 1906	Kingston, Ont. / Lion's Head, Ont.	51 0	8 1	3 8	9	7	1 sc	Lesley Martindale, Lion's Head, Ont.
107,068	Siesta	Sault Ste. Marie	1882	Bristol, R.I., U.S.A.	98 6	17 0	9 0	99	67	14 sc	Frederick N. Waldie, Toronto, Ont.
92,737	Siesta	Toronto	1888	Toronto, Ont.	31 4	7 2	3 3	3	2	6 sc	Henry Whitehead, Gravenhurst, Ont.

* Foreign name "Volga."

122,072	Siesta	Toronto	1905	Waubaushene, Ont	31 0	7 4	3 4	5	3	1 sc	John Cumberledge Cautley, Minnicoganashene, Ont.
126,410	Silverland	Ottawa	1909	Haileybury, Ont	85 4	17 0	6 7	92	53	13 sc	The Haileybury Nav. Co., Ltd., Haileybury, Ont.
125,456	Simcoe	Ottawa	1909	Newcastle-on-Tyne, G.B.	180 0	35 2	15 5	913	438	217 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
112,144	Simla	Kingston	1903	Garden Island, Ont	225 6	34 8	15 0	1,490	973	400 sc	The Calvin Co., Ltd., Garden Island, Ont.
126,492	Sin-Mac	Montreal	1909	Dumbarton, G.B	130 4	26 2	13 3	322	49	165 sc	The Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
100,725	Sincennes	Montreal	1893	Montreal, Que	142 2	24 4	8 4	228	129	34 pa	The Crystal Stream Steamship Co., Ltd., of South Bay, St. John, N.B.
103,233	Sir Donald	Montreal	1867	Glasgow, G.B.	76 9	13 5	7 8	51	33	8 sc	W. T. Grenfell, M.D., C.M.G., London, Eng.
96,892	Sir Hector	Ottawa	1891	Ottawa, Ont	71 0	15 5	6 3	40	10	17 sc	Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
122,277	Sir Hector	Winnipeg	1908	Selkirk, Man	72 0	16 0	8 0	70	48	19 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
57,886	Sir Henry Harness	Halifax	1896	East Cowes, G.B	85 0	18 0	9 3	100	59	50 sc	Charles G. Brister, Halifax, N.S.
130,534	Sir Hugh Allan	Montreal	1911	Barrow-in-Furness, G.B.	130 0	26 6	12 1	354	10	196 sc	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
92,287	Siskiwitt	Port Arthur	1879	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A	68 0	14 7	7 6	47	34	6 sc	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
122,530	Skate	Vancouver	1907	Ballard, Wash., U.S.A	33 0	11 0	3 6	13	9	2 sc	Nanaimo Fish & Bait Co., Ltd., Nanaimo, B.C.
126,212	Skeena	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	121 2	26 8	5 6	515	10	8 pa	John W. Stewart, Vancouver, B.C.
130,340	Skidoo	Chatham, N.B	1909	Point Sapin, N. B.	35 5	9 8	5 2	11	11	1 sc	H. A. Murdoch, Loggieville, N.B.
126,746	Skill	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	42 0	11 0	3 9	14	10	2 sc	Nanaimo Fish & Bait Co., Ltd., Nanaimo, B.C.
130,471	Skip	Lunenburg	1908	Lunenburg, N.S	42 0	10 6	5 6	12	11	⅝ sc	Arthur Mason, Eastern Point, N.S.
122,523	Skookum I	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	68 0	26 1	6 2	129	88	2 sc	Vancouver Dredging & Salvage Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,334	Skwala	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	92 7	19 2	5 0	165	104	13 pa	The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Boniface, Man.
116,542	Skye Pilot	Toronto	1902	Kingston, Ont	36 8	7 9	3 4	5	3	3 sc	Patrick J. Carleton, Bracebridge, Muskoka, Ont.
103,814	Skylark	Brockville	1874	Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.	105 0	16 2	4 6	43	27	18 sc	Mrs. Emily E. Clow, Kingston, Ont.
116,774	Slani	Vancouver		Victoria, B.C.	43 0	12 2	4 8	17	11	2½ sc	Wm. Wiles, Vancouver, B.C.
116,686	Slippery Jack	Richibucto	1897	Richibucto, N.B	32 0	11 4	5 0	12	11	1 sc	James Legoof, Richibucto, N.B.
121,680	Slocan	Vancouver	1905	Roseberry, B.C.	157 7	27 5	6 7	605	338	17 pa	The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,724	Sloth	Peterboro'	1909	Hastings, Ont.	40 0	11 5	5 6	17	12	4 sc	The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c.v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
121,839	Smith Brothers .	St. John, N.B.....	1907	Central Blissville, N.B..	36 8	9 4	3 5	13	9	6 sc ..	Parker Glasier, Lincoln, N.B.
116,410	Smuggler.	Victoria	1903	Nakusp, B.C	48 0	9 1	5 0	16	10	4 sc ..	Yale Columbia Lumber Co., Ltd., Nakusp, B.C.
116,425	Sockeye	Vancouver.....	1900	Vancouver, B.C	29 5	8 0	2 6	3	2	1 pa..	Anton Klavanes, Vancouver, B.C.
126,766	Sogenada.....	Montreal	1909	Rutherglen, G.B.....	75 4	15 6	8 2	64	6	29 sc ..	Canadian General Development Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,502	Sokum.....	Victoria.....	1909	Sechart, B.C.....	27 6	8 8	4 4	8	5	16 sc ..	Arthur Lane, Cowichan Bay, B.C.
122,565	Solid Comfort	Port Arthur.....	1908	Peterborough, Ont .. .	44 0	11 0	4 2	16	11	1 sc ..	Geo. A. McLaurin,Savanne, Ont.
126,636	Someno.....	Vancouver.....	1909	Steveston, B.C	33 3	7 8	3 9	10	7	2 sc ..	Alexander Mearns Vancouver, B.C.
107,743	Soncie.....	Kingston...	1900	Kingston, Ont	46 0	10 0	3 8	14	9	5 sc ..	J. B. Tudhope, Orillia, Ont.
130,548	Songhee.	Vancouver.....	1911	Vancouver, B.C.....	49 6	14 0	5 0	26	18	3 sc ..	W. S. Holland, Vancouver, B.C.
117,111	Sonoma	Vancouver.....	1905	Vancouver, B.C.....	46 5	11 0	4 6	19	13	3 sc ..	A. H. Huntley and G. W. Brewster, Ladners, B.C.
*117,085	Soo City	Collingwood.....	1889	Benton, Mich., U.S.A...	135 0	25 0	9 0	500	296	34 sc ..	Herbert Cleland, Collingwood, Ont.
126,240	Sooke.	Victoria.....	.... .	Unknown..	29 3	8 3	3 0	8	4	2 sc ..	Nels Hansen, Victoria, B.C.
126,327	Sooner	Vancouver.....	1908	Vancouver, B.C....	33 7	6 8	5 3	10	7	1 sc ..	Cyril J. and George Everitt, Vancouver, B.C.
126,793	Sorais.....	New Westminster...	1910	Eburne, B.C.....	28 5	7 9	2 5	6	4	10 sc ..	Hector R. Andrews, Eburne, B.C.

* Formerly "Mabel Bradshaw."

.....	Sorel.	Montreal.	1871	Sorel, Que.....	108 9	18 2	4 1	158	90	— pa..	Alfred Gouin and F. J. Ritchie, J.O., Three Rivers, Que.
85,778	Sorel Boy.....	Montreal.....	1882	Sorel, Que.....	47 0	11 0	4 8	11	8	10 sc ..	P. Fitzgerald, Quebec, Que.
111,781	Soren	Victoria	1902	Galiano Is., B.C	22 0	5 3	2 5	2	2	1 sc ..	J. Cathcart, Chemainus, B.C., and R. M. Colvin, Cowichan, B.C.
88,314	South	Quebec.....	1885	Lévis, Que.....	130 3	25 2	9 5	349	220	30 pa..	The Quebec & Lévis Ferry Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
§121,459	South East Shoal No. 18.	Montreal..... ..	1895	Christiania, Norway	86 5	17 0	9 1	94	38	35 sc ..	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
‡85,530	Southwood.	Toronto	1884	Barrie, Ont.....	67 5	8 7	4 1	19	13	2 sc ..	Levi Fraser, Bracebridge, Ont.
107,499	Souvenir.	Quebec.	1897	Quebec, Que	17 5	4 6	2 2	1	1	2 sc ..	E. Ruel, Quebec, Que.
†126,221	Sowards.	Kingston.....	1888	Manitowoc, Wisc., U.S.A	119 6	25 4	9 2	238	148	13 sc ..	John F. Sowards, Kingston, Ont.
130,487	Soya...	New Westminster..	1911	Steveston, B.C.....	33 2	8 0	3 4	6	4	1 sc ..	Yoshitaro Nishii, Steveston, B.C.
107,611	Spanish Ranger...	Ottawa..... ...	1893	Biscotasing, Ont.....	36 0	16 0	3 4	13	7	20 pa..	R. Booth and P. Shannon, Pembroke, Ont.
90,561	Sparrow....	Toronto....	1882	Dechesne Creek, Ont....	56 4	13 9	5 6	38	16	8 sc ..	John B. Smith, *et al.*, Toronto, Ont.
92,726	Spartan	Toronto.....	1887	Toronto, Ont.....	28 0	6 6	3 0	2	2	1 sc ..	Edwyn B. Andros, Barrie, Ont.
122,170	Spartan	Vancouver	...	....	30 0	9 0	2 4	8	6	1 sc ..	A. G. R. A. Seymour, Vancouver, B.C.
+103,241	Speed	Montreal.	1894	Montreal, Que.....	52 1	8 7	4 5	16	11	3 sc ..	M. S. Foley, Montreal, Que.
130,531	Spes.....	Montreal	1909	Lachine, Que.....	24 5	5 4	2 2	2	2	1 sc ..	Joseph A. Brunet, Montreal, Que.
122,628	Splash.....	Chatham, N.B	1908	Chatham, N.B.....	31 0	10 0	2 0	18	12	1 pa..	Peter England, Chatham, N.B.
103,666	Sport.....	Kenora...	1897	Kenora, Ont..... ..	36 0	8 0	4 0	16	12	1 sc ..	Russel E. Dowsett, Kenora, Ont.
90,770	Spray	Goderich..	1888	Kincardine, Ont	42 1	12 4	4 0	15	10	25 sc ..	John McRae, Meaford, Ont.
100,727	Spray	Montreal.	1893	Montreal, Que.....	100 1	17 0	10 4	107	60	30 sc ..	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd. Montreal, Que.
71,199	Spray	Ottawa -	1874	Brockville, Ont.....	45 0	9 7	3 5	42	28	15 sc ..	D. B. McDonell, Cambridge, Ont.,
103,145	Spray	Quebec	1892	Quebec, Que.....	49 2	12 2	4 2	24	9	36 sc ..	J. S. Thom, Quebec, Que.
122,383	Spray	Victoria.....	1907	Vancouver, B.C.....	81 0	19 0	10 0	118	62	22½ sc ..	George McGregor, M.O., Victoria, B.C.
92,646	Spray	Wallaceburg.....	1888	Wilkesport, Ont.....	74 0	18 0	6 2	47	32	2 sc ..	James Mahafferty, Port Albert, Ont.
121,775	Spray	Winnipeg.....	1906	Selkirk, Man.....	44 0	13 5	4 0	18	12	2 sc ..	Robert Bullock, Selkirk, Man.
103,011	Springhill	Parrsboro'.....	1893	St. John, N.B	101 7	23 7	10 1	189	96	61 sc ..	Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Montreal, Que.

§ Formerly "Falken" ‡ Formerly "Ella Alice." † Foreign name "Rand." + Formerly "Jeanne."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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117,122	Spry	Kingston	1877	New York State, U.S.A.	48 8	7 9	3 3	13	9	1 sc	J. H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
116,459	Squid	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	72 0	16 4	5 7	60	41	11 sc	The Nanaimo Fish & Bait Co., Ltd., Nanaimo, B.C.
80,948	Squirrel	Chatham, N.B	1882	Eel River, N.B.	33 2	9 4	4 3	13	9	9 sc	Thos. Reid, M.O., Eel River, N.B.
100,677	Staffa	Vancouver	1893	Vancouver, B.C.	81 5	15 3	6 0	51	35	6 sc	Alexander Heay, Vancouver, B.C.
116,987	Standard	Kenora	1905	Kenora, Ont	44 0	10 0	4 5	16	11	1 sc	R. E. Doucett and W. A. Webster, J.O., Kenora, Ont
111,931	Stanley	Lindsay	1901	Lindsay, Ont.	36 6	6 5	2 5	7	5	6 pa	John A. Ellis, Fenelon Falls, Ont.
94,630	Stanley	Ottawa	1888	Govan, G.B.	207 8	32 0	17 9	914	395	300 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
112,046	Stanley	St. Catharines	1902	Racine, Wis., U.S.A.	16 2	5 2	3 8	2	1	2½ sc	John H. Stanley, Port Colborne, Ont.
126,870	Stanley Byers	Sault Ste. Marie	1901	Owen Sound, Ont.	30 0	8 4	3 2	9	6	1½ sc	R. Byers, Spanish River, Ont.
100,042	Star	Brockville	1892	Morris Heights, N.Y., U.S.A.	18 1	5 2	2 2	1	1	2 sc	George Reid, Portage du Fort, Que.
100,699	Star	Pictou, N.S.	1895	Trenton, N.S	34 4	7 6	4 4	6	4	18 sc	A. McCann, Wallace, N.S.
107,141	Star	Vancouver	1897	Everett, Wash., U.S.A.	51 5	13 0	2 4	14	9	2 sc	R. H. Sparling, Vancouver, B.C.
80,759	Star of the Sea	Quebec.	1878	Quebec, Que.	31 9	9 7	3 8	8	5	12 sc	Jos. Fluet, Montreal, Que.
107,622	Starling	Vancouver	1899	Port Guichon, B.C.	30 0	9 0	3 0	8	5	2 sc	James DesBrisay, Vancouver, B.C.

97,116	Stella	Collingwood	1892	Collingwood, Ont.	44 0	10 0	5 6	16	11	2 sc	Jas. W. Vance, Spanish Station, Ont.
94,883	Stella	Montreal.	1888	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.	32 0	7 2	3 8	7	5	8 sc	Maurice Perrault, Montreal, Que.
116,261	Stella	Toronto			48 0	8 5	3 9	16	11	4 sc	Henry Fowlds Sharp, Toronto, Ont.
126,284	Stella Marion	St. John, N.B.	1908	Oromocto, N.B.	71 5	15 0	5 0	63	40	6 pa	Robert Smith and Martin Currier, Oromocto, N.B.
130,693	Sterling D	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	34 4	10 6	5 2	13	9	2⅘ sc	John Plowman, North Vancouver, B.C.
* 121,981	Stetson	Victoria	1900	Eagle Harbour, Wash., U.S.A.	53 8	15 5	5 5	36	17	6⅔ sc	Queen City Trading & Transportation Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
103,685	Stiletto	Toronto	1897	Victoria Harbour, Ont.	36 5	8 5	3 4	14	10	2 sc	F. S. Grisé, Midland, Ont.
126,056	Stoddart	Owen Sound	1909	Manitowaning, Ont.	45 0	12 0	4 0	11	7	2 sc	Rixon Ainslie Stoddart Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
111,881	Stoney Lake	Peterborough.	1904	Young's Point, Ont.	86 0	19 0	5 7	156	109	7½ sc	Patrick P. Young, Young's Point, Ont.
88,683	Storm King	Chatham, N.B.	1885	Portland, N.B.	83 4	20 2	9 2	108	73	41 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
122,165	Storm King.	Vancouver	1906	New Westminster, B.C.	82 3	19 0	9 6	99	67	16 sc	Gerald F. Payne, Saturna Island, B.C.
130,392	Stormalong	Montreal.	1910	Lachine, Que.	28 0	6 0	2 5	3	2	3 sc	Ephrem G. Hurtubise, Grandes Piles, Que.
122,409	Stormount.	Montreal	1907	Dumbarton, G.B.	249 1	42 6	20 6	1,955	1,231	202 sc	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
125,979	Stra-gwih-agh.	Toronto	1905	Hamilton, Ont.	49 5	8 5	3 0	16	11	5 sc	Mrs. F. E. Lang, Cobalt, Ont.
103,304	Stranger	New Westminster.	1895	New Westminster, B.C.	46 0	10 6	4 8	21	15	2 sc	Andrew Halcrow, and James W. Logan, New Westminster, B.C.
110,354	Strathcona	Hamilton	1900	Dundee, G.B	249 0	41 9	21 0	1,881	1,465	120 sc	Strathcona, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
126,138	Strathlorne.	Halifax	1909	Mahone Bay, N.S.	94 4	20 2	8 9	135	81	24 sc	Halifax & Inverness Steamship Co., Ltd., Halifax.
122,329	Stroller	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	23 8	7 1	3 5	6	4	1⅓ sc	Gerald T. Seaton, Vancouver, B.C.
126,555	Strongheart.	Vancouver	1908	Port Essington, B.C.	34 3	8 0	3 1	10	7	1 sc	Prince Rupert Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,663	Sultana	Winnipeg.	1894	Kenora, Ont.	30 0	6 3	3 0	3	3	1 sc	Sultana Mine of Canada, Ltd., London, Eng.
90,813	Sunbeam.	Port Hope	1886	Birdsall, Ont.	29 0	8 7	3 2	13	9	4 sc	Frederick Burnett, Birdsall, Ont.
85,524	Sunbeam.	Toronto	1884	Port Sandfield, Ont.	31 6	7 3	3 2	4	2	4 sc	John Rodgers, M.O., Medora, Muskoka, Ont.
122,507	Sunbeam	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	41 0	11 3	5 0	23	15	3 sc	Robert Kelly, Vancouver, B.C.
96,992	Sunbury	New Westminster.	1891	New Westminster, B.C.	60 0	12 6	4 8	38	26	3 pa	A. T. Ingram and Peter McLaggan, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
80,908	Superior	Port Arthur	1881	Owen Sound, Ont	90 0	18 3	10 0	89	71	31 sc	Jos. Ganley, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

* Formerly "Eagle."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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111,991	Superior..	Vancouver.....	1901	Ladners, B.C.	57 0	14 0	7 3	44	30	10 sc ..	Lloyd B. Gore and Henry A. Young, Vancouver, B.C,
122,413	Supply No. 3.....	Midland	1907	Midland, Ont.....	29 0	8 0	3 0	11	7	1⅜ sc .	The Playfair Preston Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
122,556	Surety	Collingwood	1904	Meaford, Ont.....	36 9	8 7	2 5	6	4	½ sc ..	Charles C. Jenkins and Wm. Cooper, J.O., Meaford, Ont.
90,802	Surprise	New Westminster....	1885	U.S.A.....	31 2	6 9	3 9	14	10	12 sc ..	Davis Sayward Sawmill & Land Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
103,307	Surprise.....	New Westminster...	1896	New Westminster, B.C..	42 0	9 0	4 0	20	13	2 sc .	David Stevenson and N. Currie, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
111,824	Surprise.....	Vancouver.....	1901	Vancouver, B.C	75 7	17 4	6 5	75	51	3 sc ..	The Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,569	Susie.....	Parrsboro'.....	1901	Parrsboro', N.S.....	57 5	13 5	5 1	27	16	35 sc ..	J. G. Elderkin, Port Greville, N.S.
117,037	Susie Kennedy....	Sault Ste. Marie....	1904	Penetanguishene, Ont...	27 5	7 8	2 8	4	3	½ sc ..	Martin Burton, Barrie, Ont.
92,753	Swallow	Quebec.	1882	Quebec, Que.....	23 5	9 1	4 3	9	6	20 sc ..	Hon. Richard Turner, Quebec, Que.
107,179	Swan..... ..	Port Arthur.....	1899	Port Arthur, Ont.....	36 0	8 8	3 0	8	6	1 sc .	Wm. A. Cross, Port Arthur, Ont.
97,102	Swan.	Port Burwell.....	1895	Port Burwell Ont	53 0	12 0	4 6	14	8	8 sc ..	H. Swan, M.O., Port Burwell, Ont.
†103,235	Swan.....	Montreal.	1892	St. Laurent, Que.....	48 4	7 6	2 8	12	8	3 sc ..	W. J. Chapman, Perth, Ont.
116,780	Swan	Vancouver.....	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	18 0	4 6	2 2	1	1	⅔ sc ..	Ernest Easthope, Vancouver, B.C.
122,340	Swan..... .	Vancouver.....	1907	Vancouver, B.C	46 4	11 8	6 6	30	21	10 sc ..	George W. Roberts, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.

† Formerly "Cygne."

100,792	Swan	Victoria	1893	Victoria, B.C.	65 8	13 8	5 4	36	25	8 sc	Robt. Draney, Namu, B.C.
100,807	Swan	Victoria	1894	Nanaimo, B.C	41 0	8 5	2 9	12	8	3 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
122,357	Swastika	Kingston	1907	Kingston, Ont	43 6	8 4	3 6	9	6	2 sc	John H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
122,211	Sweepstake	Toronto	1901	Simcoe, Ont	37 0	10 0	4 0	28	18	2 pa	The Ontario Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
103,446	Swift	Ottawa	1892	Papineauville, Que	27 7	7 5	3 6	4	3	4 sc	N. A. Foubert and G. F. Foubert, Cumberland, Ont.
121,675	Swiftsure	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	35 0	8 3	3 5	8	5	2 sc	W. J. Massey, Vancouver, B.C.
85,697	Sybella H	Chatham, N.B.	1884	Chatham, N.B	80 4	20 1	5 6	71	48	40 pa	Miramichi Steam Nav. Co., Chatham, N.B.
126,772	Sylvalee	Richibucto	1910	Richibucto N.B.	36 0	12 0	4 6	12	10	1 sc	James Legoof, Richibucto, N.B.
100,769	Sylvester	Toronto	1895	Huntsville, Ont	45 0	11 4	6 0	27	18	7 sc	W. S. Shaw, Bracebridge, Ont.
130,302	Syra	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	30 0	8 5	4 6	8	6	1 sc	Percy H. Crause, Vancouver, B.C.
122,362	T.M	Vancouver	1904	Steveston, B.C	33 4	11 0	3 2	13	9	$\frac{7}{8}$ sc	Toichido Matsunaga, Steveston, B.C.
126,629	T. R	Vancouver	1908	Retreat Cove, B.C	33 0	9 5	4 0	13	9	3 sc	Thomas R. McLay, Nanaimo, B.C.
97,062	T. A. Stewart	Charlottetown	1892	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	61 8	15 2	5 5	36	25	60 sc	R. S. Farquharson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
126,838	T. J. Clark	Toronto	1911	Toronto, Ont	69 0	20 0	6 0	75	51	$4\frac{1}{6}$ sc	Clark Limited, Toronto, Ont.
90,528	T. J. Collop	Chatham, Ont	1894	Mitchell's Bay, Ont	58 6	17 0	4 6	63	42	— pa	H. McMillan and J. Grimes, J. O., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
*112,337	T. J. Jarmin	Collingwood	1889	West Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	60 0	16 2	8 0	47	32	17 sc	The Dredging & Drainage Co., of Ontario, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
100,416	T. Osborne	Ottawa	1893	Hull, Que	52 8	13 5	5 3	25	18	50 sc	T. Osborne, Hull, Que.
112,185	Tadenac	Toronto		Collingwood, Ont.	40 0	9 0	4 5	9	6	1 sc	The Tadenac Club, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
†112,267	Tadousac	Montreal	1879	Wilmington, Del., U.S.A.	248 4	34 7	9 6	1,701	1,052	120 pa	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
111,449	Ta-Kit-Esy	Ottawa	1899	Kingston, Ont	43 5	8 0	4 4	5	5	12 sc	Mdme. Eloise Lalonde, Montreal, Que.
121,770	Takara Maru	Vancouver	1905	Osaka, Japan	53 0	12 0	6 0	30	21	12 sc	Richard Smith, Vancouver, B.C.
122,246	Takwan	St. Andrews	1905	St. Andrews, N.B.	28 6	11 0	5 6	11	9	2 sc	Thomas R. Wheelock, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
122,339	Talisman	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	30 1	9 5	4 0	9	6	$1\frac{1}{3}$ sc	Robert Haddon, Vancouver, B.C.

* Formerly "Geyser." † Formerly "Virginian."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse
130,741	Talapus	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	40 0	9 0	5 0	13	9	1 sc	Humphrey Simmons, Vancouver, B.C.
130,601	Ta-Meri	Victoria	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	28 5	9 8	3 8	6	4	1 sc	Granville V. Cuppage, Victoria, B.C.
110,601	Tanagra	St. John, N.B.	1899	Port Glasgow, G.B.	330 5	48 1	23 5	3,317	2,159	290 sc	Steamship Tanagra Co., Ltd., Rothesay, N.B.
100,072	Tangent	St. John, N.B.	1891	Hampton, N.B.	55 3	16 1	3 9	36	24	8 sc	The G. & G. Flewelling M'f'g. Co., Ltd., Hampton, N.B.
126,765	Tanina	Montreal	1907	Montreal, Que	33 0	8 0	6 4	11	8	3 sc	Harvey L. Henderson, Montreal, Que.
§ 126,515	Tannis	Victoria	1907	Muskegon, Mich., U.S.A.	48 4	10 2	5 5	21	14	9 sc	John Arbuthnot, Victoria, B.C.
124,355	Tartar	Vancouver	1906	Bowling, G.B.	90 2	17 1	9 2	250	162	60 sc	The Sechelt Towage Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,786	Tasmanian	Victoria	1899	Lake Bennett, B.C.	64 0	9 4	4 4	21	12	5 sc	Victor Jacobson, Victoria, B.C.
122,193	Teal	New Westminster	1907	Steveston, B.C.	38 0	8 8	4 2	18	13	2 sc	Harry Trim, Westham Islands, B.C.
103,691	Tecumseh	Sault Ste. Marie	1895	Providence Bay, Ont.	37 0	9 0	3 4	10	6	2 sc	William Fraser, Little Current, Ont.
95,929	Tees	Victoria	1893	Thornaby-on-Tees, G.B.	165 0	26 0	10 8	679	441	95 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,625	Teign	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	35 1	9 4	3 3	13	9	3 sc	Kingcome Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,416	Tekla	Toronto	1902	New York, U.S.A.	102 0	21 0	13 0	83	36	13 sc	John C. Eaton, Toronto, Ont.
126,217	Telkwa	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	31 8	7 6	4 0	8	6	3 sc	Francis J. Ewing, Prince Rupert, B.C.

§ Formerly "W. C. Stetson."

*107,364	Temagami	Toronto	1898–1905	Toronto, Ont.	70 5	8 5	4 0	18	12	10 sc	Temagami Steamboat & Hotel Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,385	Temiscamingue	Ottawa	1898	Temiscamingue, Que.	133 0	22 5	6 5	295	213	21 sc	Temiskaming Nav. Co., Ltd., Mattawa, Ont.
96,854	Tempest	Sarnia	1884	Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.	64 0	8 6	5 4	21	14	5 sc	The Reid Wrecking Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
112,299	Tempest	Winnipeg	1904	Selkirk, Man.	83 0	16 0	7 6	75	51	11 sc	Northern Fish Co., Ltd., Selkirk, Man.
†107,430	Tenno	Brockville	1892	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	64 0	12 6	4 4	25	17	13 sc	Wm. R. Travers, Toronto, Ont.
87,180	Tepic	Vancouver	1883	Blackwall, G.B.	70 1	16 3	8 2	71	37	25 sc	Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,546	Terra Nova	Vancouver	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	68 5	14 7	6 1	47	32	9 sc	Duncan Rowan, Terra Nova, B.C.
103,336	Terrebonne	Montreal	1871–1895	Sorel, Que	156 2	24 1	7 2	636	320	28 pa	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
103,981	Tess	Quebec	1896	Ayer's Flat, Que.	32 6	7 6	3 4	5	5	4 sc	W. E. Johnson, Lake Megantic, Que.
116,468	Texada	Vancouver	1903	Vananda, B.C.	26 0	8 8	3 2	7	5	1 sc	George Brister and F. A. Hart, Vancouver, B.C.
121,679	Thames	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	41 4	10 5	4 4	20	14	3 sc	E. H. Heaps, and Wm. Sulley, Vancouver, B.C.
111,962	Thelma	Picton, Ont.	1905	Wellington, Ont.	40 0	9 1	5 7	19	13	10 sc	Kenneth B. DeMill, Wellington, Ont.
122,216	Thelma	Toronto	1906	Toronto, Ont.	24 7	6 2	2 6	3	2	⅛ sc	Albert Stern, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
90,564	Theresa	Toronto	1885	Toronto, Ont.	85 5	18 0	4 8	84	57	8 sc	John Fleming and A. Tymon, J.O., Toronto, Ont.
111,566	Theresa	Toronto	1900	Rosseau Falls, Ont.	49 5	9 7	5 0	26	18	2 sc	Albert A. Agar, Burks Falls, Ont.
121,740	Thetis	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	22 3	6 1	2 6	2	1	1 sc	George Buscombe, Vancouver, B.C.
115,525	Thirty-Three	Ottawa	1902	North Shields, G.B.	80 0	18 1	8 3	79	33	21 sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
78,024	Thistle	Collingwood	1881	Collingwood, Ont.	66 0	13 6	7 0	36	25	25 sc	The Rondeau Tug Co., Ltd., Blenheim, Ont.
107,867	Thistle	Dawson	1902	Dawson, Y.T.	102 0	19 8	3 9	225	153	7 pa	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.
103,844	Thistle	Ottawa	1895	Valleyfield, Que.	31 0	6 6	3 2	2	2	4 sc	W. E. James, Combermere, Ont.
103,890	Thistle	Ottawa	1897	Hull, Que	40 0	9 4	3 6	5	2	6 sc	A. H. Taylor and J. Sutherland, Ottawa, Ont.
100,673	Thistle	Vancouver	1892	Vancouver, B.C.	24 0	7 3	3 4	2	2	12 sc	Charles Reynolds, Broughton Island, B.C.
*126,092	Thomas Freel Battle.	St. Catharines	1888	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	64 0	16 5	6 0	54	33	10 sc	Joseph Battle, Thorold, Ont.
126,863	Thomas J. Drummond.	Sault Ste. Marie.	1910	Dumbarton, G.B.	247 8	43 7	22 8	2,201	1,664	215 sc	The Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

* Formerly "Wanda." † Foreign name "Wanda." *Formerly "Fannie L. Baker."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c.v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
107,595	Thomas Maitland	Owen Sound	1899	Owen Sound, Ont	89 9	18 0	8 8	107	73	31 sc	Rixon Ainslie Stoddart Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
116,847	Thomas R. Scott	Owen Sound	1887	Grand Haven, Mich., U.S.A.	138 0	28 0	7 6	258	175	13⅓ sc	The Peninsula Tug & Towing Co., Ltd., Wiarton, Ont.
103,298	Thompson	New Westminster	1895	Knalt Siding, B.C	94 3	18 6	4 6	150	94	10 sc	Columbia River Lumber Co., Golden, B.C.
80,765	Thor	Quebec	1881	Lévis, Que	136 7	24 5	10 0	323	203	60 pa	Hugh Doheny, Montreal, Que.
121,962	349	Kingston	1906	Kingston, Ont	34 0	6 8	3 0	4	3	3 sc	John H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
121,963	350	Kingston	1906	Kingston, Ont	34 0	6 8	3 0	4	3	3 sc	John H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
121,964	351	Kingston	1906	Kingston, Ont	34 0	6 8	3 0	4	3	3 sc	John H. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
116,755	Thyra	Toronto	1887	Poughkeepsie, N. Y., U.S.A.	66 0	11 0	7 1	34	23	8 sc	F. B. Polson, Toronto, Ont.
116,336	Tiger	Ottawa	1896	Lakeport, U.S.A.	34 0	7 6	3 6	4	3	10 sc	Ontario Corundum Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
122,359	Tillicum	Kingston	1907	Brighton, Ont	29 8	5 6	3 0	3	2	¾ sc	Malcolm L. Butler, Brighton, Ont.
122,535	Tillicum	Vancouver	1906	Port Simpson, B.C.	42 3	8 1	4 0	13	9	½ sc	Ralph Simpson, Arrowhead, B.C.
75,532	Tim Doyle	Montreal	1874 1894	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Lachine, Que	40 6	11 8	6 2	15	10	5 sc	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
117,180	Tim Healy	Windsor, Ont	1908	Sandwich, Ont.	41 2	12 0	6 8	34	26	6 sc	The Windsor Dredging Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ont.
126,799	Tiono	New Westminster	1911	New Westminster, B.C.	32 2	8 5	4 0	9	6	5 sc	Alexander Speck, New Westminster, B.C.

107,413	Tit Bit	Montreal	1899	New York, U.S.A.	25 2	5 9	2 2	2	1	1 sc	S. Carsley, jr., Montreal, Que.
†96,909	Tit Willow	Ottawa	1891	Kingston, Ont	49 9	9 1	4 3	17	11	12 sc	J. D. Deacon and E. A. Dunlop, J.O., Pembroke, Ont.
122,492	Togo	Chatham, N.B.	1907	Newcastle, N.B	86 4	17 5	5 6	51	32	9 pa	Richards Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B.
116,741	Togo	Halifax	1904	Halifax, N.S	79 5	19 2	7 8	97	66	33 sc	The Togo Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
117,038	Togo	Sault Ste. Marie	1905	Massey, Ont	44 0	10 4	5 0	15	8	1 sc	Charles J. Clark, Massey, Ont.
116,781	Tootsie Wootsie	Vancouver	1904	Vancouver, B.C	16 0	5 0	1 5	1	—	⅝ sc	Geo. E. Cates, Vancouver, B.C.
122,162	Topaz	Vancouver	1903	Victoria, B.C	49 6	13 0	5 8	34	23	12 sc	North Coast Towing Co., Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C.
107,166	Topsy	Collingwood	1896	Midland, Ont	36 0	8 0	4 0	15	10	4 sc	J. H. Gropp, *et al.*, J.O., Penetanguishene, Ont.
107,412	Toronto	Toronto	1899	Toronto, Ont	269 4	36 0	13 8	2,779	1,652	263 pa	The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
103,688	Torpedo	Toronto	1898	Toronto, Ont	34 0	8 3	5 0	8	6	1 sc	Toronto Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,180	Torpy	Port Arthur	1907	Rossport, Ont	34 0	10 0	4 0	8	5	⅛ sc	John Paulmert, Rossport, Ont.
122,540	Tory	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C	22 3	7 6	2 0	8	5	1 sc	James R. Jolliffe, Vancouver, B.C.
126,339	Totem	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	45 2	12 0	5 9	25	17	5 sc	The Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,596	Tourist	Montreal	1904	Caughnawaga, Que.	36 0	7 0	2 3	3	2	⅝ sc	Mrs. Elizabeth Auclair, Montreal, Que.
122,443	Tourist	St. John, N.B	1907	Margaretville, N.S	37 0	12 4	4 5	15	10	1 sc	Joseph C. Welton, North Kingston, N.S.
107,339	Tourist	Shelburne	1900	Yarmouth, N.S	34 0	7 4	3 6	4	3	4 sc	Jonathan Perry, Shelburne, N.S.
107,838	Trader	Victoria	1901	Vancouver, B.C	101 0	22 6	8 2	167	114	17 sc	Gulf Steamship & Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
130,449	Tramontana	Vancouver	....	United States	60 0	16 0	6 0	23	19	1 sc	Kingcome Navigation Co,. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,256	Tranquilo	Toronto	1892	Bristol, R.I., U.S.A	77 0	11 2	6 5	39	27	5 sc	Electrical Development Co., Toronto, Ont.
126,142	Transcontinental	Sorel	1905	Sorel, Que	46 0	8 3	2 8	9	6	1 sc	Pierre Potvin, Village La Tuque, Que.
100,794	Transfer	Victoria	1893	New Westminster, B.C.	122 0	24 5	5 6	264	98	18 pa	Canadian Pacific Nav., Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
117,170	Trask	Windsor, N.S.	1910	Summerville, N.S.	29 2	8 3	3 5	8	4	1 sc	Charles E. Terfry, Summerville, N.S.
111,930	Traveler	Midland	1871	Cheboygan, Mich., U.S.A	140 0	24 0	12 0	438	248	118 sc	Midland Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Midland Ont.
115,272	Trebia	St. John, N.B	1902	Port Glasgow, G.B.	338 7	46 0	25 7	3,586	2,343	303 sc	Steamship Trebia Co., Ltd., Rothesay, N.B.
103,812	Trent	Belleville	1893	Simcoe, Ont	36 9	10 5	3 9	20	12	20 pa	D. Gilmour, Trenton, Ont.

† Formerly "Titania."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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126,833	Trillium	Toronto	1910	Toronto, Ont.	150 0	30 0	7 2	673	463	48 pa. .	The Toronto Ferry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
111,958	Trim	New Westminster. . .		New Westminster, B.C. .	28 0	8 0	2 5	3	3	2 sc . .	Harry Trim, Westham Island, B.C.
126,277	Troilene	New Westminster. . .	1909	New Westminster, B.C. .	36 9	8 0	1 8	7	4	14 sc . .	John P. H. Bole, and William N. Bole, New Westminster, B.C.
126,768	Trois Rivières	Montreal.	1869 1910	Sorel, Que. Sorel, Que.	219 8	32 0	9 6	1,449	652	53 pa. .	The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Que.
88,233	Tropic	Brockville. .	1885	Smith's Falls, Ont	40 5	8 3	3 4	9	7	7 sc . .	H. T. Toffey, Portland, Ont.
126,242	Truant	Victoria	1908	Victoria, B.C.	28 4	10 0	4 8	7	4	⅛ sc . .	Walter E. Adams, Victoria, B.C.
121,783	Trudel II.	Ottawa	1904	Douglas Farm, Quinze Lake, Que.	40 4	16 7	3 6	15	5	2 pa. .	James B. Klock, Mattawa, Ont.
107,118	Trusty	Lunenburg.	1898	LaHave, N.S. .	77 0	17 4	7 8	58	33	110 sc . .	The LaHave Steamship Co., Ltd., LaHave, N.S.
100,201	Try	Vancouver. .	1891	Vancouver, B.C.	61 0	15 0	3 0	42	26	10 pa. .	E. Burns, Vancouver, B.C.
126,208	Tseekwa	Vancouver. .	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	27 5	8 2	4 3	8	5	2 sc . .	Knox Walkem, Vancouver, B.C.
126,784	Tsuru	New Westminster. .	1910	Steveston, B.C. .	39 0	9 3	3 0	9	6	15 sc . .	George Isomura, Steveston, B.C.
126,216	Tuladi	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	49 3	14 3	6 0	32	21	4 sc . .	Joseph A. Barlow, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
122,386	Tulalip	Victoria	1905	Seattle, U.S.A.	33 5	9 0	3 6	12	6	5¼ sc . .	Joseph A. Sayward, Victoria, B.C.
*112,201	Turbinia	Hamilton	1904	Hebburn-on-Tyne, G.B.	250 0	33 2	12 6	1,064	603	500 sc . .	Niagara Navigation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

* Turbines.

112,394	Turtle..	Ottawa	1902	Cache Bay, Ont.	65 0	20 0	3 8	38	33	12 pa..	Geo. Gordon, *et al.*, Pembroke, Ont.
126,239	Tussler.	Victoria.	1899	Olympia, Wash., U.S.A.	45 8	12 8	4 6	19	11	6 sc ..	Mrs. Annie C. Gardner, Victoria, B.C.
111,885	Tuttsy	Peterborough.	1905	Peterboro', Ont	35 5	7 5	3 0	9	6	⅞ sc ..	H. Allen, Peterboro', Ont.
100,627	Two Friends..	Port Dover.	1905	Port Dover, Ont.	52 3	13 0	5 0	23	16	9 sc ..	H. W. Ansley, *et al.*, Port Dover, Ont.
† 122,611	Two Macs	Goderich..	1880	Lorain, O., U.S.A	55 3	13 0	6 0	24	16	3 sc ..	Robert McKay and Angus McDonald, J.O., Goderich, Ont.
126,626	Twyn Gwyn	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	38 9	9 4	4 8	15	10	6 sc ..	William R. Jones, Vancouver, B.C.
107,639	Tyee	New Westminster.	1899	New Westminster, B.C.	72 0	14 2	6 5	32	18	11 sc ..	Francis Boutilier, M.O., New Westminster, B.C.
60,459	Tyrian	Halifax.	1869	Glasgow, G.B.	237 5	30 2	19 9	1,039	667	54 sc ..	The Minister of Public Works Ottawa, Ont.
107,159	Tyrrell	Vancouver	1898	Vancouver, B.C.	142 0	30 2	4 8	678	408	17 pa..	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,246	Ula	Vancouver	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	31 8	8 6	3 0	10	7	9 sc ..	Eustace Smith, Vancouver, B.C.
96,097	Ulala	Sydney, N.S.	1889	Dumbarton, G.B	49 4	9 0	5 2	14	4	9 sc ..	John C. Larder, Sydney, N.S.
103,815	Ullacalula.	Belleville	1900	St. Joseph, Mich., U.S.A.	38 0	7 0	3 6	6	4	10 sc..	Chas. W. Turner, Campbellford, Ont.
92,658	Umbria	St. Catharines	1889	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	58 0	15 2	6 2	43	29	14 sc ..	Jas. Murray, St. Catharines, Ont.
107,370	Una..	Toronto	1885	Peekskill, N.Y., U.S.A..	46 0	8 8	8 0	22	15	2 sc ..	David S. Pratt, Midland, Ont.
92,645	Uncle Jim	Wallaceburg	1886	Wallaceburg, Ont.	50 0	10 5	4 3	11	8	1 sc ..	Robert Graham and Mathew Graham, Kagawong, Ont.
97,101	Uncle Tom..	Port Stanley..	1893	Port Bruce, Ont	47 0	10 8	3 6	8	3	3½ sc ..	John R. Moore, Port Stanley, Ont.
100,680	Uncle Tom.	Vancouver	1894	Vancouver, B.C	29 5	7 4	3 3	3	2	½ sc ..	Francis W. Shaw, Vancouver, B.C.
122,546	Undan	Vancouver.	1906	Vancouver, B.C	31 1	10 0	4 9	14	9	2 sc ..	Frank M. Richardson, Vancouver, B.C.
103,681	Undine	Toronto	1897	Toronto, Ont	31 0	7 7	2 8	9	6	2 sc ..	The Mine Centre Lumber Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont.
122,519	Unican	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	35 7	10 5	5 3	15	10	3 sc ..	Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
*92,654	Union	St. Catharines	1866	Kingston, Ont.	132 0	23 6	6 8	267	163	100 sc ..	The Fort Erie Ferry Co., Fort Erie, Ont.
85,707	United Lumberman.	Midland	1884	Dresden, Ont	139 2	31 6	11 7	399	259	46 sc ..	Morden Transit Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
111,548	Uno.	Vancouver	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	35 2	11 5	4 0	12	8	2 sc ..	D. McIntosh, and A. McKinnon, J. O., Broughton Island, B.C.

† Foreign name "Telephone." * Formerly "Watertown."

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126,684	Unome	Montreal	1907	West Lynn, Mass., U.S.A	36 7	9 9	6 0	14	9	4 sc	John P. Black, Montreal, Que.
100,653	Upas	Kingston	1892	Kingston, Ont	48 2	10 0	3 4	17	11	6 sc	O. R. Fraser, Edmonton, Alta.
126,789	Urashimo	New Westminster	1910	Steveston, B.C.	35 3	10 4	4 9	12	8	21 sc	Crescent Oyster Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
114,053	Usher	Yarmouth	1901	Port Glasgow, G.B.	340 0	46 0	25 7	3,594	2,350	310 sc	The Usher Steamship Co., Ltd., Chegoggin, N.S.
126,750	Uwilna	Vancouver	1909	Shanghai, China	37 0	13 5	7 0	22	15	2 sc	Richard H. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C.
130,377	V.S.R	Peterboro	1907	Chatham, Ont	20 0	4 8	2 0	1	1	1⅛ sc	Christopher Rutherford, Peterboro Ont.
100,639	Vachie	Vancouver	1892	Victoria, B.C.	40 2	10 4	4 0	10	7	2 sc	Francis W. Walsh, Vancouver, B.C.
107,684	Vacuna	Prescott	1896	Bristol, R.I., U.S.A.	75 1	13 5	8 0	52	35	75 sc	J. P. Wiser, Prescott, Ont.
103,262	Vacuna	St. John, N.B	1888	Brewer, Me., U.S.A.	35 0	8 5	2 7	10	6	1 sc	S. W. Conrad, Ste. Croix, N.B.
124,077	Vadso	Victoria	1881	Gothenburg, Sweden	191 2	28 7	21 7	908	698	110 sc	The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
†126,324	Valdes	Vancouver	1896	Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.	33 5	11 6	4 2	12	8	2 sc	Roderick Martin, Vancouver, B.C.
103,230	Valeda	Ottawa	.....	Pembroke, Ont	30 0	6 4	3 0	2	2	4 sc	Charles Lemoine, Pembroke, Ont.

†Foreign Name "Rona."

‡96,907	Valeria	Sorel	1891	Kingston, Ont	75 4	13 5	4 0	52	33	20 sc	François Crepeau, Sorel, Que.
111,541	Valhalla	Vancouver	1901	Nelson, B.C.	102 5	20 8	9 0	153	34	37 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
130,244	Valinda	Liverpool	1911	Liverpool, N.S.	95 0	21 5	9 3	117	60	19 sc	The Bridgetown Steamship Co., Ltd., Bridgetown, N. S.
‖ 69,595	Valleyfield	Montreal	1873 1901	Quebec, Que Montreal, Que	116 0	23 2	6 5	417	280	12 sc	Jos. A. Lamarre, Montreal, Que.
92,775	Vancouver	Vancouver	1888	Vancouver, B.C.	72 0	13 7	5 2	47	32	13 sc	E. H. Heaps and Wm. Sulley, Vancouver, B.C.
116,907	Vanguard	Parrsboro	1907	Cape D'Or, N.S.	47 2	12 3	6 0	16	11	35 sc	Robinson Wright, & Co., Ltd., Shulee, N.S.
130,300	Vaquero	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	31 8	7 7	4 6	9	6	2 sc	Arthur H. Nichol, Vancouver, B.C.
72,967	Varuna	Picton, Ont	1880	Wolfe Island, Ont	94 4	17 0	5 1	134	85	40 sc	The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
100,927	Varunna	Ottawa	1891	Carleton Place, Ont.	23 0	5 0	2 4	1	1	2 sc	Geo. P. Spittal, Ottawa, Ont.
126,273	Vedder	New Westminster	1909	New Westminster, B.C.	75 0	16 0	3 3	103	61	3 pa	Alfred E. Yates, M.O., New Westminster, B.C.
88,578	Vega	Toronto	1884	Kingston, Ont.	37 0	6 6	3 5	7	5	4 sc	J. K. Macdonald, Toronto, Ont.
* 126,271	Velma W.	New Westminster	1902	Whatcom, U.S.A.	39 4	8 8	3 6	11	8	5½ sc	H. N. Smith, New Westminster, B.C.
126,763	Vélo	Montreal	1910	Brockville, Ont.	25 3	4 8	2 5	2	1	1 sc	Alphonse Decary, Montreal, Que.
117,147	Venetta	Halifax	1904	Mahone, Bay, N.S	30 5	9 0	3 5	5	5	⅘ sc	Joseph N. Pettipas, Bay of Islands, Nfld.
107,709	Venetta	Toronto	1898	Toronto, Ont	61 5	11 5	7 6	31	21	6 sc	David Smith, Toronto, Ont.
122,163	Venture	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	29 1	9 3	3 4	8	6	1 sc	RobertMitchell, Vancouver, B.C.
107,449	Vera	Vancouver	1898	Birkenhead, G.B.	31 5	7 3	3 8	6	4	6 sc	Louis Haptonstall, Port Essington, B.C.
116,251	Vera A	Toronto	1902	Midland, Ont.	35 3	9 0	3 3	11	7	1 sc	Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd., Waubaushene, Ont.
130,686	Vera May	Lunenburg	1911	Tancook, N.S.	46 6	13 4	6 8	24	22	1 sc	Ethel M. Boutillier, M. O., *et al.*, Halifax, N. S.
126,211	Vera S. Fry	Vancouver	1908	Vancouver B.C.	29 0	10 5	4 8	9	6	1 sc	George H.Fry, Vancouver, B.C.
126,384	Vera T	Quebec	1908	Levis, Que	47 9	12 4	7 9	36	22	3 sc	John S. Thom, Quebec, Que.
130,605	Verada	Victoria	1910	Seattle, U.S.A.	34 0	11 6	6 6	12	8	½ sc	Ian Mair, Hill Island, B.C.
122,601	Verbena	Kenora	1907	Kenora, Ont.	70 0	16 0	6 0	72	49	13 sc	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
94,913	Verbena May	Southampton	1888	Southampton, Ont.	38 0	12 0	4 6	16	11	8 sc	Richard Gawley, Mars, P.O., Ont.
121,956	Verda Belle	Port Stanley	1908	Port Stanley, Ont.	55 5	13 6	6 4	34	23	4 sc	H. L. Moore and W. S. Stanton, J.O., Port Stanley, Ont.

‡ Formerly "Lorelei." ‖ Formerly "Paul Smith" and "Gatineau." * Foreign name "Welcome."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadien inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
¶80,959	Vergey	Hamilton	1888	Picton, Ont	54 0	9 0	3 5	18	14	16 sc	Thos. H. Lawry, Hamilton, Ont.
126,387	Vermillion	Quebec	1909	Grandes Piles, Que	65 5	14 6	3 2	87	52	3 pa	William Ritchie, Three Rivers, Que.
107,423	Vernon, Jr	Brockville	1902	Manitowoc, Wis., U.S.A.	70 6	13 6	7 0	46	26	10½ sc	William H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont.
103,689	Verva	Toronto	1898	Wahnapitae, Ont	66 0	15 2	6 9	55	37	40 sc	John Waldie, Toronto, Ont.
88,236	Vesper	Brockville	1887	Brockville, Ont	30 7	6 2	2 6	2	2	3 sc	W. J. Gibbard, Napanee, Ont.
111,531	Vesper	Vancouver	1900	Vancouver, B.C	26 0	8 2	2 3	4	3	6 sc	Frank N. Asman, Vancouver, B.C.
90,796	Vesper	Victoria	1887	Victoria, B.C.	27 0	6 4	2 9	6	4	1 sc	Miss Mary A. Ellison, Victoria, B.C.
100,698	Vesta	Pictou, N.S.	1896	Pictou, N.S.	35 8	8 3	3 9	9	5	1 sc	J. L. Philips, Mira Gut, N.S.
116,923	Vesta	Victoria	1904	Port Simpson, B.C.	44 0	8 8	5 6	12	7	2 sc	D. A. Robertson and George Rudge, Port Simpson, B.C.
130,270	Veuve	Ottawa	1908	Sturgeon Falls, Ont	38 0	12 0	3 3	22	14	1 sc	George Gordon & Co., Ltd., Cache Bay, Ont.
96,728	Victor	Chatham, N.B.	1889	Chatham, N.B	71 6	15 8	5 0	46	29	15 pa	Richards Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B
69,665	Victor	Montreal	1875	Quebec, Que	59 0	14 6	6 4	35	18	8½ sc	E. A. D. Morgan, Montreal, Que.
121,769	Victor	Vancouver	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	34 0	9 7	4 4	14	10	3 sc	George Moraes, Victoria, B.C.
121,778	Victor	Winnipeg	1906	The Landing, Man.	52 0	12 0	4 5	26	18	3⅓ sc	The Northern Fish Co., Ltd., Selkirk, Man.

¶ Formerly "Geraldine."

30,579	Victor S.	Lunenburg	1908	Tancook, N.S.	40 2	10 3	5 8	12	11	½ sc	Freeman Jollymore, M.O., Mill Cove, N.S.
107,746	Victoria	Brockville	1900	Kingston, Ont.	72 6	15 5	5 0	58	40	3 sc	Geo. A. Davis, Smith's Falls, Ont.
107,462	Victoria	Lindsay	1894	Lindsay, Ont.	35 0	6 6	3 0	4	3	6 sc	R. B. Rogers, Peterborough, Ont.
111,666	Victoria	Montreal	1902	Sorel, Que	101 7	21 2	6 9	343	183	17 sc	Amedee Malette, Rigaud, Que.
107,087	Victoria	Ottawa	1897	Pembroke, Ont	128 7	21 0	7 1	188	99	60 pa	Pembroke Nav. Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont.
107,408	Victoria	Ottawa	1899	Toronto, Ont	100 0	21 0	5 6	181	108	17 sc	Victoria Navigation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
112,400	Victoria	Ottawa	1901	Simcoe, Ont.	42 4	16 0	3 6	25	20	20 pa	Victoria Harbour Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
103,802	Victoria	Pictou, N.S.	1904	Pugwash, N.S.	64 4	17 4	6 6	68	40	5 sc	Geo. D. Grimmer, St. Andrews, N.B.
.....	Victoria	Port Hope	1867	Lindsay, Ont.	93 7	15 4	6 5	191	120	.....	Whitby & Port Perry Railway Co., Whitby, Ont.
112,029	Victoria	Quebec	1901	Quebec, Que.	70 2	13 9	6 5	48	32	13 sc	The Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
107,063	Victoria	St. John, N.B	1897	St. John, N.B	191 2	30 0	7 9	1,002	631	53 pa	The St. John River S.S. Co., Ltd., South Bay, N.B.
94,917	Victoria	Southampton	1891	Port Elgin, Ont.	31 3	7 1	2 5	3	2	7 sc	W. F. Davidson, Colpoy's Bay, Ont.
116,751	Victoria	Toronto	.....	.....	37 8	10 0	3 9	13	9	2 sc	Peter Light, Penetanguishene, Ont.
122,276	Victoria	Winnipeg	1905	Selkirk, Man.	55 0	11 0	4 0	28	19	10 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
116,365	Victoria K	Goderich	1903	Goderich, Ont	72 4	15 1	6 8	41	28	14 sc	Daniel Sullivan, Blind River, Ont.
103,917	Victorian	Victoria	1898	Victoria, B.C.	146 5	33 4	4 7	716	455	15 pa	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancover, B.C.
.....	Victory.	Montreal	1870	Montreal, Que.	65 9	13 4	7 0	56	38	.....	Wm. O. Connors, Quebec, Que.
¶107,869	Vidette	Dawson	1898 1911	St. Michaels, Ala., U.S. Lake La Barge, Y.T.	119 0	17 5	3 4	254	160	5½ pa	Sydney C. Barrington, White Horse, Y.T.
116,700	Viga	Kenora	1903	Kenora, Ont.	18 0	5 4	2 6	1	—	⅝ sc	Henry de Saras, Whitewood, Sask., and R. Wolff, Winnipeg, Man., J.O.
117,070	Vigilant	Ottawa	1904	Toronto, Ont	177 0	22 1	13 2	396	243	65 sc	The Minister of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Ont.
111,594	Vigilant	Vancouver	1890	Victoria, B.C.	52 0	12 4	5 0	29	20	8 sc	Robt. Bailey, Vancouver, B.C.
116,371	Viking	Port Arthur	1902	Rossport, Ont.	44 0	11 4	5 0	15	10	4 sc	Thomas Craigie, Rossport, Ont.
103,130	Viking	St. Andrews	1891	Ashtabula, Ohio, U.S.A.	75 3	21 1	6 4	128	87	17 sc	Deer Island & Campo Bello SS. Co., Campo Bello, N.B.
107,211	Viking	Winnipeg	1899	Winnipeg, Man	43 7	11 7	7 4	17	12	2 sc	Stephen Sigurdson, Hnausa, Man.
112,397	Ville Marie	Ottawa	1902	Ville Marie, Que.	35 0	11 5	4 0	32	27	2 sc	John Lumsden, Ottawa, Ont.

¶ Formerly "May West."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant et adresse.
112,076	Villineuve	Kenora	1901	Kenora, Ont.	50 0	9 8	4 2	28	19	2 sc	Henry S. Villineuve, Kenora, Ont.
122,515	Vina	Vancouver	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	36 4	9 0	4 3	16	11	2 sc	Mrs. Annette Anderson, North Vancouver, B.C.
130,443	Viner	Vancouver	1911	North Vancouver, B.C.	45 7	14 5	5 7	24	16	6 sc	H. Bell-Irving & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,275	Viola	Montreal	1903	Montreal, Que	25 0	6 4	2 3	2	2	1 sc	Mrs. Ida H. O. Moseley, Westmount, Que.
116,880	Viola	St. Catharines	1905	Hamilton, Ont.	35 0	9 8	3 4	5	4	7 sc	Arthur E. Masters, *et al.*, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.
126,412	Viola M	Toronto	1901	Hamilton, Ont.	29 0	7 0	4 0	8	7	1 sc	Henry Wallace, Minett, P. O., Muskoka, Ont.
107,740	Viper	Kingston	1899	Kingston, Ont.	40 6	7 9	4 6	8	5	10 sc	F. J. Drake, Kingston, Ont.
111,852	Viper	Port Arthur	1901	Owen Sound, Ont.	60 0	13 0	5 6	34	19	4 sc	Wm. Collis, Bruce Mines, Ont.
*71,615	Virginia	Montreal	1875	Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.	107 0	24 0	10 8	146	89	175 sc	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
112,265	Vison	Montreal	1902	St. Joseph, Mich., U.S.A	23 2	6 0	2 3	2	1	1 sc	P. Beauchemin, Sorel, Que.
126,627	Vital Spark	Vancouver		Unknown	36 2	10 5	3 5	10	7	2 sc	John Wallace, Vancouver, B.C.
111,808	Viva	Sault Ste. Marie	1893	Wyandotte, Mich., U.S.A.	33 0	8 0	3 6	7	5	— sc	John McEwen, Sarnia, Ont.
116,612	Vixen	Dawson	1907	White Horse, Y.T.	40 0	7 2	2 4	5	4	3 sc	Eli Verreau, Dawson, Y.T.
122,404	Vixen	Montreal	1907	Lachine, Que.	32 0	5 9	2 7	3	2	2 sc	Andrew S. Forman, Montreal, Que.

* Formerly "Lake."

111,592	Vixen	New Westminster...	1898	Kaslo, B.C	35 0	7 0	3 0	7	5	2 sc	Geo. W. Hale, Nelson, B.C.
71,228	Vixen	Sault Ste. Marie	1886	Drummond Island, Mich., U.S.A.	48 0	13 8	5 0	68	53	18 sc	Thomas E. Williams, Thessalon, Ont.
122,371	Volage	Vancouver	1895	Vancouver, B.C	36 5	10 0	5 0	13	9	½ sc	William M. Sprott, Vancouver, B.C.
100,694	Volunda	Pictou, N.S.	1894	New Glasgow, N.S.	73 4	9 4	5 9	30	14	7 sc	Jos. L. Phillips, M.O., Mira, N.S.
103,442	Volunteer	Ottawa	1889	Ottawa, Ont	35 4	6 6	3 0	3	2	4 sc	M. P. Davis, Ottawa, Ont.
103,553	Voyageur	Midland	1895	Montreal, Que	67 6	12 0	4 8	44	30	2 sc	Canada Iron Furnace Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,925	Vulcan	New Westminster...	1899	New Westminster, B.C.	72 0	16 0	7 5	77	52	17 sc	The Brunette Sawmill Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
92,756	Vulcan	Quebec	1889	Dalhousie, N.B	43 3	11 8	5 5	18	13	35 sc	The Mabou & Gulf Coal Co., Ltd., Mabou N.S.
121,678	W. L	Vancouver	1905	Whatcom, Wash., U.S.A.	23 0	4 8	2 2	2	2	⅛ sc	W. Lomberg, Vancouver, B.C.
116,394	W. B. Aldrich	Chatham, Ont	1868 1905	Milwaukee, U.S.A. Chatham, Ont	68 5	15 0	9 0	59	33	10 sc	H. A. Hackett, *et al.*, J.O., Amherstburg, Ont.
69,526	W. C. Francis	Montreal	1873	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	64 0	15 6	8 4	38	14	80 sc	Wm. Bermingham, Kingston, Ont.
117,036	W. D. Brock	Sault Ste. Marie	1905	Echo Bay, Ont	35 0	10 0	3 7	13	9	2 sc	Frederick H. Lawrence, Echo Bay, Ont.
116,264	W. D. Matthews	Toronto	1903	Collingwood, Ont	366 5	48 0	28 0	3,965	2,450	151 sc	St. Lawrence & Chicago Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
96,942	W. E. Vroom	St. John, N.B	1889	New Glasgow, N.S.	32 8	7 0	9 2	10	7	1 sc	John A. Gregory, Grand Bay, N.B.
112,332	W. H. Price	Collingwood	1903	Collingwood, Ont.	38 0	10 0	4 6	13	9	2 sc	J. H. Daball, Parry Sound, Ont.
111,810	W. H. Seymour	Sault Ste. Marie	1874	Manitowoc, Wis., U.S.A	66 0	17 3	8 5	85	42	— sc	North Channel Towing Co., Ltd., Cutler, Ont.
71,247	W. J. Aikins	Toronto	1874	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	60 0	15 0	6 5	42	25	40 sc	D. C. Graham, Fort William, Ont.
107,133	W. J. Emerson	Goderich	1900	Goderich, Ont	66 0	12 7	5 5	28	19	6 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
100,922	W. J. Henry	Ottawa	1890	Carleton Place, Ont	22 5	5 0	2 3	1	1	3 sc	R. L. Haycock, Ottawa, Ont.
*80,691	W. J. Poupore	Montreal	1881	Montreal, Que	70 5	15 0	5 9	47	22	55 c	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
78,040	W. J. Taylor	Chatham, Ont	1883	Chatham, Ont	35 0	8 0	3 0	9	6	10 sc	St. Clair Tunnel Co., Sarnia, Ont.
92,655	W. M. German	Port Dover	1888	Port Robinson, Ont	58 0	12 0	5 0	28	19	9 sc	H. W. Ansley, Port Dover, Ont.
94,697	W. M. Weatherspoon.	Sydney, N.S.	1890	Digby, N.S	70 2	15 8	6 6	59	34	24 sc	Hugh McDonaid, Sydney, N.S.

* Formerly "Rigaud."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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96,869	W. P. Buckly	Prescott.....	1870	Wilson, N.Y., U.S.A...	45 0	9 5	3 4	27	12	— sc ..	James Buckly, Prescott, Ont.
85,709	W. S. Ireland.....	Wallaceburg.....	1872	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	86 5	24 2	6 7	105	71	9 sc ..	John Cooper, Chatham, Ont.
107,592	W. S. Oldfield ...	Owen Sound.....	1898	Wiarton, Ont.....	42 0	12 4	5 0	15	10	26 sc ..	Geo. Gorrell and John Mossip, J.O., Stromness, Ont.
126,747	W. Earlton.....	Vancouver	1908	Van Anda, B.C.....	35 5	9 4	4 3	14	10	1 s ..	William J. Gillis, Van Anda, B.C.
126,517	W. Grant.....	Victoria.....	1910	Victoria, B.C.	93 0	18 0	10 3	103	24	45 s ..	The Canadian North Pacific Fisheries, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.
100,702	Wabana	Pictou, N.S.....	1899	New Glasgow, N.S.....	41 0	8 4	5 2	12	8	4 sc ..	The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.
126,247	Wabash.....	Victoria.....	1909	Victoria, B.C.....	40 3	10 2	5 0	14	8	4 sc ..	Frederick R. MacFarlane and Francis A. MacFarlane, Cobble Hill, B.C.
116,633	Wacouta	Lindsay.....	1909	Peterborough, Ont.....	66 0	13 6	5 0	33	22	6 sc ..	Charles Wm. Burgoyne, M.O., Fenelon, Falls, Ont.
102,577	Wahcondah.....	Hamilton	1903	Port Glasgow, G.B	230 4	37 1	21 8	1,554	996	148 sc ..	Wahcondah Steamship Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
116,754	Wahnapitæ. .. .	Toronto.....	1904	Penetanguishene, Ont...	91 0	18 6	10 2	153	95	37 sc ..	C. Beck, Mfg., Co., Ltd., Penetanguishene, Ont.
107,107	Walbran.....	Victoria.....	1898	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A ..	27 8	6 8	3 0	3	2	½ sc ..	Wm. E. Oliver, Victoria, B.C.
83,375	Wales.....	Sarnia.....	1881	Sarnia, Ont.	126 0	24 0	11 0	350	238	36 sc ..	Wescott Wrecking Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
71,075	Walter H. Stone..	Amherstburg.....	1889	Sandusky, O., U.S.A...	64 2	16 5	6 7	35	17	2 sc ..	Albert Henning, Pelee Island, Ont.
90,774	Walter Scott	Windsor, Ont... ...	1876	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A...	36 0	10 8	4 7	26	18	25 sc ..	J. W. Maitland, Owen Sound, Ont.

125,397	Wampanoag	Quebec	.....	U.S.A.	57 3	12 0	8 4	38	22	13 sc	John Doran, Levis, Que.
126,465	Wanakewan	Kingston	1910	Kingston, Ont	70 2	15 4	5 2	68	44	8 sc	Hiawatha Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,739	Wanda	Kingston	1899	Kingston, Ont	65 0	10 5	6 6	39	26	7 sc	Daniel O'Connor, Temagami, Ont.
85,720	Wanda	Prescott	1878	Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A	36 0	8 0	3 0	4	2	6 sc	O. Bascom, Kemptville, Ont.
94,950	Wanda	Yarmouth	1890	Lockeport, N.S.	60 0	15 0	7 9	38	32	3 sc	Hugh Cann & Son Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
121,843	Wanda II.	Toronto	1905	Toronto, Ont	94 0	12 0	6 0	51	33	21½ sc	Timothy Eaton, Toronto, Ont.
116,988	Wanderer	Kenora	1905	Kenora, Ont.	45 0	11 0	4 5	20	13	1 sc	J. Matheson, Kenora, Ont.
121,677	Wanderer	Vancouver	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	23 0	7 6	2 0	4	3	⅔ sc	N. Cook and Alfred Falk, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
26,762	Wanderer of the North	Montreal	1910	Montreal, Que	65 5	16 3	6 2	53	36	9 sc	William M. Birks, Montreal, Que.
§103,683	Wanita	Toronto	1896	Ahmic Harbour, Ont.	64 0	12 0	5 8	44	30	2 sc	A. A. Agar, Burk's Falls, Ont.
100,651	Wapenao	Kingston	1893	Kingston, Ont	40 7	8 2	3 0	5	3	8 sc	T. Eaton, Toronto, Ont.
‖107,734	Wapiti	Kenora	1899	Kingston, Ont	55 6	9 7	4 2	18	12	8 sc	Wm. and Israel Caygo, J.O., Rainy River, Ont.
100,084	Waring	St. John, N.B.	1892	Rothesay, N.B	49 8	13 1	5 7	29	20	13 sc	Mrs. Hugh Bailie, Port Moody, B.C.
107,354	Warren G	Sydney	1891	Newburyport, U.S.A.	28 0	6 6	3 2	3	2	5 sc	J. Nicholson, North Sydney, N.S.
122,496	Warren P	Chatham, N.B.	1907	Shippigan, N.B	52 6	15 1	5 7	27	20	8 sc	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
†84,457	Wasis	Pictou, N.S.	1883	Meadowside, G.B.	160 4	25 1	13 5	480	255	53 sc	Wasis Steamship Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.
126,902	Wasp B	Halifax	1907	Mahone Bay, N.S.	43 0	12 4	4 8	15	14	3 sc	Halifax Graving Dock Co., Ltd., London, G.B.
126,288	Wasson	St. John, N.B.	1909	The Range, N.B	55 6	15 6	6 9	45	30	16 sc	Arthur W. Adams. *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
‡103,924	Water Lily	Peterborough	1897 / 1901	Peterborough, Ont	80 0	12 0	5 2	54	37	3 sc	Henry Calcutt, Peterborough, Ont.
94,923	Water Lily	Picton, Ont.	1891	Picton, Ont.	100 0	18 4	5 7	95	60	11 sc	Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
112,256	Water Lily	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	27 7	7 6	3 4	4	3	2 sc	Wilbur Johnston, Vancouver, B.C.
130,525	Water Sprite (The)	Montreal	1911	Dorval, Que	31 5	6 5	2 5	4	3	1¼ sc	George A. Mooney, Montreal, Que,
116,288	Water Witch	Halifax	1903	Dartmouth, N.S.	80 0	18 0	8 3	90	61	75 sc	Peter Judge, *et al.*, Halifax, N.S.
107,877	Water Witch	Lindsay	1900	Lindsay, Ont.	44 8	10 5	4 2	18	12	2 sc	Michael Dovey, Lindsay, Ont.
77,917	Water Witch	Port Hope	1880	Lindsay, Ont	40 0	9 0	5 0	9	3	12 sc	J. H. Dunsford, Lindsay, Ont.

§ Formerly "Cyclone." ‖ Formerly "Watiti." † Formerly "West Coast," "Val de Travers" and "Kampocus." ‡ Formerly "Eclipse."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des vapeurs canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where bullt. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c.v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
116,836	Waterlily.....	Kingston.....	1904	Toronto, Ont.....	25 7	5 8	2 6	2	2	½ sc ..	Charles H. Gray, Gananoque, Ont.
112,336	Waubaushene.....	Collingwood	1904	Collingwood, Ont.	78 0	18 5	12 6	135	92	37 sc ..	Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd., Waubaushene, Ont.
122,555	Waubic	Collingwood	1909	Collingwood, Ont	134 1	25 0	9 5	504	244	67 sc ..	The Northern Navigation Co., Ltd., Collingwood, Ont.
111,889	Wauneta..... ..	Peterborough.....	1906	Lakefield, Ont.	25 2	5 2	2 5	2	2	½ sc ..	Thomas and William Gordon, J.O., Lakefield, Ont.
126,908	Wawa	Halifax.....	1910	Mahone Bay, N.S.....	32 6	10 0	6 0	9	8	1 sc ..	Fitzgerald U. Anderson, Halifax, N.S.
§107,750	Wawa	Kingston.....	1901	Kingston, Ont.....	41 0	8 6	3 4	9	6	6 sc ..	Mrs. Gerald de C. O'Grady, Toronto, Ont.
116,769	Wawaskesh.	Toronto.....	1903	Simcoe, Ont....	37 0	9 3	2 8	19	12	2 pa..	Wm. E. Bigwood, Toronto, Ont.
116,762	Wawinet.....	Toronto.....	1904	Toronto, Ont.....	87 0	12 5	7 5	68	46	9 sc ..	Wm. McKenzie, Toronto, Ont.
126,055	Wawona	Owen Sound.....	1908	Owen Sound, Ont	60 0	13 0	4 6	31	15	2 sc ..	Henry Manley and William Butchart, Meaford, Ont.
126,866	Wayne-Isbell.....	Sault Ste. Marie....	1876	East Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.	70 0	17 6	6 0	48	29	18 sc ..	Norman Trotter, Little Current, Ont.
71,076	We C. U.	Amherstburg.... ..	1898	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A ..	57 0	8 0	3 8	6	4	12 sc ..	W. E. Hardison, Welland, Ont.
122,541	We Two	Vancouver.....	1907	Vancouver, B.C.....	50 9	13 5	6 4	32	22	9 sc ..	Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,797	Weasel....	New Westminster...	1910	New Westminster, B.C..	26 6	7 9	2 8	4	3	5 sc ..	John T. Henley, Chilliwack, B.C.
121,919	Weigo	Kenora.....	1907	Kenora, Ont.....	22 0	6 0	3 4	2	1	1 sc ..	Charles N. Sterling, Kenora, Ont.

Formerly "Kacymo."

126,892	Wekesia	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	31 7	8 6	3 4	15	10	2 sc	The Attorney General for the Province of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.
85,500	Welcome	Collingwood	1886	Collingwood, Ont.	52 0	11 0	5 2	21	14	13 sc	Thos. Falls and James Poole, J.O., Meldrum Bay, Ont.
111,596	Welcome	New Westminster	1901	Harrison River, B.C	75 0	9 0	2 5	32	20	4 pa	Tidewater Timber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.
90,806	Wellington	New Westminster	1886	Victoria, B.C.	34 7	7 7	3 5	16	11	4 sc	The Victoria Canning Co. of B. C., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
126,444	Wendigo	Kenora	1908	Kenora, Ont	52 0	11 0	4 0	33	22	2 sc	Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Boniface, Man.
92,744	Wenola	Sackville	1892	Bay Verte, N.B.	49 0	11 0	4 7	25	17	2 sc	G. McKean, M. O., St. John, N.B.
107,685	Wenona	Prescott	1905	Prescott, Ont.	66 6	10 4	4 6	26	17	8 sc	Upper Ontario Steamboat Co., Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont.
111,841	Wenonah	Chatham, N.B.	1901	Chatham, N.B.	31 5	8 8	4 2	9	6	4 sc	F. M. Tweedie, Chatham, N.B.
103,650	Wenonah	Kingston	1899	Oliver's Ferry, Ont.	37 0	8 6	3 5	6	4	— sc	Wm. McLaren, Perth, Ont.
92,433	Wenonah	Toronto	1886 1906	Burk's Falls, Ont.	94 6	18 0	6 8	93	56	9 sc	Robert J. Watson, Burk's Falls, Ont.
103,441	Weslemkoon	Ottawa	1895	Lake Weslemkoon, Ont.	37 0	15 8	3 6	17	9	20 sc	Rideau Lumber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
111,861	West Arm	Ottawa	1901	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	55 0	12 8	5 5	27	24	35 sc	Henry Quesnel, J.P., Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
126,631	West Vancouver	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C	41 5	9 5	4 0	15	10	4 sc	West Vancouver Transportation Co., Ltd., Hollyburn, B.C.
122,392	Western Slope	Victoria	1907	Sooke, B.C.	42 8	14 0	6 4	20	12	3 sc	Mrs. George Hadley, Victoria, B.C.
126,900	Westerner	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C	32 0	8 1	4 9	8	6	1 sc	H. Bell-Irving & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,740	Westex	Vancouver	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	29 4	7 6	4 1	7	5	1 sc	Western Explosives, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,276	Westham	New Westminster	1909	New Westminster, B.C.	85 3	22 0	8 3	199	126	10 sc	Westham Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
85,671	Westminster	New Westminster	1882	Victoria, B.C.	52 3	10 4	5 0	24	17	15 sc	Louis Thomas, Vancouver, B.C.
114,445	Westmount	Montreal	1903	Wallsend-on-Tyne, G.B.	248 7	42 0	20 6	1,875	1,171	230 sc	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,434	Westover	Vancouver	1909	North Vancouver, B.C.	34 5	8 6	4 6	10	7	3 sc	Willie Roy Spencer, Vancouver, B.C.
71,179	Westport	Kingston	1862	Bedford Mills, Ont	102 9	20 6	7 7	196	165	15 sc	M. Scanlan, Montreal, Que.
116,546	Westport	Kingston	1903	Westport, Ont	87 5	18 9	6 0	80	48	10 sc	David Eligh, Burritts Rapids, Ont.
116,208	Westport III.	Yarmouth	1903	Shelburne, N.S.	101 0	21 3	9 0	140	49	24 sc	The Insular SS. Co., Ltd., Westport, N.S.
94,824	Weymouth	Pictou, N.S	1890	Weymouth Bridge, N.S.	102 7	19 0	7 6	154	106	26 sc	The Bras d'Or Steamboat Co., Ltd., North Sydney, N.S.
126,552	What Shan	Vancouver	1909	Nakusp, B.C	89 8	19 0	8 1	106	72	27 sc	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Steam Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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92,400	Where Now	Kingston.	1889	Kingston, Ont	77 0	12 8	6 6	48	26	90 sc	The Ontario Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
112,350	Whirl	Brockville	1908	Kingston, Ont	37 0	8 2	3 2	10	7	¾ sc	John McGraw, Brockville, Ont.
126,074	Whistle Wing	Vancouver	1907	Muskegon, Mich., U.S.A.	39 3	8 2	4 6	14	9	2 sc	W. F. T. Foster, *et al.*, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
**130,455	White Cliff	Vancouver		U.S.A.	36 0	10 0	4 8	12	8	3½ sc	West Shore and Northern Land Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,837	White Horse	Victoria	1901	White Horse, Y.T.	167 0	34 5	4 5	987	631	17 pa	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
††130,742	Whitehouse	Vancouver		U.S.A.	28 8	5 0	2 4	4	2	½ sc	Joseph Bethel, Vancouver, B.C.
103,555	White Squall	Montreal	1895	Valleyfield, Que	42 2	9 9	3 4	7	5	1 sc	Montreal Cotton Co., Valleyfield, Que.
103,961	White Star	Montreal	1897 1905	Montreal, Que Cornwall, Ont	167 2	41 8	8 2	629	313	37½ pa	Charles Mignault, Montreal, Que.
111,583	White Star	Peterborough.	1900	Lakefield, Ont	30 0	7 4	2 4	9	6	6 pa	E. A. Peck, Peterboro, Ont,
126,244	White Swan Flyer	Victoria.	1909	Victoria, B.C.	65 0	13 6	3 5	30	15	4 pa	Robert W. Buller, Victoria, B.C.
103,392	White Wings	Deseronto	1894	Deseronto, Ont.	35 0	6 1	1 7	3	2	— sc	T. McDonald, Thurlow, Ont.
126,224	Whiteley.	Sarnia.	1909	Sombra, Ont	22 4	6 5	2 9	3	2	½ sc	Thomas Wilbur Whiteley, Sombra, Ont.
‡‡130,743	Wigwam	Vancouver.	1903	Whatcom, U.S.A.	45 6	10 4	4 4	13	9	4 sc	F. H. Chappell, Vancouver, B.C.
121,743	Wiking	Vancouver	1905	Eburne, B.C.	30 0	9 0	3 0	8	5	1 sc	John Anderson, Eburne, B.C.

** Foreign name "Petrel." †† Foreign name "John 3.16." ‡‡ Foreign name "Ella."

99,103	Wild Rose	Montreal	1891	Dartmouth, N.S	47 0	7 0	4 0	10	6	10 sc	Arthur L. Drummond, Montreal, Que.
103,713	Wilfred C	Moncton	1897	Yarmouth, N.S	80 0	18 5	8 0	99	48	16 sc	Shepody Navigation Co., Ltd., Moncton, N.B.
126,954	Wilful	Victoria	1906	Victoria, B.C	26 0	6 9	2 8	4	2	1⅜ sc	John Harper, Victoria, B.C.
75,524	William	Montreal	1877	Montreal, Que	57 4	15 0	7 4	49	32	60 sc	Wm. W. Tate, Montreal, Que.
96,858	William A. Rooth	Sarnia	1871	Port Colborne, Ont	81 0	15 7	7 6	52	32	20 sc	The Great Lakes Towing Co., Ltd. Sarnia, Ont.
90,880	William Aitken	Charlottetown	1887	Yarmouth, N.S	73 9	18 3	7 8	75	51	38 sc	W. H. Batt, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
*85,520	William Booth	Toronto	1883	Bronte, Ont	67 0	12 2	4 6	46	32	20 sc	Henry Quinlan, *et al.*, Belleville, Ont.
†126,097	Wm. Bonfield	St. Catharines	1888	Cleveland, O., U.S.A	51 5	14 2	6 6	23	13	3 sc	John Mossip, and George R. Gorrell, Stromness, Ont.
107,204	William Cross	Winnipeg	1897	Lake Manitou, Ont	43 0	10 0	4 2	22	16	1 sc	John T. Le Page, Wabigoon, Ont.
121,953	William D	Port Stanley	1899	Erie, Pa., U.S.A	35 6	9 5	3 4	10	7	1 sc	James Fitzpatrick, Meldrum Bay, Ont.
103,952	Wm. Davis	Montreal	1897	Montreal, Que	63 3	16 0	6 0	40	27	9 sc	Michael McAuliff, *et al.*, Welland, Ont.
116,487	Wm. E. Rooney	Wallaceburg	1902	Toledo, O., U.S.A	40 9	12 8	4 2	11	6	4 sc	James Lee, M.O., Wallaceburg, Ont.
77,717	Wm. F. McRae	Wallaceburg	1880	Wallaceburg, Ont	65 0	14 4	6 8	46	31	35 sc	J Mayhew Moore, Ont.
130,311	William G. Fox	Toronto	1875	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A	61 2	14 6	6 6	39	20	8½ sc	Randolph Macdonald Co., Toronto, Ont.
100,887	Wm. H. Murray	St. John, N.B	1894	St. John, N.B	74 1	17 4	8 2	75	51	33 sc	J. Holly, St. John, N.B.
90,763	Wm. H. Seibold	Goderich	1887	Goderich, Ont	58 0	12 2	6 0	22	15	25 sc	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.
‡111,482	William Hackett	Quebec	1900 1905	Levis, Que Quebec, Que	98 7	20 0	8 0	126	86	39 sc	The Quebec Transportation & Forwarding Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
80,874	William Johnston	Kingston	1878	Garden Island, Ont	85 9	20 9	6 6	95	53	32 sc	The Calvin Co., Ltd., Garden Island, Ont.
111,842	Wm. M	Chatham, N.B	1901	Chatham, N.B	54 0	14 4	6 0	29	20	13 sc	Wm. M. and E. H. Sinclair, Newcastle, N.B.
107,527	William Ogilvie	Victoria	1899	Lake Bennett, B.C	63 0	14 4	4 5	82	56	5 sc	The Teslin Yukon Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
92,549	William Paul	Montreal	1888	Sorel, Que	40 9	10 5	4 6	7	5	4 sc	H. Larose, Pierreville, Que.
88,631	William Ross	Montreal	1870	Port Robinson, Ont	40 0	8 9	5 0	14	10	25 sc	N. Auclair, Montreal, Que.
103,665	William Whyte	Winnipeg	1897	Wabigoon, Ont	36 0	9 0	3 9	18	12	1 sc	John T. Le Page, Wabigoon, Ont.
97,004	William Wilson	St. Catharines	1892 1903	Ridgeway, Ont Port Maitland, Ont	43 4	11 1	5 2	15	10	1 sc	Frank Ross, Port Maitland, Ont.
103,309	Willie	Vancouver	1884	Shelton, Wash., U.S.A	65 6	15 5	4 5	83	56	4 pa	Wm. C. Brown, Vancouver, B.C.

*Formerly "Blandina." † Foreign name "Enterprise." ‡ Formerly "Adriatic."

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107,402	Willie C.....	Montreal.	1893	Eddieville, N.Y., U.S.A	39 0	9 6	4 0	8	6	3 sc ..	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
80,780	Willie Scagel.....	Sarnia.	1888	Sarnia, Ont.	37 0	8 6	4 0	22	15	2 sc ..	Harry F. Bridges, Windsor, Ont.
100,929	Willis	Ottawa	1893	Ottawa, Ont.....	30 4	7 6	3 0	2	1	6 sc ..	D. O'Connor, Ottawa, Ont.
116,839	Willowdee.....	Kingston	1904	Kingston, Ont.	69 6	9 9	5 0	25	17	15 sc ..	John Rogers, Port Sandfield, Ont.
130,236	Wilma	Port Stanley.....	1911	Collingwood, Ont.....	75 3	16 4	7 7	55	37	13½ sc ..	John A. Macdonald, *et al.*, J.O., Port Stanley, Ont.
130,448	Wimbril....	Vancouver.....	1911	Vancouver, B.C.....	30 5	7 3	4 2	9	6	1 sc ..	Gilbert D. Jukes, Vancouver, B.C.
126,511	Winamac	Victoria.....	1909	Vancouver, B.C....	47 0	12 5	6 2	29	15	4 sc ..	Abraham R. Bittancourt, Ganges Harbour, B.C.
103,562	Windermere.....	Quebec.	1881	Montreal, Que.....	76 7	10 5	4 9	31	21	3 sc ..	Antoine Gagnon, Quebec, Que.
†125,986	Windsor.....	Montreal.	1892	Marine City, Mich., U.S.A.	257 1	41 0	24 4	1,962	1,276	73½ sc ..	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
*103,921	Winnett	Peterboro.....	1895	Bobcaygeon, Ont.....	54 0	8 1	4 0	22	15	6 sc ..	B. I. Gibson and Edward Lynch, Hastings, Ont.
103,893	Winetta.....	Vancouver...	1897	New Westminster, B.C..	46 8	10 0	3 8	24	16	1 sc .	Paterson Timber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
‡116,314	Winner.....	Amherstburg..	1884	Toledo, O., U.S.A.....	77 5	15 9	7 4	83	56	6 sc ..	Albert Henning, Pelee Island, Ont.
130,444	Winnetka.....	Vancouver.....	1907	Vancouver, B.C.....	24 5	8 6	2 2	7	5	1 sc ..	A. Watt and E. H. Dunwoodie, Vancouver, B.C.
121,838	Winnie.....	St. John, N.B	1906	Jemseg, N.B.....	46 9	12 1	5 2	26	17	13 sc ..	George W. Colwell, M.O., St John, N.B.

†Formerly "Iroquois." *Formerly "Calumet." ‡Formerly "J. K. Secor."

94,920	Winnie	Southampton	1897	Pike Bay Ont	48 0	9 5	5 0	14	9	2 sc	L. Belmore, Southampton, Ont.
94,808	Winnifred	Victoria	1889	Victoria, B.C.	44 0	9 9	4 2	13	8	6 sc	H. O. Bell-Irving, Vancouver, B.C.
122,274	Winnitoba	Winnipeg	1909	St. Boniface, Man	170 0	28 5	7 0	883	556	21 pa	Hyland Navigation & Trading Co., Winnipeg, Man.
122,851	Winona	Hamilton	1906	Wallsend-on-Tyne, G.B.	252 0	43 5	21 3	2,085	1,327	225 sc	Winona Steamship Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
94,717	Winona	Midland	1902	Port Stanley, Ont.	101 2	22 9	6 8	231	149	24 sc	Mrs. Isabella D. White, Midland, Ont.
121,706	Winona	Toronto	1905	Toronto, Ont.	47 5	10 0	4 3	20	13	4 sc	W. P. Murray, Toronto, Ont.
96,855	Winslow	Sarnia	1865	Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.	120 0	19 0	10 0	353	193	150 sc	The Reid Wrecking Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
126,783	Wireless	New Westminster	1910	New Westminster, B.C.	79 0	18 5	8 2	90	49	33 sc	Westminster Towing & Fishing Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
126,408	Wisawasa (The)	Ottawa	1907	Sturgeon Falls, Ont	60 0	16 0	5 2	62	46	21 pa	John R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.
100,709	Wobun	Pictou, N.S.	1902	Greenock, G.B	257 5	37 1	18 2	1,551	990	185 sc	Wobun Steamship Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.
*116,763	Wolfe Islander	Kingston	1904	Toronto, Ont.	118 6	17 7	6 8	224	98	28 pa	The Corporation of the Township of Wolfe Island, Ont.
116,452	Wolverine	Vancouver	1903	Vancouver, B.C	29 3	8 4	3 5	8	5	1 sc	R. C. Wynne and E. T. Tait, J. O., Vancouver, B.C.
112,295	Wolverine	Winnipeg	1903	Selkirk, Man	126 0	24 5	7 6	278	189	17sc	The Imperial Fish Co., Ltd., Selkirk Man.
104,200	Wren	Canso	1895	Hull, G.B	94 0	20 7	10 4	135	44	45 sc	The Pioneer Steam Trawling Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
107,214	Wrigley	Winnipeg	1898	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	86 0	16 0	7 0	105	67	5 sc	Hudson's Bay Co., London, G.B.
126,541	Yachiyo	Vancouver	1909	Steveston, B.C.	43 0	10 0	4 5	18	12	3 sc	Kikumatu Ringin, Steveston, B.C.
126,618	Yakithik	Prince Rupert	1911	Metlakatla, B.C.	30 6	8 6	4 0	9	6	½ sc	John D. Leighton, M.O., Metlakatla, B.C.
116,402	Yale	Victoria	1903	Nakusp, B.C.	75 0	13 6	5 1	36	25	17 sc	The Yale Columbia Lumber Co., Ltd., Nakusp, B. C.
122,521	Yamato	Vancouver	1907	Steveston, B.C.	42 0	10 8	4 1	16	11	3¾ sc	Naokichi Hamaguchi, Steveston, B.C.
92,480	Yantic	Charlottetown	1888	Lot 3, P.E.I.	40 7	10 7	5 2	14	9	4 sc	John Read, Tidnish, N.S.
93,373	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	1887	Dumbarton, G.B	220 3	35 2	21 0	1,452	725	260 sc	Dominion Atlantic Railway Co., London, G.B.
122,545	Yeba	Vancouver	1907	Steveston, B.C.	33 4	9 0	3 0	9	6	2 sc	Mototoshi Suwa, Vancouver, B.C.
112,193	Yeldah	Chatham, Ont.	1901 1905	Chatham, Ont.	63 0	17 3	4 0	42	26	2 pa	Joseph Hadley, Chatham, Ont.

* Formerly "Tom Fawcett."

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107,258	Yellow Kid.	New Westminster...	1908	Linderman, B.C.....	29 0	7 0	4 0	3	2	1 sc ..	F. Porter Worsnop, Lake Linderman, B.C.
*126,467	Yennek	Kingston	1896	Clayton, N.Y., U.S.A..	57 8	12 6	3 8	39	27	3 sc ..	Daniel J. Kenney, Gananoque, Ont.
107,452	Ymir	Vancouver.....	1898	Nelson, B.C	77 7	16 7	6 0	70	47	27 sc ..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
111,979	York.....	Vancouver..	1901	Toronto, Ont.....	88 0	16 2	4 9	134	91	13 sc ..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,634	Yoshino.....	Vancouver.....	1909	Steveston, B.C.....	30 0	7 7	3 5	6	4	2 sc ..	Matsuzo M. Hashimoto, Vancouver, B.C.
112,050	You and I.....	St. Catharines	1902	Port Maitland, Ont.....	52 0	14 2	5 6	25	17	20 sc ..	John McKeown, Port Maitland, Ont.
126,901	Ysabel May	Halifax.....	1910	Lunenburg, N.S.....	98 5	25 3	10 0	123	80	5½ sc ..	John A. Bechtel, Victoria, B.C. and W. E. Baker, Yarmouth, N.S.
126,748	Ysidro	Vancouver.	1910	Vancouver, B.C.....	39 0	8 9	5 0	12	8	2 sc ..	William S. Buttar, Vancouver, B.C.
75,723	Yuba.	Barrington.	1878	Yarmouth, N.S..... ...	40 2	11 3	4 0	12	6	2 sc .	Ephraim Larkin, Barrington, N.S.
130,453	Yucalta	Vancouver.	1910	Vancouver, B.C..	36 4	8 8	3 7	12	8	2½ sc ..	Charles W. Maxon, Vancouver, B.C.
107,098	Yukoner.	Victoria..	1898	St. Michaels, Alaska, U.S.A.	170 8	32 0	5 7	781	492	17 pa..	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
121,744	Yuno.....	Vancouver..... ..	.....	....	26 0	10 4	3 6	7	5	⅛ sc ..	W. R. Robertson, Vancouver, B.C.
122,226	Yvon.	Montreal.....	1906	Sorel, Que	58 0	17 5	8 4	51	26	10 sc .	The Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
100,650	Yvonne	Victoria.....	1890	Vancouver, B.C.....	29 0	7 3	3 0	5	3	1 sc ..	Henry G. Holman, Vancouver, B.C.

* Foreign name "Columbia."

88,510	Zaidee	Sydney	1884	Dartmouth,	49 3	11 8	4 4	19	13	12 sc	J. G. H. Purves, North Sydney, N.S.
100,625	Zara	Port Dover	1903	Port Rowan, Ont	55 4	9 1	3 8	35	24	16 sc	Wm. V. Reynolds, Toronto, Ont., and Mrs. M. Hendry, New Liskeard, Ont., J.O.
107,830	Zealandian	Victoria	1900	Lake Bennett, B.C	102 0	23 0	5 0	180	141	7 pa	Canadian Development Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
100,041	Zeila	Brockville	1890	Brockville, Ont.	36 8	7 1	3 7	3	3	6 sc	B. D. Stacey, Brockville, Ont.
107,880	Zelma	Lindsay	1900	Lindsay, Ont	22 0	5 2	2 6	1	1	4 sc	Reuben L. Morgan, Lindsay, Ont.
92,616	Zena	Port Arthur	1886	Fort William, Ont	27 9	8 6	2 8	4	4	3 sc	James Whalen, Port Arthur, Ont.
126,455	Zephir P	Sorel	1910	Sorel, Que	93 0	22 3	7 0	237	119	21 sc	John Paqette, Champlain, Que.
88,524	Zephyr	Hamilton	1886	Hamilton, Ont	27 0	6 0	3 0	3	2	8 sc	C. A. Bogert, Toronto, Ont.
130,530	Zingari	Montreal	1906	Montreal, Que	31 7	6 8	2 0	3	2	⅜ sc	Edward A. Whitehead, Montreal, Que.
*130.551	Zorra	Vancouver		United States	39 9	10 8	3 5	15	10	2 sc	Miss Jean Munro Smith, Vancouver, B.C.
112,220	Zuleika	St. John, N.B	1893	Gloucester, Mass., U.S.A	48 4	9 0	4 6	16	11	4 sc	John F. Gregory, St. John, N.B.
75,910	Zulu	Chatham, N.B	1879	Chatham, N.B	56 0	10 8	4 6	18	10	35 pa	New Brunswick Trading Co. of London, Ltd., London, G.B.

*Foreign Name "Taku

SAILING VESSELS

VOILIERS

PART II – PARTIE II

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, December 31, 1911.

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, 31 décembre 1911.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
116,995	A	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1903	Barry's Bay, Ont.	50 0	12 0	4 0	16	Canada Corundum Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,922	A. No. 1	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1897	New Westminster, B.C.	60 0	24 0	5 0	68	The Fraser River Oil & Guano Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,923	A. No. 2	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1897	New Westminster, B.C.	60 0	24 0	5 0	68	The Fraser River Oil & Guano Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,602	A. B. C., 5	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1900	Steveston, B.C.	50 0	14 0	3 0	17	Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,606	A. B. C., 6	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1900	New Westminster, B.C.	45 0	14 0	3 0	15	Anglo-British Coiumbia Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,603	A. B. C., 25	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1900	Steveston, B.C.	50 0	14 0	3 0	17	Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,921	A. C. C., No. 3	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1897	New Westminster, B.C.	68 0	24 0	5 0	150	Automatic Can Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
107,406	A. D	Quebec	Sloop	1899	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que	147 0	30 1	13 4	462	The Quebec Transportation & Forwarding Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
126,848	A. L.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1909	Petite Rivière St. François, Que.	71 5	21 0	5 4	48	Amable Lavoie, Petite Riviére, St. François, Que.
111,837	A. L. B.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Phinney's Cove, N.S.	40 0	14 7	6 0	22	H. W. Adams and A. Knickle, J.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
107,457	A. M., 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1891	Vancouver, B.C.	72 0	23 9	6 2	90	Alex. Morrison, Vancouver, B.C.
121,719	A. M., 5	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	78 3	30 3	7 5	105	Armstrong & Morrison Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

117,014	A. M., 6	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	79 0	30 0	7 5	160	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,633	A. M., 7	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1900	Vancouver, B.C.	72 0	28 0	7 0	135	Robert Armstrong, Vancouver, B.C.
111,867	A. A. Buell	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1902	Hull, Que	108 5	22 6	8 0	146	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
117,169	A. B. Barteaux	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1909	Canning, N.S	153 0	35 0	12 5	398	Wm. H. Baxter, M.O., Canning, N.S.
100,881	A. C. Bartlett	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Oromocto, N.B	45 7	14 3	5 1	20	William Bryson, Oromocto, N.B.
103,222	A. C. Davis	Ottawa	Horse ferry	1893	Quyon, Que	43 0	24 8	2 1	12	William McLean, Quyon, Que.
94,632	A. C. Greenwood	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1888	Sand Point, N.S.	41 0	13 7	6 0	15	Ernest Mason, Tangier, N.S.
97,034	A. D'E.	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1891	Pubnico, N.S.	38 0	13 8	5 5	15	A. D'Entremont, Pubnico, N.S.
103,438	A. D. Smith	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1895	Barry's Bay, Ont.	32 3	11 3	3 6	14	D. Johnston, Combermere, Ont.
126,017	A. F. Davison	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1909	Annapolis Royal, N.S.	171 9	36 0	12 9	503	Angus D. Richard, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
130,466	A. G. Eisnor	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Mahone Bay, N.S.	92 8	25 8	10 0	93	Abraham Ernst, M.O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
126,594	A. J. Sterling	Parrsboro	Schr—Glt	1910	Port Greville, N.S.	100 1	28 7	9 0	148	Wm. Sterling, M.O., Port Greville, N.S.
126,111	A. V. Conrad	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	LaHave, N.S	101 6	27 2	10 0	147	Albert V. Conrad, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
90,461	A. Anthony	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1884	Lower Selmah, N.S.	71 1	21 3	7 8	78	Arthur Pritchard, St. Martin's, N.B.
103,959	A. Gill	Montreal	Sloop	1898	Pierreville, Que	95 8	22 9	6 5	105	Nazaire Lavigne, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.
107,321	A. Lincoln	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1865	Essex, Mass., U.S.A.	72 5	18 8	7 0	58	Daniel and Abram Dailey, Iris, Kings Co., P.E.I.
126,688	A. Miellette	Montreal	Sloop	1907	St. Anne de Sorel, Que.	89 3	22 6	6 5	79	Adelard Miellette, St. Anne de Sorel, Que.
72,714	A. Muir	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1874	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	138 4	23 9	11 4	330	Point Anne Quarries Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,258	A. Renaud	Québec	Schr—Glt	1907	La Petite Rivière St. François Xavier, Que.	68 5	23 0	8 6	83	Wenceslas Bouchard, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
97,199	A. Robillard	Montreal	Sloop	1890	Pierreville, Que	110 1	22 8	7 8	153	A. Robillard, Montreal, Que.
126,682	A. Yergeau	Montreal	Sloop	1909	Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.	108 0	23 2	7 5	132	Adelard Yergeau, Pierreville, Que.
83,323	Aaron	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1881	Montreal, Que	108 0	22 0	6 4	144	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
94,790	Abana	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1889	La Have, N.S	76 0	23 6	8 7	76	Lawrence Lanigan, Souris, P.E.I.
96,945	Abana	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	St. Martin's, N.B.	77 5	25 9	7 6	97	Aldreado McDonough, St. Martin's, N.B.
121,808	Abbie	Barrington	Sloop	1904	Clyde, N.S.	31 0	11 4	6 0	10	C. D. Atkerson, Cape Island, N.S.

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
107,798	Abbie Keast	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1899	Cambridge, N.B.	83 0	27 0	7 3	96	E. A. Vaughan, *et al.*, Parrsboro, N.S.
122,637	Abbie L. Andrews	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1873	Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.	138 7	26 1	11 1	287	James Oliver, Kingston, Ont.
121,802	Abbie May	Barrington	Sloop	1904	Shelburne, N.S	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Charles E. Rapp, McNutt's Island, N.S.
107,070	Abbie Verna	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1898	Waterborough, N.B.	69 5	24 3	6 4	66	Thomas Antle, Parrsboro', N.S.
77,826	Abby G	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1879	Ship Harbour, N.S.	54 6	15 8	6 2	31	Walter Glawson, Ship Harbour, N.S.
92,603	Abby Jane	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1899	Aspy Bay, N.S	45 5	15 6	6 1	19	John Fitzgerald, Aspy Bay, N.S
126,464	Acacia	Kingston.	Schr—Glt	1873	Smith's Falls, Ont	102 3	24 2	9 6	153	William G. Woodman, Wolfe Island, Ont.
83,313	Acacia	Port Medway.	Bgtn—Bkglt.	1884	Port Medway, N.S	98 4	25 6	10 1	186	B. H. Hammett, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
112,126	Acadia	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	Lunenburg, N.S	90 4	24 3	9 3	91	Alexander Knickle, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
72,942	Acadia	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1875	Quebec, Que.	150 0	26 5	11 5	375	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
80,861	Acme	Amherst, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1880	Wallace, N.S.	71 0	19 9	7 5	59	John W. Morris, Wallace, N.S.
122,301	Active	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Lunenburg, N.S.	53 8	16 4	7 6	35	Frank Young, Pleasant Harbour, N.S.
90,464	Active.	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1884	Great Village, N.S.	35 0	10 9	4 6	12	Joseph Hiltz, Pembroke, N.S.
103,834	Active	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1896	St.John, I. Orleans, Que.	38 8	12 6	4 7	13	Zepherin Asselin, St. Famille, Que.

59,255	Ada	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1866 / 1890	Cambridge, N.B	73 2	24 9	6 7	72	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
92,748	Ada	Sackville	Schr—Glt	1896	Port Elgin, N.B	72 0	24 2	8 9	78	S. Trenholm, Pictou Landing, N.S.
92,517	Ada	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1888	Campo Bello, N.B	26 0	11 0	5 0	10	Mrs. E. L. Matthews, Leonardville, N.B.
*80,045	Ada	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1880	St. John, N.B	72 5	25 4	7 3	91	Jos. Boscowitz, Victoria, B.C.
130,501	Ada D. Bishop	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S	97 0	22 6	9 7	93	Charles F. Bishop, Burin, Nfld.
88,381	Ada L	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1884	Walton, N.S	46 4	16 5	6 9	31	David C. Hunter, Walton, N.S.
83,086	Ada M	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1882	Port Hawkesbury, N.S	40 0	14 0	6 0	20	Wm. Burke, River Bourgeoise, N.S.
107,961	Ada Mildred	Paspebiac	Schr—Glt	1900	Sable River, N.S	92 4	24 4	9 5	99	Robin Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
116,900	Ada & Pearl	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Arcadia, N.S	34 0	12 0	6 2	13	J. T. Duncan, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
126,812	Adana C	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1910	Tancook, N.S	45 0	11 2	7 0	17	Wm. H. Hubley, Spry Bay, N.S.
107,476	Addie B	Digby	Sloop	1900	Westport, N.S	36 0	13 3	6 0	13	Charles Bailey, Westport, N.S.
103,124	Addie B.	St. Andrews	Sloop	1893	Westport, N.S	29 0	11 0	5 9	13	John Mulholland, Campo Bello, N.B.
121,932	Addie M	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1905	West Dover, N.S	39 2	11 3	5 0	11	Isaac Morash, West Dover, N.S.
116,803	Adel	Sorel	Barge—Chd	1905	Sorel, Que	73 5	18 6	4 4	43	J. L. B. Leclaire, Sorel, Que.
116,526	Adelaide	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Lunenburg, N.S	38 5	11 7	5 5	13	J. F. Gray, Pennant, N.S.
100,714	Adèle	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1893	Yamaska, Que	127 3	28 5	10 8	297	Adolf Lomer, Montreal, Que.
72,099	Adelina	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1876	Shippigan, N.B	35 0	11 2	4 6	12	Patrick D. Blanchard, Caraquet, N.B.
36,608	Adeline	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1859	Parrsboro', N.S	65 3	19 8	8 3	63	A. P. Mills, Summerside, P.E.I.
103,009	Adeline Gladys	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B	35 5	12 6	5 0	12	John Young, Tracadie, N.B.
100,350	Adella	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1893	Minasville, N.S	63 8	20 3	8 1	99	Daniel Henderson, Minasville, N.S.
103,370	Adjutor	Quebec	Sloop	1895	Trois Saumons, Que	60 6	20 5	5 4	41	C. Methot, Trois Saumons, Que.
116,965	Admiral Togo	St. Andrews	Sloop	1905	Grand Manan, N.B	27 8	12 0	5 9	12	William and Walter Benson, Grand Manan, N.B.
111,999	Adonis	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1903	Bridgetown, N.S	150 0	32 0	11 3	316	The Adonis Co., Ltd., Wolfville, N.S.
121,876	Adoriam	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Plymouth, N.S	36 0	12 0	7 0	15	Armand G. LeBlanc, M.O., Plymouth, N.S.

* Formerly "Ariel."

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122,308	Adriatic	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Bridgewater, N.S	96 0	26 8	10 0	99	William Duff, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
80,869	Adrienne	Amherst, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1883	South Boston, Mass.	73 8	18 2	9 0	51	David W. Robb, Amherst, N.S.
112,060	Advance	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1902	Canning, N.S.	150 0	31 8	10 7	295	The Advance Co., Ltd., Wolfville, N.S.
112,321	Advent	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1902	Parrsboro', N.S.	127 3	32 4	10 3	256	F. W. Bissett Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
111,514	Æolus	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1899	St. John, N.B	27 6	8 1	3 2	4	Arthur C. Fairweather, Rothesay, N.B.
122,132	Aerolite	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Cape Island, N. S.	36 0	13 0	6 6	16	James J. Duncan, Cape Island, N.S.
92,730	Aggie	Toronto	Sloop	1887	Oakville, Ont.	47 3	12 0	5 4	13	Christopher Armstrong, Oakville, Ont.
117,168	Aggie Curry	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1908	Harbourville, N.S	51 0	14 6	6 2	21	Mrs. Aggie Curry, Harbourville, N.S.
36,996	Agile	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1861	Lunenburg, N.S	54 6	16 4	6 9	27	James A. Coolen, East Dover, N.S.
36,146	Agility	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1858	Port Medway, N.S.	75 6	21 8	8 2	72	Isidore Porrier, West Arichat, N.S.
112,036	Aglaée	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1902	Grandes Bergeronnes, Que.	54 9	16 2	5 8	37	Louis Maltais, St. Etienne de la Malbaie, Que.
112,376	Agnes	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1902	Scatterie Island, N.S.	39 5	10 7	6 1	15	James D. Dickson, Main a Dieu, N.S.
85,660	Agnes	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1877	Chezetcook, N.S.	34 0	12 7	5 1	11	Jacob Lapierre, Chezetcook, N.S.
121,700	Agnes E	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S	31 0	11 8	6 0	10	Samuel A. Hurst, Canso, N.S.

116,492	Agnes G. Donahoe	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	Lunenburg, N.S	96 8	24 8	10 0	99	Sprott Balcom, *et al.*, Victoria, B.C.
78,046	Agnes Hudson	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1880	Richibucto, N.B	34 8	12 6	4 2	9	R. T. Holman, Summerside, P.E.I.
116,898	Agnes M	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Tusket Wedge, N.S	37 0	11 6	6 5	11	I. Doucette, M. O., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
126,808	Agnes Pauline	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S.	74 0	22 0	9 0	71	Raymond N. D'Entremont, M.O., Pubnico, N.S.
111,641	Aguadilla	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Lunenburg, N.S	94 6	24 9	9 8	100	Wm. Arenburg, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
90,533	Aid	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1885	Montreal, Que	153 2	24 4	11 7	368	Alexandre Desrosiers, Lanoraie, Que.
72,817	Ainoko	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1891	Yokohama, Japan	75 5	21 8	7 7	75	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
130,243	Ainslie	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1911	Liverpool, N.S.	112 4	26 9	10 0	148	Arthur Crooks, *et al.*, Liscomb, N.S.
64,970	Alabama	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1871	Grande Baie, Saguenay, Que.	100 2	21 6	8 5	151	John Torrance, Montreal, Que.
111,528	Alart	Digby	Sloop	1901	Cape St. Mary's, N.S	35 0	11 0	4 2	11	Stephen A. Doucette, *et al.*, Cape St. Mary's, N.S.
117,096	Alaska	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1906	Sampsonville, N.S	34 5	11 3	4 9	10	Angus Morrison, Glace Bay, N.S.
77,897	Alaska	Sackville	Schr—Glt	1884	Sackville, N.B	94 0	29 9	8 5	118	J. N. Pugsley, Parrsboro', N.S.
64,512	Alba	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1871	St. John, N.B	87 4	26 3	9 4	158	John W. Hayes, Holbrook, G.B.
100,243	Alba	Halifax	Sloop	1894	Shelburne, N.S	36 5	9 3	3 8	5	James Fraser, Halifax, N.S.
85,974	Alba	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1882	Waterborough, N.B	83 4	27 0	7 2	92	Robert Newcomb, Parrsboro', N.S.
112,341	Albani	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1902	Liverpool, N.S.	126 0	29 9	11 0	249	Francis Davidson, *et al.*, Bridgewater, N.S.
85,777	Albani	Montreal	Sloop	1883	Yamaska, Que.	107 5	22 6	7 4	159	H. F. Cumming, Cornwall, Ont.
122,302	Albata	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Lunenburg, N.S.	46 8	13 5	6 8	20	F. H. Hawes, *et al.*, J.O., Canso, N.S.
103,081	Albatross	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1894	Shippigan, N.B.	35 3	12 3	5 1	13	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
100,846	Albatross	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1894	Mahone Bay, N.S.	44 4	15 7	6 4	26	J. Arsenault, Little Bras d'Or, N.S., and John Pym, North Sydney, N S.
75,633	Albatross	St. Catharines	Schr—Glt	1871	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	136 0	26 3	11 9	317	The Midland Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
92,371	Albatross	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1881	Greenwich, N.B	60 3	19 2	5 2	45	F. E. Walton, Greenwich, N.B.
126,452	Alberic A	Sorel	Sloop	1909	Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.	110 0	23 3	7 4	124	Adelard Beaudet, St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.
103,873	Albert	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1897	Yamaska, Que.	109 4	23 1	7 1	147	H. E. Larkin and A. Sangster, Iroquois, Ont.
112,000	Albert D. Mills	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1903	Meteghan River, N.S.	139 5	32 0	11 7	326	Wm. J. Pinder, Nassau, N. P., Bahama Islands, B.W.I.

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire	Port of Registry — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
121,818	Albert J. Lutz	Digby	Schr—Glt	1908	Shelburne, N.S.	90 0	23 0	9 8	95	John D. Apt, M.O., Port Wade, N.S.
100,378	Albert P	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1892	New Harris, N.S.	69 5	19 8	7 1	60	Mrs. Harriet Porrier, West Arichat, N.S.
112,156	Albert W	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1902	Miscou Head, N.B	33 6	12 9	4 9	10	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
100,586	Alberta	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1892	Yamaska, Que	136 2	27 4	11 2	262	Canadian Forwarding & Export Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
100,179	Alberta	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1891	Kingston, Ont	163 5	23 2	10 2	314	Wm. Q. Stobo, Quebec, Que.
107,381	Alberta	Ottawa	Scow—Chd	1898	Ottawa, Ont	40 5	12 2	2 0	6	Jas. Cunningham Wright, Hull, Que.
107,644	Albertha	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1899	La Have, N.S	86 9	24 2	9 5	94	F. O. Annis, *et al.*, Liverpool, N.S.
54,227	Alberton	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1866	Cascumpec, P.E.I	53 7	16 5	6 4	30	Michael Wells, Guysboro', N.S.
94,625	Albion	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1888	Rockland, Ont	110 0	22 8	7 3	149	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
112,266	Albya	Montreal	Sloop	1902	Pierreville, Que	162 3	23 0	7 2	123	Leomene Lambert, St. Roch de Richélieu, Que.
107,657	Alcæa	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1899	Lunenburg, N.S	97 7	25 4	9 6	99	William Parnell, M.O., Port Medway, N.S.
74,284	Alcé	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1875	Yamaska, Que	93 8	22 0	6 1	90	E. Paul, Sorel, Que.
103,968	Alcide	Montreal	Sloop	1897	Pierreville, Que	82 2	19 0	5 1	65	Leopold Beauchemin, Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.
116,235	Alcyone	Digby	Schr—Glt	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	78 0	19 2	8 0	52	Howard Anderson, M. O., Digby N.S.

112,287	Alda	Digby	Schr—Glt	1902	Apple River, N.S.	27 0	10 5	6 0	11	H. B. McCormac, Short Beach, N.B.
122,039	Alda E	Weymouth	Sloop	1908	Middle West Pubnico, N.S.	31 0	14 0	6 6	10	Phillip O. Doucett, West Pubnico N.S.
112,115	Aldine	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	La Have, N.S	92 9	24 5	9 4	99	Albert V. Conrad, La Have, N.S.
88,595	Aldine	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1884	Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	131 0	29 5	12 8	299	A. W. Adams, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
122,090	Alena L. Young	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1878	Boothbay, Me., U.S.A.	52 0	17 0	7 0	35	George Gamble and Calvan Hawatt, J.O., Victoria, P.E.I.
90,736	Alert	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1879	Little Harbour, N.S.	31 6	12 3	4 7	11	Wm. A. Keating, Port Mulgrave, N.S.
122,243	Alert	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1860	Georgetown, N.B	47 5	15 8	6 9	18	David J. Spear, Penfield, N.B.
94,823	Alert	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1889	Gilbert Cove, N.S.	108 0	26 8	12 0	229	G. J. Howatson, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
80,640	Aler	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1877	Chebogue, N.S	31 5	11 0	4 2	8	Benj. Davis, Yarmouth, N.S.
...	Alexander	St. Catharines	Schr—Glt	1857	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	134 0	23 0	11 0	351	Bryce Muir, Port Dalhousie, Ont.
74,046	Alexander	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1877	Little Narrows, N.S.	75 2	22 3	8 3	78	George McKay, Baddeck, N.S.
*72,671	Alexander	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1876	Port Essington, B.C.	170 0	27 2	12 5	189	Pacific Towing & Lighterage Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
79,920	Alexander Black	Dorchester	Bk—Bq	1891	Harvey, N.B.	165 8	34 9	13 3	575	C. I. McBride, *et al.*, Waterville, N.S.
122,486	Alexander McLaurin	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1907	St. Alexis, Que.	106 0	22 5	7 8	162	John C. Kaine, Quebec, Que.
112,107	Alexandra	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	Lunenburg, N.S.	93 2	24 4	9 6	93	Freeman Anderson, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
122,506	Alexandra	Vancouver	Sloop	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	38 1	8 2	4 9	7	Richard H. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C.
.....	Alexina	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Lachine, Que	85 2	22 0	7 0	97	G. Mattayez, Lachine, Que.
83,258	Alfred	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1883	Granville, N.S.	47 4	16 3	6 5	29	Peter Belliveau, Belliveau's Cove, N.S.
103,343	Alfred	Montreal	Sloop	1895	Yamaska, Que	125 4	26 4	10 8	266	Edwardsburgh Starch Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
80,694	Alfred	Montreal	Sloop	1881	Yamaska, Que	110 0	22 3	7 7	165	R. Bickerdike and R. Ironside, Montreal, Que.
77,577	Alfred Demers	Montreal	Sloop	1878	Three Rivers, Que	105 0	22 5	7 6	131	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
94,878	Alfred R. Davison	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1885	Whitehall, N.Y., U.S.A.	97 4	17 6	7 0	99	Amedée Mallette, Rigaud, Que.
122,096	Alfreda	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Barrington, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	11	Peter Nickerson, Cape Island, N.S.
100,489	Algoma	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1892	Dublin Shore, N.S.	62 6	20 8	8 1	56	W. J. Publicover, *et al.*, Dublin Shore, N.S.
125,987	Algonquin	Montreal	Dr'g—Drague	1894 1907	Point Levis, Que Montreal, Que	90 8	36 6	6 9	335	Charles J. Smith, Montreal, Que.

*Formerly a steamer.

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111,647	Alhambra	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Mahone Bay, N.S.	88 2	24 5	9 6	90	Henry Cook, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
77,549	Alice	Amherst, N. S.	Schr—Glt	1879	Parrsboro' N.S.	37 0	11 5	4 4	8	W. B. Manning, Parrsboro', N.S.
71,302	Alice	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1881	Rexton, N.B.	37 0	12 0	4 7	10	Alex. McArthur, Lot 14, P.E.I.
100,984	Alice	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.	35 0	12 5	4 8	11	Mrs.Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
111,843	Alice	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1901	Shippigan, N. B	73 2	18 4	8 8	66	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
122,057	Alice	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1907	Shippigan Island, N.B.	37 2	13 2	11 3	15	Sévère Dugué, Shippigan, N.B.
90,866	Alice	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1885	La Have, N.S	36 0	11 4	4 4	12	James Hemlow, jr., Liscomb, N.S.
103,206	Alice	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1896	Port Mouton, N.S	56 5	18 7	7 6	42	Wm. Burke, Main-à-dieu, N.S.
100,712	Alice	Montreal	Sloop	1893	Yamaska, Que	109 6	22 9	9 6	186	Adolf Lomer, Montreal, Que.
92,776	Alice	New Westminster	Sloop	....	Mud Bay, B.C.	32 6	10 5	3 0	9	Donald Urquhart, Vancouver, B.C.
103,440	Alice	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1890	Buckingham, Que.	68 4	14 9	3 4	30	O. M. Harris, Buckingham, Que.
100,382	Alice	Sydney	Schr—Glt	....	Burgeo, Nfld.	37 6	12 0	5 3	10	Wm. Hunt, Sydney, N.S.
100,561	Alice	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1892	Lunenburg, N.S.	120 7	25 8	12 9	248	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
75,612	Alice	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1877	Shelburne, N.S.	43 0	15 7	6 8	17	J. J. Duffy, Saulnierville, N.S.

107,313	Alice A	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1899	Grand Desert, N.S.	42 0	13 5	5 8	16	Edward Crease, Halifax, N.S.
74,085	Alice Butt	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1876	Bay St. George, Nfld.	50 0	18 3	7 6	40	Nathaniel Butt, Bay St. George, Nfld.
111,738	Alice Gertrude	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	La Have, N.S.	83 4	22 3	9 4	81	John B. Young, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
107,992	Alice J. Davis	Canso	Schr—Glt	1899	Canso, N.S.	44 0	14 8	7 1	20	Edward Hearn, Canso, N.S.
116,657	Alice M.	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1904	Pubnico, N.S.	52 0	16 6	7 5	26	Rémi Boudrot, *et al.*, Petite de Grat, N.S.
121,801	Alice M. Atwood	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	D.A. Atwood, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
130,578	Alice M.C	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Indian Harbour, N.S.	38 0	10 6	5 4	12	Creighton Covey, M.O., Indian Harbour, N.S.
126,667	Alice M. Pike	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S.	85 0	23 0	9 2	86	Benjamin Keeping, Belleoram, Nfld.
103,808	Alice Mattatall	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1909	Tatamagouche, N.S.	36 4	12 6	6 1	16	Hugh Mattatall, *et al.*, Tatamagouche, N.S.
103,279	Alice Maud	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1895	Caraquet, N.B.	36 0	12 0	4 4	10	Fabien Arsenault, Tignish, P.E.I.
64,550	Alice Maud	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1871	St. John, N.B	43 0	16 4	5 4	25	Wm. Langwith, Minudie, N.S.
92,487	Alice Maude	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1884	Grand Manan, N.B.	32 0	11 0	6 0	12	John F. Paul, Hall's Harbour, N.S.
88,456	Alice May	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1888	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	54 1	18 6	6 7	39	Wm. LeVesconte, Descouse, N.S.
88,270	Alice May	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1884	Musquash, N.B.	35 3	12 5	5 0	10	Isaac H. Northup, St. John, N.B.
*90,660	Alice May	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	....	Vinalhaven, Me., U.S.A.	46 5	15 4	5 7	18	Chas. Teed, Freeport, N.S.
.....	Alice Pacy	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1871	Montreal, Que.	115 8	25 0	9 2	240	G. M. Miller and J. G. B. Jones, Montreal, Que.
90,719	Alice Phoebe	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1886	Ship Harbour, N.S.	62 0	20 5	9 4	71	David J. Burns, Sonora, N.S.
122,036	Alice and Jennie	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1910	White's Cove, N.S.	60 2	19 2	7 1	38	Mrs. Rachael Guthrie, Little River, N.S.
77,725	Alice and Nellie	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1878	Freeport, N.S	50 6	17 3	6 2	30	Craigen P. Young, *et al.*, Halifax, N.S.
100,739	Alida A	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1894	Cambridge, N.S.	27 9	9 4	3 4	4	Wm. Burgess, Kempt, N.S.
130,332	Alika P	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1910	Lameque, N.B.	36 0	12 0	5 0	15	Zoel G. J. Paulin, Lameque, N.B.
100,857	Alix.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1893	Montmagny, Que.	32 8	12 8	5 6	13	J. A. Martin, Rimouski, Que.
126,165	Allans No. 1	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1908	Montreal, Que.	139 0	32 9	9 2	250	H. Montague Allan, Montreal, Que. Hugh A. Allan, Montreal, Que.
126,166	Allans No. 2	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1908	Montreal, Que.	159 6	30 7	8 9	279	
126,167	Allans No. 3	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1908	Montreal, Que.	121 0	30 7	7 6	170	

* Foreign name "P. & B. Crowell."

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126,168	Allans No. 4	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1908	Montreal, Que	100 5	30 6	9 0	152	Andrew A. Allan, Montreal, Que.
126,169	Allans No. 5	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1908	Montreal, Que	117 0	29 6	5 0	105	Bryce J. Allan, Boston, Mass, U.S.A. Joint Owners.
126,170	Allans No. 6	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1908	Montreal, Que	117 8	29 1	7 9	172	Hugh A Allan, *et al.*, J.O., Montreal Que.
74,410	Alliance	Chatham, N.B	Bgtn—Bkglt	1877	Shippigan, N.B	90 0	19 5	11 4	99	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
78,034	Alliance	Chatham, Ont	Schr—Glt	1867	Port Dover, Ont	47 0	16 8	5 0	33	Arnold Winegardin, Chatham, Ont.
36,176	Alliance	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1858	Petite Rivière, N.S.	56 2	17 9	7 5	40	C. H. Innes, Liverpool, N.S.
103,478	Allie I. Alger	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1886	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	76 0	25 0	8 5	75	John Kingsman, Victoria, B.C.
112,391	Allumet	Ottawa	Scow—Chd	1902	Ottawa, Ont	52 4	13 5	2 4	27	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
103,769	Alma	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1894	Caraquet, N.B	34 5	12 0	4 4	11	John B. Sirois, Caraquet, N.B.
112,162	Alma	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1903	Lameque, N.B	38 0	13 0	5 6	12	Agapit Duguay, Lameque, N.B.
92,554	Alma	Montreal	Sloop	1881	Sorel, Que	85 3	19 6	4 1	47	J. Daneau, St. François du Lac, Que.
85,755	Alma	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1882	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	31 2	11 0	4 3	9	Pierre Bernier, L'Assomption de Macnider, Que.
73,038	Alma	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1866	Batiscan, Que.	71 5	20 0	5 1	48	P. Carrier, Boucherville, Chambly Co., Que.
107,221	Alma	Quebec	Sloop	1897	St. Siméon, Que	34 4	13 0	4 2	11	Henri Simard, St. Andre de Kamouraska, Que.

107,550	Alma	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1898	Cambridge, N.B	73 0	24 7	6 5	70	John E. Moore, St. John, N.B.
107,357	Alma	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1898	Aspy Bay, N.S	52 9	18 1	5 5	34	G. Burton, Aspy Bay, N.S.
103,867	Alma H	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1898	Ship Harbour, N.S	53 8	16 4	6 8	32	Isaac St. Pierre, Rimouski, Que.
85,404	Alma L. Gertie	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1906	Grindstone, Que	68 3	18 9	7 6	43	John McLean, Souris, P.E.I.
130,475	Alma M	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Tancook, N.S	43 6	10 8	6·6	16	Henry Miller, Eastern Points, N.S.
112,105	Alma Nelson	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Lunenburg, N.S	94 6	25 0	10 0	99	Alfred Backman, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
48,198	Almanda	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1864	St. Thomas, Que	74 0	24 8	9 1	98	Jos. Bergeron, Les Eboulements, Que.
74,266	Almanda	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1876	Cap St. Ignace, Que	60 5	19 0	6 6	41	J. Bouchard, Malbaie, Que.
88,598	Alph. B. Parker	Digby	Schr—Glt	1885 1906	Tusket Wedge, N.S. Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	67 0	19 1	6 7	45	Samuel Bowdridge, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
122,133	Alter C.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Clyde, N.S	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	John Y. Smith, Port La Tour, N.S.
100,617	Altona	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1894	Sable River, N.S	47 1	16 2	7 2	28	Judson Dauphinee, Tantallum, N.S.
122,149	Alva	Yarmouth	Sloop	1907	Clyde, N.S	31 0	11 0	6 3	11	George H. Lyle, Port LaTour N.S.
94,842	Alzora	Windsor, Ont.	Scow—Chd	1890	Belle River Ont	65 0	18 0	3 8	43	Louis Thibert, Belle River, Ont.
116,217	Amable	Quebec	Sloop	1901	Montmagny, Que	53 6	20 8	5 0	33	Amable Fournier, Montmagny, Que.
107,344	Amanda	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1901	Pubnico, N.S	41 0	12 4	5 0	15	Joseph R. Amiro, Pubnico, N.S.
92,374	Amanda S.	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1887	Rexton, N.B	54 3	17 9	4 8	24	W. C. Derry, Dover, N.B.
74,270	Amarilda	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1876	Ste. Luce, Que	45 9	14 9	5 8	24	C. Vezina, St. Michel de Bellechasse, Que.
126,145	Amarine	Sorel	Sloop	1908	Sorel, Que	106 6	23 2	7 2	131	Nazaire Laroche, Sorel, Que.
100,810	Amateur	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1892	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	43 5	15 3	5 9	18	C. Gibson, Nitinat, B.C.
83,176	Amazon	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1882	Lunenburg, N.S	70 6	23 3	8 5	73	Harvey Taker, Grosse Isle, M.I., Que.
112,101	Ambition	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	La Have, N.S	95 8	26 0	10 2	100	Joseph Salter, North Sydney, N.S.
97,196	Amelia	Montreal	Sloop	1890	Yamaska, Que	104 3	22 9	7 1	108	O. Desrosiers, Yamaska, Que.
107,311	America	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1898	Shelburne, N.S	75 0	20 5	9 4	57	James Hanrahan, *et al.*, Ferguson's Cove, N.S.
107,807	America	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1896	Grand Manan, N.B	40 6	13 7	5 4	16	Reuben Thurber, Freeport, N.S.
94,892	Americo	New Westminster	Schr—Glt	1887	Nanaimo, B.C	48 0	14 3	3 3	32	Bernard Buck, Vancouver, B.C.

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122,579	Amerite	Yarmouth	Sloop	1907	Stoney Island, N.S.	34 0	12 5	7 0	12	Frederick Swim., M.O., Deep Cove, N.S.
*126,638	Amorita	Vancouver	Sloop	1906	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	31 0	10 3	4 3	8	John A. Richardson, Vancouver, B.C.
59,372	Amos M. Holt	Digby	Schr—Glt	1876	St. Patrick, N.B	53 0	19 3	6 0	33	David R. Graves, Granville, N.S.
103,071	Anglesea	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, NB.	36 2	13 4	5 1	12	H. LeBouthillier, Caraquet, N.B.
107,705	Anglo-Saxon	Toronto	House boat	1898	Penetanguishene, Ont	58 0	22 0	3 0	180	David Davidson, Penetanguishene, Ont.
85,482	Angola	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1883	Jordan River, N.S.	82 4	22 2	8 7	94	Charles Brister, Halifax, N.S.
116,522	Anita	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Lunenburg, N.S.	48 6	13 5	6 1	16	Wm. Cleversey, Pleasantville, N.S.
107,803	Anita	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1896	St. Andrews, N.B.	32 6	12 0	5 0	10	Isaac Treecartin, Grand Manan, N.B.
122,093	Anita	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Surette's Island, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	11	Agustin Bourque, Tusket, N.S.
52,032	Anna	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1865	Wilmot, N.S.	74 8	24 4	8 9	88	J. Brown, Port George, N.S.
92,419	Anna	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Shippigan, N.B.	34 7	12 2	5 0	12	Dositihé Chiasson, Shippigan, N.B.
103,073	Anna	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Shippigan, N.B.	35 2	12 8	5 0	11	Luke Friolet, Caraquet, N.B.
69,579	Anna	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1865	Chicoutimi, Que	40 5	13 5	5 5	18	Mrs. H. Brassard, Malbaie, Que.
103,837	Anna	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1896	Grondines, Que	103 2	24 6	8 8	138	Louis Arcand, M.O., Port Neuf, Que.

* Foreign name "Imp."

77,772	Anna E. Foster	Goderich	Schr—Glt	1877	Cheboygan, Mich., U.S.A	66 0	17 0	6 6	39	W. Foster, Owen Sound, Ont.
117,028	Anna F	Sydney	Sloop	1905	Ingonish, N.S	37 0	12 4	6 3	14	J. Brewer and J. Hawley, Ingonish, N.S.
80,093	Anna K	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1881	Greenwich, N.B	40 4	13 3	5 8	14	George H. Gibson, Margaretsville, N.S.
103,453	Anna Maud	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1892	Georgetown, P.E.I	34 2	13 7	4 6	10	R. H. Munroe, Whitehaven, N.S.
112,146	Annandale	Kingston	House boat	1903	Rockport, Ont	62 6	22 2	1 2	76	The Rideau House Boat Association, Ltd., Kingston Ont.
92,759	Annette	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1889	Anse St. Jean, Que	42 0	15 0	6 4	21	M. Blais, jr., Rivière Romaine, Labrador.
57,260	Annie	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1867	La Have, N.S	70 0	22 0	8 8	68	Edward J. LeBlanc, West Arichat, N.S.
75,888	Annie	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1880	Pictou, N.S	43 3	16 4	5 6	22	J. B. Sundby, Port Elgin, N.B.
72,081	Annie	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1875	Richibucto, N.B	41 3	13 8	4 7	13	John P. Brennan, Alberton, P.E.I.
71,106	Annie	Chatham, Ont	Schr—Glt	1853	Swan Creek, U.S.A	55 4	16 6	4 4	30	P. Demers and M. Thibeau, Dover East, Ont.
	Annie	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1869	Williamstown, Ont	121 1	22 9	7 6	185	Ernest Templier, Montreal, Que.
94,897	Annie	New Westminster	Sloop	1889	Vancouver, B.C	31 0	10 0	5 0	9	Hudson's Bay Co., London, G.B.
83,030	Annie	Windsor, Ont.	Barge—Chd	1883	Dresden, Ont	96 0	24 0	4 7	70	The Canadian Salt Co., Windsor, Ont.
103,061	Annie	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1895	Salmon River, N.S	77 6	25 0	6 5	71	Ben. Gullison, Salmon River, N.S.
111,422	Annie B	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1901	Port Felix, N.S	49 2	16 4	7 7	26	Benjamin Boudrot, Port Felix, N.S.
111,879	Annie B	Yarmouth	Sloop	1902	Pubnico, N.S	41 0	14 9	6 6	20	Theod. D'Entrement, Pubnico, N.S.
116,344	Annie B. M	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1903	L'Ardoise, N.S	44 6	13 3	6 0	18	The Whitman Fish Co., Ltd., Canso, N.S.
103,027	Annie Blanche	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1895	Parrsboro', N.S	68 7	22 3	7 1	68	G. R. Smith, *et al.*, Parrsboro, N.S.
72,978	Annie Coggins	Digby	Schr—Glt	1876	Freeport, N.S	67 7	18 0	8 4	22	Mrs. Gussie J. Rolf, Cheverie, N.S.
71,261	Annie Cuthbert	Cobourg	Sloop	1874	Cobourg, Ont	55 4	17 4	7 2	36	Alex. Cuthbert, Cobourg, Ont.
80,627	Annie D	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1881	Pubnico, N.S	72 8	23 0	7 9	71	Mrs. Margaret Olsen, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
90,731	Annie E. Paint	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1885	Port Hawkesbury, N.S	77 0	24 1	9 2	82	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
90,487	Annie Eliza	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1880	Jeddore, N.S	35 3	14 3	5 6	14	Arthur Day, Jeddore, N.S.
100,389	Annie F	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1895	Main-à-Dieu, N.S	37 4	13 0	5 2	13	John Farrell, Main-à-Dieu, N.S.
75,827	Annie G	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1878	Indian Harbour, N.S	58 8	18 5	8 0	38	J. Rogers, Fortune, Nfld.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistre.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
122,422	Annie G. W.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1907	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	42 6	15 0	6 0	17	James Westhaver, Sheet Harbour, N.S.
85,981	Annie Gale	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1882	Waterborough, N.B.	77 8	26 4	7 0	97	Stephen B. Kelly, River Hebert, N.S.
126,380	Annie Hilton	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1909	Owl's Head, N.S	37 0	10 8	4 8	10	John R. May, Owl's Head, N.S.
126,585	Annie L. Spindler	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Lunenburg, N.S	108 4	25 8	10 8	95	Eldridge Spindler, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
61,595	Annie Louisa	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1876	Jordan River, N.S	56 6	20 0	7 5	40	Oscar O. Dauphinee, M.O., Marriott's Cove, N.S.
117,134	Annie Lue	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	33 0	11 4	6 0	10	John A. Smith, M.O., Port La Tour, N.S.
112,021	Annie M.	Canso.	Schr—Glt	1903	Queensport, N.S	48 0	15 8	8 5	29	John O'Leary, Queensport, N.S.
107,766	Annie M.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1902	Miminegash, P.E.I	35 6	13 9	6 1	20	Henry Perry, Palmer Road, P.E.I.
100,960	Annie M.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1890	Shippigan, N.B.	36 2	12 3	4 8	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
107,069	Annie M.	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1897	St. John, N.B	42 2	14 3	4 0	18	Edward McGuiggan, jr., St. John, N.B.
111,737	Annie M. W	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1902	LaHave, N.S.	90 4	24 3	9 3	98	Edgerton Ritcey, M.O., Riverport, N.S.
59,172	Annie McNairn.	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1868	Buctouche, N.B.	128 6	30 7	12 8	368	Geo. E. Franklyn, Halifax, N.S.
103,463	Annie May.	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1899	River Bourgeoise, N.S	39 4	13 4	4 9	11	Henry Le Lacheur, Martinque, N.S.
111,472	Annie May	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1900	Rockdale, N.S.	44 5	11 2	7 0	17	J. E. Jean and W. G. Jean, J.O., Arichat, N.S.

111,526	Annie May	Digby	Schr—Glt	1900	Port Lorne, N.S.	28 0	11 3	5 8	11	David Sabeans, Port Lorne, N.S.
121,933	Annie May	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1906	Spry Bay, N.S.	48 5	14 3	7 6	24	John A. Gerrard, M. O., Spry Bay, N.S.
83,413	Annie Minnes	Port Hope	Schr—Glt	1867 1881	Portsmouth, Ont.	101 9	24 9	8 6	155	W. H. Braund, Port Hope, Ont.
100,512	Annie Pearl	Moncton	Schr—Glt	1892	Parrsboro', N.S.	56 2	17 8	6 4	40	J. W. Y. Smith, Moncton, N.B.
90,495	Annie S	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1885	Ship Harbour, N.S.	49 3	17 6	7 0	34	David A. Boudro, Port Felix, N.S.
107,279	Annie Smith	Paspebiac	Bktn—Bkglt	1899	Liverpool, N.S.	120 0	29 4	10 8	249	J. N. Sponagle, West Dublin, N.S.
121,890	Annie Smith	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Clyde, N.S.	34 0	12 0	6 0	13	William L. Smith, Port LaTour, N.S.
80,992	Annie W	Guysboro'	Schr—Glt	1883	Wine Harbour, N.S.	37 5	11 0	4 4	10	Elijah Walters, Wine Harbour, N.S.
103,991	Annie & Lillie	St. Andrews	Sloop	1897	Grand Manan, N.B.	26 0	12 5	6 5	10	Joseph Hatt, Grand Manan, N.B.
90,655	Annina	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1886	Eel Brook, N.S.	40 4	13 0	4 3	12	Hilaire Bourque, Eel Brook, N.S.
75,631	Antelope	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1873	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	138 6	26 3	11 4	334	Point Anne Quarries, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
55,014	Antiope	Victoria	Bk—Bq	1866	Port Glasgow, G.B.	242 3	38 4	23 7	1380	Peter J. R. Mathieson, Ladysmith, B.C.
38,498	Appoline	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1868	River Inhabitants, N.S.	51 8	18 9	8 1	40	C. D. Terrio, Arichat, N.S.
100,671	April	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1888	Vancouver, B.C.	80 8	23 2	6 2	96	Gordon T. Legg, Vancouver, B.C.
74,205	Arab	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1876	Montreal, Que.	122 9	26 9	7 5	204	D. Anderson, Montreal, Que.
126,378	Arab Boy	Halifax	Sloop	1907	Mahone Bay, N.S.	29 5	8 8	4 5	5	F. Gordon Zwicker, Halifax, N.S.
100,987	Arabi	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1890	Shippigan, N.B.	34 6	13 1	4 8	12	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
121,652	Arabia	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	33 0	10 6	6 0	10	Eloi J. Leblanc, M.O., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
	Arabian	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1865	Yamaska, Que.	76 3	20 9	5 5	61	Narcisse Forcier, St. Aimé, Que.
38,355	Arbutus	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1852	Essex, Mass., U.S.A.	64 0	19 9	7 0	44	Saml. Lawrence, Margaree, N.S.
121,943	Arcade	Sorel	Sloop	1907	Pierreville, Que.	109 0	23 2	7 7	140	Agapit Daneau, Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.
126,186	Archie Crowell	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1908	Shelburne, N.S.	106 0	27 0	10 0	175	Zepheniah Nickerson, M.O., Port Clyde, N.S.
107,182	Arclight	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1898	Souris, P.E.I.	91 0	27 5	8 8	103	Geo. H. Toombs, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Alex. A. McDonald, Mount Stewart, P.E.I.
	Arctic	St. Catharines	Schr—Glt	1858	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	130 0	21 0	8 2	172	Catherine Sidley, Belleville, Ont.
100,612	Ardella	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1892	Sand Point, N.S.	27 6	12 0	5 6	10	Peter M. Crowe, Shelburne, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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								4 6		
96,739	Argeline	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B	37 0	13 0	5 4	14	O. Gionet, Caraquet, N.B.
126,117	Arginia	Lunenburg..	Schr—Glt	1908	Shelburne, N.S.	90 0	24 2	9 4	99	Joshua E. Backman, M.O., River port, N.S.
121,698	Argo	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	32 0	11 0	6 0	10	Thophilus Jacquard, Comeau's Hill N.S.
83,478	Argyle	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1880 Argyle, N.S. / 1907 Wilson's Beach, N.B.		37 1	12 5	5 2	10	James T. Hinds and Wm. F. Hinds, J.O., Letang, N.B.
111,762	Ariadne	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1901	Amherst Island, Ont.	57 6	14 5	4 0	23	Richard La Rush, Kingston, Ont., and Lewis Orr, Simcoe Island, Ont.
103,647	Ariadne	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1891	Cape Vincent, N.Y., U.S.A.	56 3	18 3	4 5	16	J. McIntosh, South Marysburg, Ont.
112,102	Ariadne	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1902	PetiteRivière, N.S.	63 4	19 1	7 4	48	H. P. Robertson, St. John, N.B.
103,487	Ariadne	Victoria	Yawl—Yole	1896	Esquimault, B.C.	46 8	15 2	7 0	23	Spencer A. Huson, Alert Bay, B.C.
107,078	Ariel	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1894	Rothesay, N.B	27 0	10 8	4 4	7	R. Matthews, St. John, N.B.
90,870	Arietis	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1887	Lunenburg, N.S	77 6	23 5	8 8	86	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
88,313	Arinda	Quebec	Sloop.	1885	St. Thomas, Que	50 8	17 0	4 6	23	Hamilton Powder Co., Montreal, Que.
85,756	Aristile	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1883	Natashquan, Que	40 8	15 2	6 1	19	Louis St. Hilaire, Baie St. Paul, Que.
112,314	Aritus	St. Andrews	Sloop.	1902	Campo Bello, N.B	34 5	13 0	7 8	16	Ralph Colson, Campo Bello, N.B.
83,307	Arizona	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1883	Port Medway, N.S.	84 0	25 0	9 8	99	T. J. Boudrot, Arichat, N.S.

71,030	Arizona	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1876	Pubnico, N.S.	81 9	22 6	8 8	85	L. D. D'Entrement, Pubnico, N.S.
72,957	Ark	St. Catharines	Schr- Glt	1875	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	175 6	35 6	10 4	521	The Montreal Lighterage Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,499	Arkansas	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt.	1903	Lunenburg, N.S.	99 6	26 0	10 0	98	Samuel Piercy, Grand Bank, Nfld.
100,587	Armand	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1892	Yamaska, Que.	131 6	27 9	11 2	256	The Canadian Forwarding & Export Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,439	Arminta	St. Andrews	Sloop	1894	Digby, N.S	35 0	12 2	5 0	15	Judson L. Guptill, Grand Manan, N.B.
116,501	Arnold	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt.	1904	La Have, N.S	94 6	25 0	10 0	99	Geo. A. Buffett, *et al.*, Grand Bank, Nfld.
107,913	Arnold B	St. Andrews	Sloop	1897	Church Point, N.S.	29 0	11 3	4 6	10	Henry H. Cheney, Grand Manan, N.B.
121,695	Aroma S	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1904	Pubnico, N.S.	34 0	11 4	6 0	10	L. C. Amiro, M. O., Pubnico, N.S.
103,205	Aroostook	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt.	1880	Essex, Mass., U.S.A	75 0	22 0	7 9	67	Alton Westhaver, Martin's Brook, N.S.
85,694	Arrow	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1883	Bathurst, N.B.	41 4	13 2	5 0	14	William Daly, Bathurst, N.B.
121,946	Arthur	Sorel	Barge—Chd	1907	Sorel, Que.	109 0	22 8	9 6	198	J. L. B. Leclaire, Sorel, Que.
111,927	Arthur	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1873	Manitowoc, Wis., U.S.A	148 0	26 2	11 3	327	James H. Peacock, *et al.*, Port Hope, Ont.
71,032	Arthur	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt.	1876	Meteghan, N.S.	47 5	16 7	5 7	22	Wesley Outhouse, Westport, N.S.
116,911	Arthur H. Wight	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	Liverpool, N.S.	103 0	25 5	9 5	99	Wm. Duff, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
107,844	Arthur Hannah	Toronto	Schr—Glt.	1899	Port Rowan, Ont.	47 5	16 0	4 6	22	Caleb Hopkins, Port Credit, Ont.
126,286	Arthur J. Parker	St. John, N.B	Schr— Glt	1909	Cumberland Bay, N.B.	84 5	27 3	7 6	119	Alfred West, Coles Island, N.B.
85,299	Arthur P	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1882	Sorel, Que.	116 5	24 3	8 7	182	Prosper Laplante, Lachine, Que.
130,465	Artisan	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S.	110 0	26 0	10 5	98	Wm. Arenburg, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
*94,886	Asia.	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1889	Pierreville, Que.	107 0	23 3	9 6	179	Dolphin Hamel, St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.
126,283	Asp.	St. John, N.B	Dredge—Drague	1906	Gagetown, N.B.	60 5	20 7	5 3	82	Jas. S. Gregory, St. John, N.B.
122,586	Aspinet	Yarmouth.	Sloop	1909	Pubnico, N.S.	37 0	14 8	6 4	14	Thomas W. McComiskey, M.O., Pubnico, N.S.
126,587	Assurance	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1910	LaHave, N.S.	97 5	25 8	10 5	99	Lameck Knock, M.O., Rose Bay, N.S.
107,436	Asthore.	St. Andrews	Sloop	1899	Calais, Me., U.S.A	15 8	6 3	1 6	1	W. B. Ganong, St. Stephen, N.B.
103,734	Athelia.	Parrsboro	Schr—Glt	1897	Moose River, N.S.	52 3	19 0	6 2	40	C. Henry Smythe, M.O., Parrsboro, N.S.
126,131	Atheling	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1908	Jeddore, N.S.	63 8	19 7	8 2	63	Arthur Webber, Jeddore, N.S.

* Formerly "Montcalm.'

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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92,498	Athena	Windsor, N.S.	Bknt—Bkglt	1888	Newport, N.S	164 4	36 5	16 1	663	Thomas C. Thomson, Mobile, Ala., U.S.A.
121,895	Athlete	Shelburne	Sloop	1906	Shelburne, N.S.	38 0	13 0	5 7	13	John C. Cook, Grand Harbour, N.B.
103,495	Athlon	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1895	La Have, N.S	87 5	23 6	9 4	99	James Burton, Fortune, Nfld.
100,107	Athol	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1891	Advocate, N.S	73 6	24 4	6 5	70	Charles T. White & Son, Ltd., East Apple River, N.S.
*111,487	Atlantic	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1879	Philadelphia, U.S.A.	153 6	28 2	9 6	271	Charles V. Keeling, Montreal, Que.
77,601	Atlas	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1878	LaHave, N.S.	64 4	20 0	7 9	52	Simon Naas, Lunenburg, N.S.
107,828	Atlas	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1882	Victoria, B.C.	115 5	23 0	9 2	176	Pacific Barge Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
116,921	Atlin	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1904	White Horse, Y.T	58 0	18 0	4 0	34	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
103,996	Au revoir	St. Andrews	Sloop	1897	West Isles, N.B	35 0	13 8	5 0	15	Fredk. S. Russell, Grand Manan, N.B.
121,685	Augusta	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Tusket Wedge, N.S	34 0	11 0	6 0	11	L. D. Boudreau, M.O., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
107,603	Augusta Evelyn	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1900	Belliveau's Cove, N. S.	53 0	17 5	7 0	31	Joseph Thurber, *et al.*, Weymouth, N.S.
100,360	Auguste	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1890	St. Thomas, Que	67 5	21 4	5 6	49	Evan John Price, Quebec, Que.
96,919	Augustus	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1893	Garden Island, Ont.	177 5	39 6	15 0	802	The Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
97,134	Aurelia	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1886	Mille Vaches, Que	38 8	14 8	4 6	14	J. L. Fequet, Bonne Esperance, Labrador.

* Formerly "Wanderer," and a steamer.

94,727	Aurelia	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Hall's Harbour, N.S	40 8	15 5	6 0	22	Halle Bigelow, Canning, N.S.
73,058	Aurélie	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1873	Yamaska, Que	102 4	22 2	7 5	127	Alexander Laplante, Lachine, Que.
90,795	Aurora	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1888	Mayne Island, B.C.	66 7	18 4	6 4	41	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
94,980	Aurore	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1890	Pubnico, N.S	81 1	22 2	7 6	86	Edward Boswell and Allan McLean, Crapaud, P.E.I.
83,469	Austin P	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1882	West Isles, N.B	32 0	13 5	6 0	12	Chas. W. Stewart, West Isles, N.B.
94,791	Autumn Belle	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1888	Richibucto, N.B	37 2	13 4	5 0	15	John Robertson, Rexton, N.B.
107,903	Ava M	St. Andrews	Sloop	1899	West Isles, N.B	35 0	13 3	6 0	17	George A. Johnson, Grand Manan, N.B.
92,500	Avalon	Windsor, N. S	Schr—Glt	1888	Advocate, N.S	93 9	28 2	7 9	116	J. Willard Smith, St. John, N.B.
88,699	Avenue	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1885	Waterborough, N.B	65 4	23 0	6 1	51	Wm. N. Durost, Cambridge, N.B.
103,745	Avis	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1896	La Have, N.S	85 9	24 3	9 4	100	Wm. Bouchard, M.O., St. Simeon, Que.
111,504	Avis	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1895	Perth Amboy, Me., U.S.A	31 0	8 3	2 9	4	John B. Cudlip, St. John, N.B.
103,127	Avis C. Tobey	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	West Isles, N.B	35 0	12 4	4 8	13	H. H. Bancroft, Grand Manan, N.B.
116,824	Avis Pauline	Barrington	Sloop	1903	Clarke's Harbour, N.S	31 6	11 9	5 4	12	Peter Kenney, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
100,578	Avon	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1893	La Have, N.S	57 9	20 1	7 9	49	John Driscoll, Conception Harbour, Nfld.
103,216	Avon	Ottawa	Scow—Chd.	1890	Buckingham, Que.	50 0	14 4	4 3	16	George Bothwell, Buckingham, Que.
75,643	Ayr	St. Catharines	Schr—Glt	1858	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	132 0	23 4	11 3	299	Alexander McArthur, Toronto, Ont.
.....	Azov	Hamilton	Schr—Glt	1866	Wellington Square, Ont.	108 4	23 7	10 0	195	John McDonald, Goderich, Ont.
116,996	B	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1903	Barry's Bay, Ont.	50 0	12 0	4 0	16	The Canada Corundum Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,529	B. II.	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1907	Vancouver, B.C	73 9	30 0	8 0	158	Bermuda Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,928	B. No. 1	New Westminster	Scow—Chd	1900	New Westminster, B.C.	73 0	28 0	6 0	123	The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.
111,601	B. No. 13	New Westminster	Scow—Chd	1891	New Westminster, B.C.	58 0	19 0	5 0	134	The B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.
100,463	B. C	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1891	St. Thomas, Que	37 4	12 6	5 0	15	E. Caron, Montmagny, Que.
121,982	B. C. C. No. 3	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1905	Ladners, B.C	49 5	18 3	5 0	49	British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd., London, Eng.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds en 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
121,983	B. C. C. No. 4	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1906	Ladners, B.C	45 5	16 2	5 0	33	British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd., London, Eng.
126,234	B. C. S. and G. Co. No. 1	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1908	Sidney, B.C	90 0	30 7	8 0	166	Producer's Rock & Gravel Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,719	B. K. C. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1899	New Westminster, B.C.	52 0	12 3	3 7	21	Geo. W. Dawson, Vancouver, B.C.
107,720	B. K. C. 2	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1899	New Westminster, B.C.	52 0	12 3	3 7	21	Geo. W. Dawson, Vancouver, B.C.
111,607	B. S. M. No. 7	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1892	New Westminster, B.C.	64 0	20 0	6 0	64	The Brunette Sawmill Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
100,547	B. and C	Digby	Sloop	1893	Deer Island, N.B	40 0	15 0	7 0	14	Charles M. Sullivan, Freeport, N.S.
126,059	B. B. Buckhout	Owen Sound	Barge—Chd	1873	East Saginaw, Mich, U.S.A.	155 0	28 8	10 0	341	Rixon Ainslie Stoddart Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
100,018	B. B. Hardwick	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1897	Clementsport, N.S	96 5	28 2	9 0	123	Mrs. Alice L. Potter, Clementsport, N.S.
103,503	B. G. Anderson	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1896	Lunenburg, N.S	85 2	23 6	9 3	95	Wm. Morrison, Bay St. George, Nfld.
103,858	B. & B. Holland	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1897	Duncan's Cove, N.S.	52 8	14 4	7 2	26	John Stacey, Glace Bay, N.S.
83,066	B. Donaldson	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1881	Hull, Que	111 2	22 5	7 8	162	John O'Toole, Ottawa, Ont.
130,489	B. Jax	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1911	New Westminster, B.C.	95 0	32 0	9 0	249	Mrs. Alice M. Garnett, Victoria, BC.
8,501	B. Wier & Co	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1869	L'Ardoise, N.S.	54 3	16 0	5 6	25	Thomas D. Morrison, Descouse, N.S.,
126,471	Babette	Halifax	Sloop	1909	Halifax, N.S.	31 0	8 4	4 0	5	Francis Hugh Bell, Halifax, N.S.

50,717	Babineau & Gaudry	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1864	Grondines, Que	95 5	23 5	9 8	156	Hiram Ives, Windsor, Ont.
74,308	Bald Eagle	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1876	Short Beach, N.S	40 2	15 3	5 2	14	A.O.H. Wilson, St. John, N.B.
103,347	Balmoral	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1894	Montreal, Que	104 4	23 2	8 7	179	J. Gagnon, St. Henri, Que.
107,752	Baltic	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1847	Essex, Mass., U.S.A	75 2	19 6	8 1	64	Harry Bruhm, Sydney, N.S.
.....	Baltic	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Rivière du Loup, Que	103 0	20 8	6 5	130	E. Lapointe, St. Henri, Que.
116,760	Baltic	Toronto	Barge—Chd	1856	Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A	136 0	22 0	9 0	194	John Galna and R. W. Danter, J.O., Parry Sound, Ont.
72,590	Bangalore	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1877	Kingston, Ont	136 0	26 2	12 0	296	A. Rondeau, Lanoraie, Que.
.....	Bangor	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1872	Pierreville, Que	97 7	19 0	6 1	105	O. Paul Hus, Sorel, Que.
72,069	Barbara Fritchie	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1866	Kennebunk, Me., U.S.A.	72 6	20 4	7 3	63	Jas. Byrne, St. Lawrence, Nfld.
107,267	Barge No. 1	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Hull, Que	50 4	31 9	4 9	48	H. F. Cumming and J. B. McMillan, J.O., Cornwall, Ont.
107,268	Barge No. 2	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Hull, Que	81 0	28 0	5 0	60	Wm. Lawlor, Hawkesbury, Ont.
107,269	Barge No. 3	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Hull, Que	81 0	20 1	5 0	54	Wm. Lawlor, Hawkesbury, Ont.
107,270	Barge No. 4	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Hull, Que	81 0	20 1	5 0	54	Contractors' Supply Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
74,381	Bark Swallow	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1872	Port Crèdit, Ont	42 4	11 5	4 0	14	J. H. Hill, M.O., Port Credit, Ont.
98,301	Baroda	Victoria	Ship	1891	Dumbarton, G.B	237 5	36 2	21 5	1353	James Dunsmuir, Victoria, B.C.
130,426	Barracouta	St. Andrews, N.B.	Sloop	....	U.S.A	32 2	10 5	4 3	9	William Hope, Montreal, Que.
94,621	Barrington	Ottawa	Lt—Shp	1887	Shelburne, N.S	75 0	22 4	9 8	81	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
100,004	Bartholdi	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1891	Granville, N.S	126 0	30 0	12 2	299	T. C. Thomson, Mobile, Ala., U.S.A.
111,900	Basile	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1906	Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	95 0	27 8	10 0	158	Benjamin Belliveau, M.O., Belliveau s Cove, N.S.
*112,383	Basutoland	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1870 1903	Bath, Me., U.S.A. Liverpool, N.S.	116 9	29 0	8 4	190	Reynolds Harrington, *et al.*, Sydney, N.S.
97,188	Bay Queen	Digby	Schr—Glt	1891	Mount Denison, N.S.	51 0	16 2	6 5	32	Wm. Trahan, Belliveau's Cove, N.S.
†126,711	Beacon Bar	St. John, N.B.	Dredge—Drague	....	U.S.A	77 6	30 3	6 0	197	John E. Moore and George McAvity, St. John, N.B.
122,185	Beatrice	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1898	Queensport, N.S	38 0	10 2	6 1	11	The Whitman Fish Co., Ltd., Canso, N.S.
116,828	Beatrice	Barrington	Sloop	1903	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	32 6	12 0	6 1	12	Frank A. Swim, Clark's Harbour, N.S.
97,077	Beatrice	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1893	Souris, P.E.I	32 8	11 1	5 3	8	James Taylor, New Glasgow, N.S.

* Formerly "Samuel C. Hart." † Foreign name "Saugus."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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117,185	Beatrice	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1905	Elm Tree, N.B	65 0	19 0	7 5	51	Patrick McCarthy, Souris, P.E.I.
85,345	Beatrice	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1883	Lunenburg, N.S	74 4	25 6	8 4	79	Alfred Manley, Halifax, N.S.
116,672	Beatrice	St. Andrews	Sloop	1897	West Isles, N.B	36 6	13 8	6 0	19	Henry Benson, Grand Manan, N.B.
126,028	Beatrice Donavan	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1909	Ingonish, N.S	39 0	12 5	6 2	18	Mrs. Julia Donavan, Ingonish, N.S.
107,130	Beatrice L. Corkum	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1899	Lunenburg, N.S	91 8	24 5	9 5	81	John A. Bechtel, Victoria, B.C.
116,498	Beatrice S. Mack	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	Lunenburg, N.S	92 4	24 8	10 0	99	Wm. C. Smith, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
74,239	Beau Rosier	Montreal	Sloop	1875	St. Thomas, Que	89 0	21 0	5 6	75	J. A. Bonin, Lanoraie, Que.
66,075	Beauport	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Point Lévis, Que	145 6	29 3	9 9	334	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
33,654	Beaver	Chatham, N.B	Sloop	1878	Paspébiac, Que	45 0	15 4	6 6	28	A. Loggie, M.O., Chatham, N.B.
100,056	Beaver	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Perry's Point, N.B	117 8	28 0	9 2	192	S. F. Hatfield (ship's husband), St. John, N.B.
112,160	Beaver II	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1903	Shelburne, N.S	58 0	21 8	6 5	53	Robert Loggie, M.O., Loggieville, N.B.
111,943	Beaver No. 3	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1900	Blaine, Wash., U.S.A	55 0	13 0	3 6	22	National Packing Co., Vancouver, B.C.
100,983	Bee	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B	35 6	12 0	5 6	11	C. Robin, Collas & Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
.....	Bee	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1858	Montreal, Que	93 8	18 1	5 1	82	Amb. Bertrand, Vaudreuil, Que.

107,892	Bel	Montreal	Sloop	1900	Yamaska, Que	90 7	21 6	6 1	87	Jos. Myette, Ste. Anne de Sorel, Que.
72,986	Belknap	Wallaceburg	Barge—Chd	1874	Port Huron, Mich., U.S.A.	81 5	19 0	4 3	46	John Cooper, Chatham, Ont.
88,569	Bella	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1870	Garden Island, Ont.	166 0	26 5	11 9	434	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,109	Bella	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	36 0	13 0	7 0	18	Ulysse J. Amiro, Pubnico, N. S.
*103,631	Bella Ritchie	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1895	Quyon, Que.	87 7	15 9	6 4	27	P. G. Cavanagh, Perth, Ont.
116,303	Bella Rose	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1905	Bayfield, P.E.I.	41 6	13 6	5 8	21	John McLean, Souris East, P.E.I.
74,141	Belle	Guysboro'	Schr—Glt	1876	Lower Dublin, N.S.	52 0	17 3	7 0	31	Alex. Jackson, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
116,960	Belle Hanscom	Sarnia	Barge—Chd	1874	Toledo, O., U.S.A.	129 5	24 6	10 5	299	The Reid Wrecking Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
61,409	Belmont	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1871	Caraquet, N.B.	38 5	13 7	5 4	13	P. Callichan, Caraquet, N.B.
83,050	Belmont	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1882	Shelburne, N.S.	63 0	20 5	7 9	54	Jos. McGill, Shelburne, N.S.
98,630	Belmont	Yarmouth.	Bk—Bq	1891	Port Glasgow, G.B.	236 4	38 1	21 8	1415	The Belmont Shipping Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
103,072	Ben Hur	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Tracadie, N.B.	34 0	12 2	5 2	11	Adolf LeClerc and John LeClerc, Caraquet, N.B.
117,192	Ben Lomond	Kenora	Barge—Chd.	1897	Keewatin, Ont.	50 0	20 5	4 4	45	H. J. Davis, Kenora, Ont.
96,787	Benecia Boy	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1889	Straits of Canso, N.S.	34 2	10 8	6 6	11	Michael Crispo, Harbour au Bouche, N.S.
107,566	Benefit	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1900	Port Greville, N.S.	116 8	28 9	10 2	229	Alfred Potter, M.O., Canning, N.S.
126,830	Benevolence	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1911	Liverpool, N. S.	110 6	26 4	12 1	99	Forman Creaser, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
130,468	Benjamin C. Smith	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	LaHave, N.S.	105 8	26 6	10 2	100	Benjamin Smith, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
88,300	Bernadette	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1883	Bay St. Paul, Que.	43 8	16 5	6 5	28	Mrs. Lucy Boily, Baie St. Paul, Que.
107,237	Bernadette	Quebec	Sloop	1898	Isle aux Grues, Que	35 0	13 8	4 4	13	Jos. Lachance, Isle aux Grues, Que.
122,102	Bernice N	Yarmouth	Sloop.	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	10	John C. Nickerson, M.O., Woods Harbour, N.S.
77,789	Bertha	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1881	Port Medway, N.S.	54 5	18 9	7 4	42	Minnie Sabean, Port Medway, N.S.
97,028	Bertha.	Yarmouth.	Schr—Glt	1880	Port Maitland, N.S.	33 0	11 3	4 6	10	Alex. Shaw, Yarmouth, N.S.
122,453	Bertha A	Yarmouth	Sloop	1907	Clyde, N.S.	34 0	11 0	6 0	12	Thomas Ross, Port LaTour, N.S.
100,253	Bertha Belle	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Moser's River, N.S.	52 2	17 2	6 6	32	J. F. Guite, Maria, Que.
73,969	Bertha E.	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1877	Liverpool, N.S.	44 4	16 3	6 6	21	W. H. Doggett, White Point, N.S.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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90,900	Bertha Kelley	Yarmouth	Sloop	1886	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	34 0	13 3	5 1	12	Benj. Davis, Yarmouth, N.S.
122,127	Bertha M.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1907	Chester, N.S.	45 0	12 4	5 4	14	J. Foster Rood, Halifax, N.S.
100,437	Bertha M	Moncton	Schr—Glt	1910	Shemogue, N.B.	43 0	13 3	4 1	13	Robert Wells, Anderson, N.B.
88,251	Bertha Maud	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1883	Waterborough, N.B.	74 6	26 3	6 8	82	St. John Sulphite Pulp Co., Ltd., Leven, G.B.
107,911	Bertie	St. Andrews	Sloop	1894	Digby, N.S.	34 0	11 8	5 0	13	Judson L. Guptil, jr., Grand Manan, N.B.
107,051	Bertie C	Barrington	Sloop	1897	Eel Brook, N.S.	43 0	15 3	4 8	13	Fred. Ellis, Leprau, N.B.
126,127	Bertie Calkins	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1874	Two Rivers, Wisc., U.S.A	134 4	27 2	9 3	227	Wm. T. Simmons, Kingston, Ont.
100,111	Bess	Digby	Schr—Glt	1891	Port Greville, N.S	46 1	16 3	5 9	24	S. Oliver and R. Hayes, Port George, N.S.
100,545	Bessie	Digby	Schr—Glt	1896	Plympton, N.S.	78 8	24 0	8 2	88	Wm. M. Warner, Plympton, N.S.
100,373	Bessie	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1891	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	44 8	16 5	6 2	20	James Warburton, Glace Bay, N.S.
130,679	Bessie A. P.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Blandford, N.S.	40 4	10 5	5 3	11	Manuel Publicover, Blandford, N.S.
94,662	Bessie Florence	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1888	Mahone Bay, N.S.	33 6	12 3	5 5	12	James Howard, Terence Bay, N.S.
85,622	Bessie G.	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1884	Parrsboro', N.S.	76 0	25 5	6 9	69	J. N. Pugsley, *et al.*, Parrsboro', N.S.
88,267	Bessie May	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1883	Carlton, N.B.	50 0	16 4	5 8	23	Laurence Williams, Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S.

96,931	Bessie S. Keefer	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1890	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	68 5	23 2	8 5	79	Wm. J. and Jas. G. Johnston, Peters Road, P.E.I.
96,725	Bessie T.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	Tracadie, N.B.	31 6	12 3	4 5	10	Donald Loggie, Church Point, N.B.
122,089	Bessie Willow	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1907	Point Prim, P.E.I.	39 6	12 2	5 4	17	Samuel McLeod, Point Prim, P.E.I.
111,559	Beta	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	West Isles, N.B.	37 0	12 4	5 5	15	F. S. McLaughlin, Grand Manan, N.B.
73,985	Bethleem	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1874 1904	St. Jean Deschaillons, Que Leclercville, Que.	97 4	25 3	7 6	129	Arsene Massicotte, Deschaillons. Que.
100,372	Betsy Jane	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1891	Bras d'Or, N.S.	32 9	13 2	5 0	11	James and Charles Moore, J.O., Mill Creek, N.S.
85,730	Beulah	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1883	Summerside, P.E.I.	81 3	23 6	9 2	97	Samuel H. Pyle, Boylston, N.S.
94,742	Beulah	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1888	Canning, N.S.	76 4	26 2	6 9	81	Arthur Pritchard, St. Martin's, N.B.
94,722	Bianca	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1888	Newport, N.S.	94 6	28 6	10 6	180	Geo. B. Lockhart, New York, U.S.A.
100,975	Big Bear	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.	34 0	12 1	4 4	10	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
121,971	Big Salmon	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1906	White Horse, Y. T.	106 4	34 5	5 7	161	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
83,210	Billow	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1881	Cornwallis, N.S.	62 0	18 8	8 0	54	Hugh McKay, St. Stephen, N.B.
72,578	Bismarck	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1871	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	131 7	27 0	11 5	302	Alphonse Desrosierre, Lanoraie, Que.
103,899	Bismarck	New Westminster	Schr—Glt	1897	New Westminster, B.C.	34 0	11 5	4 4	12	M. Kubiteith, Nanaimo, B.C.
107,938	Bk. No. 3	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1900	New Westminster, B.C.	43 0	13 0	3 5	20	G. W. Dawson, Steveston, B.C,
107,939	Bk. No. 4	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1900	New Westminster, B.C.	43 0	13 0	3 5	20	G. W. Dawson, Steveston, B.C.
103,293	Black Prince	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1892	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	128 0	29 0	7 0	203	A. Ewen, New Westminster, B.C.
103,701	Black Prince	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1892	Port la Tour, N.S.	37 0	12 4	5 5	13	Thomas W. Crowell, Port la Tour, N.S.
71,310	Black Watch	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1884	Rexton, N.B.	45 8	15 3	6 0	23	John McLean, Souris, P.E.I.
111,734	Blake	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Shelburne, N.S.	81 0	24 0	9 6	99	J. N. Rafuse, *et al.*, Conquerall Bank, N.S.
100,299	Blanchard	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B.	34 2	12 2	5 0	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
116,474	Blanchard	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1900	Caraquet, N.B.	34 3	12 7	4 6	12	Michael John, Caraquet, N.B.
112,016	Blanche	Canso	Schr—Glt	1901	Canso, N.S.	35 6	11 3	6 9	13	Simon Williams, Canso, N.S.
116,855	Blanche	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Sable River, N.S.	37 1	13 5	4 9	12	John Spindler, M.O., Lower Rose Bay, N.S.
121,806	Blanche	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Clyde, N.S.	31 0	11 4	6 0	10	J. E. Nickerson, Woods Harbour, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
97,122	Blanche Alma	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1890	Ste. Anne, Que.	78 2	22 8	8 3	87	Joseph Simard, M.O., St. Anne de Monts, Que.
88,551	Blanche M. Thorbourn.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1884	Shelburne, N.S.	83 9	23 3	9 0	70	Samuel Bowbridge, Murray Harbour, P.E.I., and Alfred Piskard, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
103,589	Blenheim	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Caraquet, N.B	37 7	13 3	5 0	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
75,599	Blue Jay	Digby	Schr—Glt	1877	Clare, N.S.	39 1	14 2	5 7	14	Annie E. Stevens, Grand Manan, N.B.
100,909	Bluenose	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	Caraquet, N.B	36 0	12 6	4 5	11	J. Sewell, Caraquet, N.B.
107,073	Bluenose	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1891	St. John, N.B.	23 2	8 0	2 3	2	George E. Holder, St. John, N.B.
112,062	Bluenose	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1903	Falmouth, N.S.,	104 6	27 0	10 4	166	G. I. MacNamara, *et al.*, Parrsboro', N.S.
*92,747	Bobs	Dorchester	Schr—Glt	1894	Sackville, N.B	77 8	26 4	7 4	97	Herbert Hicks, Clementsport, N.S.
122,573	Bohemia	St. Andrews	Sloop	1907	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	31 0	12 8	6 8	10	T. M. Dakin and M. Urquhart, Grand Manan, N.B.
122,222	Bolivia	Montreal	Barge—Chd.	1874	Oswego, N.Y., U.S.A.	140 0	26 4	12 7	310	Aristide Mondor and Joseph Bonin, Lanoraie, Que., J.O.
94,782	Bona Fides	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1889	Lunenburg, N.S.	76 6	23 6	8 7	78	D. White and Isaac Gallant, Sydney, N.S.
122 250	Bonita	St. Andrews	Sloop	1902	West Isles, N.B.	30 0	13 0	6 6	15	John and Benjamin Carter, Seeley's Cove, N.B.
126,106	Bonnie B	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Tancook, N.S.	48 4	13 0	6 5	19	Frank C. Martin, M.O., Ketch Harbour, N.S.
115,503	Bonnie Jean	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1900	St. John, N.B.	37 7	13 3	5 5	12	Frank Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.

* Formerly "Sackville Packet."

75,802	Bonnie Kate	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1877	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	57 8	19 0	7 7	56	Mrs. B. Munroe, Boularderie, N.S.
88,506	Bonnie Kate	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1884	Little Bras d'Or, N.S	44 0	14 4	5 7	14	Robert Moore, North Sydney, N.S.
94,647	Bonus	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1888	Conquerall, N.S.	73 5	23 0	8 7	86	Wm. Vincent, Bay St. George, Nfld.
103,862	Boojum	Halifax	Sloop	1897	Dartmouth, N.S.	23 6	6 6	4 0	2	H. V. Kent, Halifax, N.S.
97,159	Borealis	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1891	Victoria, B.C.	71 5	21 4	7 8	47	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
75,561	Boreas	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1876	La Have, N.S.	55 5	19 0	7 6	41	John Colford, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
103,091	Bosphore.	Montreal.	Sloop.	1890	Pierreville, Que.	109 9	22 9	7 4	137	Noe Gervais, St. Michel d'Yamaska, Que.
107,888	Bouleau	Montreal.	Sloop.	1900	Lachine, Que.	44 9	14 4	4 0	18	F. Tremblay, Montreal, Que.
103,110	Bout de Lile.	Montreal.	Horse ferry	1887	Bout de l'Isle, Que.	63 6	26 3	2 8	10	Sam. Beaudry, Pointe aux Trembles, Que.
† 103,746	Bras d'Or.	Amherst, N.S.	Sloop.	1895	Lunenburg, N.S	26 8	8 8	4 2	4	Aubrey G. Robb, Amherst, N.S.
103,497	Bravo.	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1895	Lunenburg, N.S.	99 7	25 5	10 0	147	T. H. Giffin, M.O., Goldboro', N.S.
74,320	Brenton.	Yarmouth.	Schr—Glt	1877 Tusket, N.S. 1895 Meteghan, N.S.		72 0	23 0	8 1	69	Wm. McDonald, *et al.*, J.O., River Bourgeoise, N.S.
126,927	Breton.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1906	Lotbinière, Que	68 8	22 5	5 8	47	Zenon Castonguay, Riviére Blanch, Que.
130,368	Bridget Dunphy	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1911	South Ingonish.	39 0	12 0	6 0	11	John W. Dunphy, South Ingonish, N.S.
103,954	Brighton.	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1897	Kingston, Ont.	179 6	34 7	11 4	607	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
85,347	Brilliant.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1882	La Have, N.S.	73 0	21 8	9 3	76	Garret and John H. Hubley, Southport, P.E.I.
42,210	Brisk	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1850	Ragged Island, N.S.	41 6	11 0	6 6	18	Nathan Gardner, Brooklyn, N.S.
78,988	Bristol.	Windsor, N.S.	Bk—Bq	1878	Hantsport, N.S.	196 9	39 7	23 6	1305	Gypsum Packet Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.
116,857	Britannia.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	64 4	18 8	7 2	48	G. B. Ellis and R. H. Ellis, Alberton, P.E.I.
103,780	Britannia.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1897	Caraquet, N.B.	38 4	13 0	5 0	13	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
103,128	Britannia.	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	Grand Manan, N.B.	40 0	15 0	6 0	22	G. B. Cossaboom, *et al.*, Digby, N.S.
122,520	Britannia.	Vancouver.	Sloop.	1905	Nanaimo, B.C	34 8	8 9	2 6	7	L. C. Wainwright, Vancouver, B.C.
103,780	Britannic	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B.	37 1	12 6	5 0	12	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
80,577	British Lion	Windsor, Ont	Schr—Glt	1883	Pike Creek, Ont	84 6	22 6	5 5	80	James Moss, Dunnville, Ont.
107,079	British Queen.	St. John, N.B	Sloop.	1887	St. John, N.B	27 0	8 7	2 8	4	Charles Kain, St. John, N.B.

† Formerly "Onyx."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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41,775	British Tar.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1853	La Have, N.S.	57 6	18 3	7 5	41	J. W. Baker, Jeddore, N.S.
81,391	British Yeoman.	Victoria	Bk—Bq	1880	Woolston, G.B.	269 2	39 8	24 2	1862	Ship British Yeoman Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
* 92,643	Briton (The)	Bowmanville	Schr—Glt	1872	South Marysburg, Ont.	106 0	23 8	8 7	146	Charles E. Britton, Gananoque, Ont.
107,784	Brittania.	Ottawa	Horse ferry	1899	Arnprior, Ont	54 0	22 0	3 6	14	John McAra, Bristol, Que.
103,186	Brittania.	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1896	Green Harbour, N.S	35 5	11 5	4 7	11	Ross Enslow, Green Harbour, N.S.
85,297	Brodeur Demers	Montreal	Sloop.	1882	Sorel, Que.	106 1	22 8	7 7	142	D. Leroux, Vaudreuil, Que.
111,697	Brooklyn	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1901	Brooklyn, N.S.	116 2	30 4	11 8	247	C. E. Whidden, Antigonish, N.S.
71,143	Brothers.	Goderich	Schr—Glt	1874	Ashfield, Ont.	44 8	13 8	4 8	14	Jas. Thorburn, Kincardine, Ont.
126,139	Bruiser	Halifax	Dredge—Drague		U.S.A	100 0	39 6	8 7	508	General Construction & Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,140	Bruiser No. 1	Halifax	Scow—Chd		U.S.A	105 0	31 0	11 0	308	General Construction & Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,371	Bruiser No. 2	Halifax	Scow—Chd		U.S.A	105 0	31 0	11 0	308	General Construction & Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,372	Bruiser No. 3.	Halifax	Scow—Chd	1908	Dartmouth, N.S	44 0	11 6	5 3	14	General Construction & Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,612	Brunette	Ottawa.	Barge—Chd	1899	Hull, Que.	108 0	24 0	8 0	163	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd,, Ottawa, Ont.
103,228	Buckingham.	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1893	Buckingham, Que.	74 0	18 7	4 0	43	Frank Ross, Quebec, Que.

* Formerly "S. & J. Collier."

100,092	Bud	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Greenwich, N.B.	51 9	17 7	4 4	35	Chas. Kennedy, St. John, N.B.
80,795	Buda	Digby	Schr—Glt	1882	Meteghan River, N.S.	42 0	15 0	5 6	20	Connors Brothers, Ltd., Black's Harbour, N.B.
122,288	Buema	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1908	Lunenburg, N.S.	54 9	16 4	7 6	36	Herbert R. Swim, M.O., Lockeport, N.S.
85,425	Buffalo	St. Catharines	Scow—Chd	1865	Port Robinson, Ont.	104 0	25 0	4 5	88	Abraham H. Bradley, Dunnville, Ont.
116,450	Burleigh	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	101 0	25 6	10 8	130	The Minister of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Ont.
111,765	Burma	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1901	Garden Island, Ont.	183 6	39 5	15 0	885	The Calvin Co., Ltd., Garden Island, Ont.
126,393	Burnett C	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	LaHave, N.S	94 6	26 3	10 4	105	Albert V. Conrad, M.O., La Have, N.S.
111,897	Burque Brothers	Weymouth	Sloop	1905	Church Point, N.S.	33 0	12 2	5 1	10	B. M. LeBlanc, *et al.*, Meteghan, N.S.
122,384	Bute No. 1	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1905	Vancouver, B.C.	66 0	24 5	6 3	87	Albert Berquist, Sidney, B.C.
85,293	Butte de St. Anne	Montreal	Sloop	1881	St. Thomas, Que.	87 2	22 5	6 0	79	J. Millette and D. Millette, Sorel, Que.
116,997	C	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1903	Barry's Bay, Ont.	80 0	12 0	4 0	31	The Canada Corundum Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
100,176	C. A	Montreal	Sloop	1887	Gentilly, Que.	78 4	21 4	4 3	47	E. Martelle, Pierreville, Que.
126,386	C. J. B	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1909	Escoumains, Que.	67 5	21 0	5 7	51	Charles J. Belanger, Escoumains, Que.
107,338	C. M. B	Yarmouth	Sloop	1899	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	34 0	11 0	6 0	10	Charles M. Boudreau, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
83,370	C. M. G. P	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1882	Esquimaux Point, Que.	58 8	17 5	7 9	46	Joseph Boudrault, Anse St. Jean, Que.
72,061	C. P. M	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1880	River Bourgeoise, N.S.	48 2	15 4	6 3	22	Désiré Burke, River Bourgeoise, N.S.
111,651	C. P. R	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1892	St. François du Lac, Que.	105 6	22 6	8 6	116	Anselm Verville, St. François du Lac, Que.
126,507	C. P. R. No. 1	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1909	Vancouver, B.C	120 0	30 0	8 5	252	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
126,235	C. P. R. No. 2	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	106 0	30 0	8 5	221	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
111,465	C. R. C.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1901	Caraquet, N.B.	37 6	12 8	5 2	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
122,034	C. T. W	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1909	Plympton, N.S.	86 0	23 6	8 0	99	Charles T. Warner, Plympton, N.S.
116,467	C.W.1	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	79 0	29 9	6 0	122	S. K. Champion and W. W. White, Vancouver, B.C
117,020	C. W. 2	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	72 0	24 0	6 0	88	S. K. Champion and W. W. White, Vancouver, B.C.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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121,720	C. W. 3	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1905	Vancouver, B.C	76 0	26 0	7 8	86	S. K. Champion and W. W. White, Vancouver, B.C.
126,071	C. W. 4	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1908	Vancouver, B.C	81 8	28 9	7 4	176	William W. White, Vancouver, B.C.
130,291	C. W. 5	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1909	Vancouver, B.C	69 0	28 6	7 2	134	William W. White, Vancouver, B.C.
111,534	C. & P. No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1893	Vancouver, B.C	85 5	27 0	6 5	128	John S. Crowder, Vancouver, B.C.
94,645	C. A. Chisholm	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1888	Mahone Bay, N.S	73 7	22 8	9 0	78	A. J. Carmichael, M.O., St. Anns, N.S.
90,434	C. A. Goreham	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1890	Tusket, N.S	51 3	18 3	6 6	33	Arthur E. Goreham, *et al.*, Woods Harbour, N.S.
130,680	C. A. Walters	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	39 4	10 2	5 2	11	Charles R. Walters, Middle LaHave, N.S.
126,011	C. D. Pickels	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1908	Bridgetown, N.S	172 0	33 4	12 5	400	Frank W. Pickels, M.O., Annapolis Royal, N.S.
116,333	C. E. Russell	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1903	Hull, Que	108 5	23 6	8 0	146	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
112,375	C. G. Munro	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1901	Canso, N.S	38 7	11 4	6 1	14	Vincent Richard, Charles Cove, N.S.
96,743	C. J. Colwell	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Cambridge, N.B	78 9	27 0	6 9	82	Leonard Martin, Alma, N.B.
117,178	C. J. Magill	Windsor, Ont	Barge—Chd	1863	Cleveland, O., U.S.A	139 5	30 4	10 4	373	Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
88,588	C. W. Janes	Quebec	Bktn—Bkglt	1884	Meteghan River, N.S	165 3	36 0	20 5	825	W. J. Sallurst Smith, Gibraltar.
112,002	C. W. Mills	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1904	Granville, N.S	141 0	31 8	11 4	318	Frank W. Pickels, M.O., Annapolis Royal, N.S.

66,722	C. Averet	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1871	East Port Medway, N.S.	41 0	14 2	6 0	19	Alex. Goreham, Shelburne, N.S.
100,596	C. Bibeau	Montreal	Sloop	1891	Pierreville, Que.	105 6	22 9	6 8	126	T. Beaudet, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
69,589	C. Colombe	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1872	St. Aimé, Que	106 2	22 5	8 8	142	Géon Goyer, Montreal, Que.
90,550	C. Richard	Ottawa	Barge—Chd.	1887	Sorel, Que	111 9	22 8	8 1	172	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
126,561	Caberfeidgh	Sydney, N.S	Schr—Glt	1909	Ingonish, N.S	34 4	11 4	5 6	12	Mrs. Bridget Peters, South Bay, N,S.
107,346	Caddie	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1898	Port Maitland, N.S.	31 0	10 5	5 6	10	James E. Perry, Port Maitland, N.S.
126,495	Cadeco 1	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1909	Longue Point, Que	82 8	32 1	7 5	336	Societe Canadienne D'Enterprises Generales, A'Responsabilite, Limitee, Montreal, Que.
130,400	Cadeco No. 2	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1910	Longue Point, Que	104 5	28 6	9 3	251	Canadian General Development Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,401	Cadeco No. 3	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1910	Longue Point, Que	105 0	28 6	9 3	252	Canadian General Development Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,402	Cadeco No. 4	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1910	Longue Point, Que.	105 0	28 6	9 3	252	Canadian General Development Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,910	Calceolaria	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1909	Bay St. George, Nfl'd	60 0	17 0	6 6	30	Samuel Swyer, Sandy Point, Bay St. George, Newfoundland.
100,988	Cæsar	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Shippigan, N.B.	34 3	13 0	4 6	10	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
111,732	Calavera	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	90 8	24 7	9 7	90	Henry Moser, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S,
90,478	Calburga	Maitland	Bk—Bq	1890	Maitland, N.S	210 0	39 2	23 2	1350	Thomas Douglass, Halifax, N.S.
97,084	Calla Lilly	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1890	La Have, N.S	61 9	21 8	8 3	62	Thomas Simard, St. Alphonse de Chicoutimi, Que
100,774	Calliope	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	37 8	11 9	5 0	12	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
96 701	Calumet	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1889	Grenville, Que	111 0	22 8	7 3	154	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa. Ont.
126,390	Camille D	Quebec	Scow—Chd.	1904	Levis, Que	84 5	33 8	6 0	197	Compagnie Etienne Dussault, Levis, Que.
112,128	Campania	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	Lunenburg, N.S	88 8	24 6	9 2	90	H. R. Silver, *et al.*, Halifax, N.S.
96,778	Campania	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1894	Cheticamp, N.S.	35 6	11 8	5 3	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
111,631	Canada	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	Lunenburg, N.S	116 9	27 5	10 6	199	J.Jos. Rudolf, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
75,674	Canada	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1877	Cap St. Ignace, Que.	59 8	17 5	5 5	35	Jos. Deslaurier, Fraserville, Que.
107,531	Canada	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1898	St. John, N.B	36 2	11 4	3 0	8	Fred. S. Heans, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
116,485	Canada	Wallaceburg	Barge—Chd.	1907	Wallaceburg, Ont.	84 0	21 9	4 6	85	Daniel B. McCallum, M.O., Wallaceburg, Ont.

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100,262	Canada	Windsor, N.S.	Ship—3 m	1891	Kingsport, N.S.	257 0	45 0	24 7	1889	The Gypsum Packet Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.
112,188	Canada No. 3.	Toronto	Barge—Chd	....	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	96 0	18 0	8 9	113	Canada Ice Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
73,047	Canadien	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1875	Lotbinière, Que.	68 9	21 4	6 0	59	Z. Marchand, Three Rivers, Que.
80,770	Canadien.	Quebec.	Barge—Chd	1881	Batiscan, Que.	102 3	22 5	8 5	137	Narcisse Paul, Sorel, Que.
73,096	Canadienne	Montreal.	Sloop.	1875	Yamaska, Que	102 0	22 2	7 0	113	Jean L. Rondeau, Lanoraie, Que.
74,100	Candid	Arichat.	Schr—Glt	1877	Chezetcook, N.S.	45 2	16 2	7 0	23	Charles S. Le Blanc and Wm. Boucher, J.O., River Bourgeoise, N.S.
111,858	Canton	Owen Sound	Schr—Glt	1873	Trenton, N. J., U.S.A.	142 0	26 0	12 1	304	Jas. W. Maitland, Owen Sound, Ont.
116,604	Cap à la Roche	Montreal	Sloop.	1905	St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.	96 0	23 6	7 2	98	Andre Laroche, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
100,494	Cape Beale.	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1892	James Island, B.C	39 5	12 8	3 8	13	Jim Eight Quap, Barclay Sound, B.C.
121,787	Capital.	Ottawa.	Dredge—Drague	1905	Ottawa, Ont	79 9	24 0	6 0	178	A. Marchildon, *et al.*, Three Rivers, Que.
100,461	Caprice.	Quebec	Yawl—Yole	1891	St. Lawrence, I. Orleans, Que.	31 0	11 2	4 2	9	Geo. C. Scott, Quebec, Que.
130,339	Caraquet	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1911	Caraquet, N.B.	34 0	13 5	5 6	15	Phileas Doiron, Caraquet, N.B.
96,923	Cardigan.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1890	Cardigan, P.E.I	57 6	17 8	7 2	38	L. Cormier and John Chaisson, Margaree, N.S.
97,154	Carlotta G. Cox.	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1891	Victoria; B.C.	80 3	21 2	8 6	76	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

122,385	Carmacks	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1907	White Horse, Y. T.	120 9	38 7	5 5	211	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,718	Carl E. Richard	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Mahone Bay, N.S.	97 8	25 2	10 4	99	James C. Skinner, Port Hastings, N.S.
88,459	Caroline	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1888	Dartmouth, N.S	35 6	11 8	4 7	12	John B. Gerrior, West Arichat, N.S.
74,404	Caroline	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1877	Rexton, N.B.	35 0	12 3	4 0	9	Simon Graham, jr., Rexton, N.B.
88,409	Carrie	Digby	Schr—Glt	1884	Clare, N.S.	32 0	11 8	4 6	12	Thomas Cook, Grand Manan, N.B.
97,081	Carrie	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1890	La Have, N.S.	80 4	24 1	9 2	99	Louis Boudrot, Arichat, N.S
80,979	Carrie A	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1882	Christmas Island, N.S.	57 8	19 7	8 8	73	J. H. Blaikie, Great Village, N.S.
94,646	Carrie C. W	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1888	Mahone Bay, N.S.	76 4	23 6	9 1	92	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
121,886	Carrie D	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Cape Island, N.S.	32 0	11 0	6 0	10	Thomas Duncan, Cape Island, N.S.
94,698	Carrie H	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1890	Port Maitland, N.S.	47 2	15 0	6 1	20	Norman Harvey McGrath, Port Wade, N.S.
126,119	Carrie L. Hirtle	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	Lunenburg, N.S.	101 2	25 3	10 4	99	C. Aubrey Anderson, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
94,643	Carrie M.C.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1888	Mahone Bay, N.S.	55 7	18 3	7 4	39	Ernest Johnson, Peters Road, P.E.I.
100,445	Carrie O.	Canso	Schr—Glt	1883	Country Harbour, N.S.	33 0	11 5	5 5	12	S. Grant, Whitehaven, N.S.
74,300	Cartier	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1873	St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.	93 1	23 5	7 6	109	Jos. Laliberté, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
100,642	Casco	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1878	San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.	85 0	21 6	8 2	63	Victor Jacobsen, Victoria, B.C.
116,969	Cassie Bell	St. Andrews	Sloop	1906	Meteghan, N.S.	28 5	13 0	5 6	14	Boardman A. Cheney, Grand Manan, N.B.
92,566	Cassie M.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1887	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	33 8	12 6	5 7	12	Wm. H. Munro, Sheet Harbour, N.S.
103,363	Castor	Quebec	Sloop	1894	Mille Vaches, Que.	55 2	16 8	5 2	31	J. Singelaise, Mille Vaches, Que.
72,963	Cataract	Picton, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1874	Picton, Ont.	105 5	24 0	10 5	193	F. McGibbon, Sarnia, Ont.
103,313	Catherine	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1894	Cheticamp, N.S.	33 6	10 7	5 2	10	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
92,519	Catherine	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1885	St. George, N.B.	26 0	11 4	6 0	13	Benjamin McKenzie, St. George, N.B.
112,233	Catherine	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1903	Meteghan River, N.S.	109 4	28 5	10 3	196	Maurice McBride, *et al.*, J.O., Mistake Settlement, N.S.
111,898	Catherine	Weymouth	Sloop	1905	Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	33 0	12 6	5 4	11	M. Belliveau, Grosses Coques, N.S.
96,799	Catherine A. C.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1890	Dover, N.S.	42 5	14 5	5 3	17	Victor Poirier, Descouse, N.S.
116,505	Cavalier	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	La Have, N.S.	74 2	21 8	8 5	70	Ed. M. Hollett, Burin, Nfld.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longeur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
121,999	Cavalier	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S.	40 5	12 2	5 7	13	Keneth and David Cleveland, Blandford, N.S.
96,825	Cecilia W	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1890	Vogler's Cove, N.S.	58 0	17 6	7 4	41	James Pelrine, M.O., Larrys River, N.S.
*126,570	Cecil F	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1889	St. Pierre, Miq.	65 5	20 6	7 9	62	Stephen Fiander, North Sydney, N.S.
126,586	Cecil L. Beck	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Lunenburg, N.S.	104 6	25 8	10 5	93	William C. Smith, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
126,919	Cecile B	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1911	West Chezetcook, N.S.	51 2	17 0	6 3	32	James Bellefontaine, M.O., West Chezetook, N.S.
103,271	Celia	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1891	Caraquet, N.B.	35 4	12 1	4 8	11	D. Gallien, Caraquet, N.B.
103,239	Celima	Montreal	Horse ferry	1888	Lachenais, Que.	56 4	23 0	2 3	7	Jos. Gariepy, Rivière desPrairie, Que.
88,624	Celina	Windsor, Ont	Scow—Chd	1884	Stony Point, Ont.	69 0	19 0	4 5	39	P. Forcier, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.
107,905	Centenial	St. Andrews	Sloop	1899	West Isles, N.B.	34 0	13 2	6 0	16	John F. Morse, Grand Manan, N.B.
73,956	Centennial	St. Catharines	Barge—Chd	1876	Port Robinson, Ont.	81 6	21 2	5 3	66	H. O. Brown, Welland, Ont.
126,302	Central City	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1905	Cornwall, Ont	79 0	26 8	6 6	157	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
92,358	Cerdic	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1886	Alma, N.B.	80 5	26 2	7 5	90	T. S. Henshaw, Bear River, N.S.
103,585	Cerdric	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1896	Caraquet, N.B.	36 1	12 9	5 2	14	Phillip Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
72,565	Ceres	Kingston	Scow—Chd	1875	Kingston, Ont	77 7	26 0	9 4	69	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

* Foreign name "Helene."

122,145	Cerita	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	10	Luke C. Deveau, Salmon River, N.S.
90,824	Ceto	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1889	Port Medway, N.S.	76 0	24 0	8 5	95	Samuel Balcom, Halifax, N.S.
96,915	Ceylon	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1891	Garden Island, Ont.	205 4	36 3	15 2	908	The Calvin Co., Ltd., Garden Island, Ont.
97,151	Chacheemah	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1890	Saanich, B.C.	39 3	12 2	4 0	10	Chacheemah (Indian), Barclay Sound, B.C.
†130,417	Chambly	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1871 1910	Sorel, Que Sorel, Que	154 0	24 8	7 0	218	The Empire Refining Co., Ltd., Wallaceburg, Ont.
69,446	Champion	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1876	River John, N.S.	66 5	19 6	7 0	55	Stephen Alexander, Richibucto, N.B.
83,351	Champion	Quebec	Sloop	1881	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	38 0	13 3	4 5	13	F. X. Nepton, Tadousac, Que.
72,988	Champion	Wallaceburg	Schr—Glt	1867	New Baltimore, Mich., U.S.A.	49 0	15 0	4 0	18	W. C. Ryan, Sarnia, Ont.
	Champion	Windsor, Ont.	Scow—Chd	1872	River Puce, Ont.	66 8	18 0	5 2	50	Albert Sharon, Belle River, Ont.
116,652	Champion	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1904	Yarmouth, N.S.	47 4	15 6	7 1	29	C. F. Titus, Westport, N.S.
126,320	Championess	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1902	Lachine, Que.	120 7	30 8	8 3	263	Montreal Sand & Gravel, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,436	Chapeau	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1889	Buckingham, Que.	63 0	19 8	5 0	42	W. J. Poupore, Westmount, Que.
122,188	Charles A. H.	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1909	West Arichat, N.S	35 0	10 5	5 0	10	Frank Walsh, North Sydney, N.S.
71,649	Charles Alberic	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1875	Yamaska, Que	100 0	22 3	6 6	104	Joseph Souillier, Sorel, Que.
121,654	Charles E.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Shag Harbour, N.S.	35 5	12 5	6 0	13	E. Larkin, Shag Harbour, N.S.
88,658	Charles E. Lefurgey	Charlottetown	Bk—Bq	1884	Summerside, P.E.I.	190 9	36 0	20 9	936	The Ship Charles E. Lefurgey Co., Ltd., Liverpool, Eng.
126,226	Charles E. Stoody, No. 1.	Sarnia	Scow—Chd	1908	Sarnia, Ont.	80 0	24 0	5 0	61	The Cleveland Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
88,295	Charles Edouard	Quebec	Sloop	1884	Cap St. Ignace, Que.	51 6	18 5	5 0	24	A. Boulliane, Bergeronnes, Que.
94,704	Charles Haskell	Digby	Schr—Glt	1869	Essex, Mass., U.S.A.	72 0	21 2	7 3	60	A. Weatherbie and J. T. Matatall, Tatamagouche, N.S.
*96,759	Charley Troop	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1879	Bath, Me., U.S.A.	55 5	16 1	6 0	30	J. Magranahan, Margaretsville, N.S.
83,421	Charlie	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1881	Weymouth, N.S.	30 0	10 4	4 6	10	W.H.Eldridge, M.O., Sandy Cove, N.S
116,812	Charlie Marshall	Cobourg	Schr—Glt	1881	Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.	122 4	26 5	9 2	206	George Plunkett and D. Rooney, jr., Cobourg, Ont.
96,970	Charlie Richardson	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1891	Shelburne, N.S.	43 4	16 9	6 6	26	C. R. Hupman, M.O., Summerville, N.S.
79,746	Charlotte	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1879 1889	Hearts Delight, Nfld Hearts Content, Nfld	59 2	19 0	7 6	44	Philip and Charles Boudrot, Poulamon, N.S.

† Formerly a steamer. * Formerly "John H. McCullough."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
100,784	Charlotte	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Caraquet, N.B	38 2	12 1	5 1	13	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
92,551	Charlotte	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1888	Monte Bello, Que	133 5	22 8	6 0	154	Joseph Wilson, Montreal, Que.
85,642	Charlotte E. C.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1883	Mahone Bay, N.S.	74 5	23 0	8 8	80	Martin Williams, Musquodboit, N.S.
116,294	Charlotte S.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1902	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	35 0	11 9	5 7	14	Samuel Penny, Murray Harbour P.E.I.
103,841	Chaudière	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1896	Sturgeon Falls, Ont	66 5	18 0	4 7	72	The French River & Nipissing Nav. Co., Ltd., Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
100,789	Chazalie	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B	37 8	12 8	4 6	11	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
72,566	Cherokee	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1875	Garden Island, Ont	151 0	26 0	11 2	365	Alphonse Derosiere, Lanoraie, Que.
77,586	Cherry	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1878	Montreal, Que	111 5	22 3	6 0	98	F. X. Bertrand, Rigaud, Que.
103,726	Cheslie	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1896	Port Greville, N.S.	129 7	33 0	12 1	295	Geo. E. Holder, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
126,575	Cheticamp	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1911	Cheticamp, N.S.	38 5	11 5	6 3	10	Patrick E. Aucoin, Cheticamp, N.S.
111,836	Chevalier	Digby	Sloop	1901	Port Maitland, N.S.	32 5	10 7	6 0	11	Warren S. Sollows, Port Maitland, N.S.
112,392	Chevoux	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1902	Ottawa, Ont	52 4	13 5	2 4	27	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
121,842	Chiblow	Toronto	Barge—Chd	1903	Blind River, Ont.	83 0	23 5	2 7	79	Blind River Transportation Co., Ltd., Blind River, Ont.
	Chicago	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1872	Montreal, Que	146 0	24 8	10 3	350	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

116,876	Chief	St. Catharines	Dredge—Drague	1903	Port Robinson, Ont.	80 9	30 9	7 9	269	Wm. E. Phin, Welland, Ont.
92,679	Chief Commander	Pictou, N.S	Schr—Glt	1889	Brulé Point, N.S.	50 4	17 7	6 8	39	Geo. Clarke, Tatamagouche, N.S.
67,000	Chieftain	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1874 / 1890	Waterborough, N.B.	74 0	26 3	6 5	72	John E. Moore, St. John, N.B.
69,217	Chlorus	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1875	La Have, N.S	64 0	20 6	8 2	57	D. J. McDonald, Glace Bay, N S.
127,672	Chrissie C. Thomey	Ottawa	Schr—Glt	1908	Burgeo, Nfld	102 0	26 9	10 0	123	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
116,278	Christie Belle	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1903	Mosher's River, N.S.	36 5	11 6	5 2	13	James J. Hughes, Souris, P.E.I.
96,730	Christina	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B	34 4	12 3	4 6	11	The C Robin, Collas Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
126,379	Chum	Halifax	Sloop	1907	Mahone Bay, N.S.	29 6	7 3	4 2	3	Matthew R. Morrow, Halifax, N.S.
107,707	Cincinnati	Toronto	Barge—Chd	1895	Midland, Ont.	55 0	20 8	3 7	162	Benjamin A. Patterson, *et al.*, Oakville, Ont.
85,536	Circassian	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1883	Shelburne, N.S.	87 0	23 9	10 0	99	A. F. Stoneman, Yarmouth, N.S.
100,533	Citizen	Digby	Schr—Glt	1893	Bear River, N.S	66 0	20 6	7 0	47	William and Joseph Ogilvie, Parrsboro, N.S
122,214	City Dredge No. 2	Toronto	Dredge—Drague	1906	Toronto, Ont.	90 5	30 5	5 2	234	Corporation of the City of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
125,978	City Dredge No. 3	Toronto	Dredge—Drague	1908	Toronto, Ont.	110 1	30 1	7 3	306	Corporation of the City of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
59,494	City Point	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1872	Mahone Bay, N.S.	62 0	20 2	7 8	49	Morgan H. Genge, Channel, Nfld.
100,645	City of San Diego	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1881	San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.	67 5	20 5	6 5	46	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
94,977	Civilian	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1890	Pubnico, N.S	80 7	23 8	9 1	97	E. E. Hutchings, New York, U.S.A.
107,549	Clair	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1897	North Head, Grand Manan, N.B.	38 2	13 6	4 0	11	Albert Henderson, Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, N.B.
92,651	Clam Shell	St. Catharines	Dredge—Drague	1887	Tonawanda, N.Y., U.S.A	80 0	20 0	7 0	62	F. B. McNamee, Montreal, Que.
55,864	Clara	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1866	Kamouraska, Que	42 0	13 4	6 5	18	Pierre Levesque, Trois Pistoles, Que.
107,304	Clara A. Benner	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1867	Friendship, Me., U.S.A.	59 3	20 0	7 9	37	Miss Blanche McGee, Back Bay, N.B.
†83,174	Clara Hamilton	Sydney, N.S	Schr—Glt	1882	Lunenburg, N.S	78 0	23 4	8 5	93	Daniel Hamilton, North Sydney, N.S.
90,693	Clara L.	St. Catharines	Scow—Chd	1885	Black Creek, Ont	75 3	14 6	4 9	45	Wm. Hand, Port Dalhousie, Ont.
122,094	Clara M. Smith	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Cape Island, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Frederick C. Smith, Cape Island, N.S.
121,820	Clare Lass	Digby	Sloop	1908	Church Point, N.S.	36 0	13 2	5 7	13	Auguste F. and Basile F. LeBlanc, Concession, N.S.
116,826	Claremont A.	Barrington	Sloop	1904	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	28 2	11 7	6 1	11	John M. Bateman, Cape Island, N.S.

† Formerly "W. E. Young."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c. —*Continued.*

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111,739	Clarence B	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	90 8	24 7	9 7	90	The Stewart Fish Co., Ltd., St. Peters, N.S.
126,809	Clarence Trahan	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1911	Meteghan, N.S.	47 0	16 2	7 0	25	George M. Trahan, Meteghan, N.S.
82,244	Claribel	Charlottetown	Sloop	1881	Charlottetown, P.E.I	42 3	13 4	6 0	19	Charles Doucet, Cheticamp, N.S.
122,050	Clarica and Myrtle	St. Andrews	Sloop	1906	Grand Manan, N.B.	36 0	13 2	6 2	20	Wm. J. Morse, Grand Manan, N.B.
107,606	Clarisse	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1900	Meteghan River, N.S.	64 0	22 0	8 5	55	Geo. L. Nickerson, M.O., Port Latour, N.S.
*80,662	Clarke	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1881	Montreal, Que	108 0	22 0	6 5	145	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
116,891	Claude B. Daley	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1904	Sivrette's Island, N.S.	45 0	15 0	7 5	25	Walter S. Wadlin, Beaver Harbour, N. S.
121,681	Claymore	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	33 0	11 0	6 0	10	D. A. Gardner, Clarke's Harbour. N.S.
97,172	Clayola	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1890	Port Maitland, N.S.	89 0	28 2	8 7	123	J. Willard Smith, St. John, N.B.
111,604	Cleeve 1	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1897	New Westminster, B.C.	51 0	14 0	3 5	19	The Cleeve Canning & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,605	Cleeve 2	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1897	New Westminster, B.C.	51 0	14 0	3 5	19	The Cleeve Canning & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,981	Cleeve No. 3	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1900	New Westminster, B.C.	80 0	25 8	6 0	205	The Cleeve Canning & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
.....	Cleveland	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1872	Quebec, Que	138 4	26 1	9 8	328	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd. Montreal, Que.
85,980	Clifford C	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1882	Rexton, N.B.	81 0	26 5	7 5	97	R. A. Cameron, St. John, N.B.

* Formerly "Mackenzie."

122,187	Clifford May	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1908	West Arichat, N.S.	56 6	18 1	8 0	43	Isidore Poirier, West Arichat, N.S.
122,315	Clintonia	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Lunenburg, N.S.	108 4	25 8	10 8	96	William C. Smith, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
111,569	Clorita	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1898	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.	64 0	16 5	7 4	44	Geo. H. Gooderham, Toronto, Ont.
103,551	Clovis	Montreal	Sloop	1895	St. Thomas, Que.	92 1	22 2	5 7	84	Philippe Joly, St. Anne de Sorel, Que.
126,565	Cluaran Beag	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1909	Ingonish, N.S.	41 0	14 3	6 0	18	John E. McLeod, Ingonish, N.S.
122,629	Cluster	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1908	Rexton, N.B.	33 0	12 0	4 6	10	George Gallant, Rexton, N.B.
	Coa	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1861	Montreal, Que.	92 3	17 1	5 8	92	C. Bertrand, Rigaud, Que.
†122,641	Cobalt	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1873	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	146 9	26 4	11 4	307	Alphonse Desrosierre, Lanoraie, Que.
107,929	Cobledick Dredge No. 1.	New Westminster	Dredge—Drague	1900	Lytton, B.C.	100 0	26 0	7 0	795	The Cobledick Dredge No. 1 Co., Ltd., London, Eng.
103,955	Cobourg	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1897	Kingston, Ont.	179 6	34 7	11 4	607	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
85,392	Colibri	Port Hawkesbury	Sloop	1884	Magdalen Islands, Que.	46 5	13 0	6 6	18	Murdock A. McDonald, South Cove, N.S.
107,122	Collector	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1899	La Have, N.S.	82 8	24 8	9 8	99	W. N. Reinhardt, *et al.*, La Have, N.S.
100,359	Collinsie	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1889	Chicoutimi, Que.	64 0	20 4	6 7	57	Phileas Bouliane, Tadousac, Que.
74,351	Col. Ellsworth	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1860	Essex, Mass., U.S.A.	77 4	22 6	7 6	78	Chas. and Elie Duchene, J. O., St. Irenée, Que.
*74,051	Colonel Otter	Canso	Schr—Glt	1876	Barrington, N.S.	73 0	21 8	8 5	73	John J. Sangster, Guysboro', N.S.
111,702	Colonia	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Lunenburg, N.S.	97 2	25 6	9 7	98	Davis C. Westhaver, Lunenburg, N.S.
107,630	Colonial No. 1	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1897	New Westminster, B.C.	40 0	12 0	3 0	14	A. E. Tregent, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
107,635	Colonial No. 2	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1898	New Westminster, B.C.	60 0	22 0	5 0	59	Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C.
111,958	Colonial No. 3	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1899	Steveston, B.C.	55 0	14 0	4 0	28	The Columbia Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
80,697	Colonna	Montreal	Sloop	1882	St. Thomas, Que.	74 5	19 5	4 2	51	E. Latour, Valleyfield, Que.
88,567	Columbia	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1885	Bedford Mills, Ont	101 0	22 7	4 8	84	Benjamin Tett, Bedford Mills, Ont.
111,880	Columbia	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1895	Newport, Me., U.S.A.	52 0	13 7	9 0	22	Frank Lovitt, Yarmouth, N.S.
121,694	Columbia	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	34 0	11 6	6 0	10	N. S. Boudreau, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
	Comet	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1862	Yamaska, Que	80 7	19 1	5 5	57	W. Patry, Ste. Emélie, Que.
88,387	Comet	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1885	Cornwallis, N.S.	32 0	12 6	4 5	10	Thomas Carter, Red Head, N.B.

†Foreign name "E. P. Beals." * Formerly "Kate McKinnon."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire	Port of Registry — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
112,325	Commodore	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1902	Pereaux, N.S.	51 6	17 4	6 5	29	Geo. Windsor, Bathurst, N.B.
116,983	Commodore Dewey	Kenora	Barge—Chd	1898	Kenora, Ont.	86 0	20 8	5 0	92	Charles G. Pennock, Kenora, Ont.
101,000	Condor	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1888	Shippigan, N.B.	33 0	12 3	4 4	10	James Bowser, Musquodoboit, N.S.
74,071	Condor	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1873	Chezetcook, N.S.	46 5	14 8	6 2	22	George Julien, Chezetcook, N.S.
92,553	Condor	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1888	Montreal, Que.	180 7	34 5	11 6	567	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
74,331	Condor	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1877	Beaver River, N.S.	36 3	12 2	4 2	11	Maurice Haycock, Westport N.S.
116,681	Conductor	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1877	Essex, Mass., U.S.A.	75 5	22 0	7 5	51	Daniel A. Walker, Walkerville, N.S.
125,964	Conrad S	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1908	Port Greville, N.S.	137 3	32 1	11 2	299	Stanley J. Soley, M.O., Fox River N.S.
122,031	Constance	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1907	Grosses Coques, N.S.	62 0	18 8	6 1	42	Frank K. Warren, Halifax, N.S.
116,413	Constance No. 1	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1904	Victoria, B.C.	42 0	12 0	4 0	13	Arthur R. Barrow, Hill Island, B.C.
103,345	Coquette	Montreal	Yacht	1892	Montreal, Que	35 5	10 0	2 6	3	Arthur Hamilton, Montreal, Que.
103,535	Cora Lee	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1867	Bath, Me., U.S.A.	67 2	18 9	6 4	49	R. Harrington, Sydney, N.S.
116,734	Cora Lee	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1904	Beckerton, N.S.	44 8	13 5	6 3	16	John S. Wells, Whitehaven, N.S.
116,236	Cora May	Digby	Schr—Glt	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	75 0	21 0	8 0	64	C. E. Finigan, *et al.*, Freeport, N.S.

94,758	Cora May	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Black River, N.B.	93 9	27 9	7 4	117	Nathaniel C. Scott, St. John, N.B.
	Coral	Oakville	Schr—Glt	1874	Oakville, Ont.	47 6	13 0	5 0	26	H. R. Fowler and W. J. Kibell, Port Credit, Ont.
111,743	Corean	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	La Have, N.S	76 8	22 4	9 0	70	J. N. Rafuse, *et al.*, La Have, N.S.
88,304	Corinne	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1884	St. Paul's Bay, Que.	52 0	17 4	5 4	30	E. Bluteau, Petite Rivière Charlebois, St. François, Que.
*71,163	Corisande	Port Hope	Schr—Glt	1873	Marine City, Mich., U.S.A.	137 0	26 0	11 1	276	John C. Miller, Parry Sound, Ont.
	Corn Crib	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1868	Montreal, Que	132 1	22 7	10 1	296	Alphonse Desrosier, Lanoraie, Que.
97,000	Cornelius	New Westminster	Schr—Glt	1884	San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.	42 6	15 5	4 0	19	William F. Kent, Vancouver, B.C.
94,889	Cornwall	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1890	Kingston, Ont	178 6	35 2	11 7	586	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
111,675	Cornwall	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1901	Port Greville, N.S.	61 5	20 1	5 8	44	A. C. Hatfield and W. Cole, jr., Port Greville, N.S.
111,736	Coronation	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	93 8	25 0	10 2	98	Henry W. Adams, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
80,720	Coronation	Paspebiac	Schr—Glt	1902	Paspebiac, Que.	75 6	22 0	8 7	67	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
94,942	Coronilla	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1889	Sable River, N.S.	53 0	15 0	6 0	28	S. V. Melanson. Granville, N.S.
97,258	Corporal Trim	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1860	Essex, Mass, U.S.A.	68 6	19 9	7 3	57	Peter McNutt, Malpeque, P.E.I.
77,888	Corrina	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1879	Les Eboulements, Que.	48 3	17 5	6 9	36	Charles Bertrand, Isle Verte, Que.
103,083	Corsair	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, N.B	33 6	12 0	4 8	10	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
‡ 96,868	Coteau	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1897 1909	Toronto, Ont Kingston, Ont	157 6	27 0	11 0	411	The Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
90,650	Coup d'Etat	Yarmouth	Sloop	1885	Pubnico, N.S.	38 0	11 7	4 2	12	M. D'Entremont, Pubnico, N.S.
103,368	Courageux	Quebec	Sloop	1895	Les Escoumains, Que.	59 2	19 2	5 4	37	Jacques Saingelais, Les Escoumains, Que.
83,295	Craftsman	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1883	Kingston, Ont	99 0	16 6	5 1	65	T. Mills, Kingston, Ont.
71,277	Craftsman	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1873	Port Burwell, Ont	132 0	25 8	10 4	266	John Strong, Port Elgin, Ont.
126,596	Crescendo	Parrsboro	Schr—Glt	1910	Port Greville, N.S.	114 9	30 0	9 9	196	G. Melville Cochrane, M. O., Fox River, N.S.
100,345	Crescent	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1902	Lower Selmah, N.S.	86 6	25 6	8 5	99	Andrew Anthony, Lower Selmah, N.S.
103,324	Cricket	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1899	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	36 0	10 4	6 3	10	Richard H. Brown, Sydney Mines, N.S.
111,708	Crofton McLeod	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Mahone Bay, N.S.	83 0	24 1	9 5	77	James H. Baggs and Eugene Baggs, Bay of Islands, Nfld.
122,428	Crouzier B.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1908	Chezzetcook, N.S.	50	16 9	6 0	26	Joseph Bellefountaine, M.O., Chezzetcook, N.S.

* Formerly "Minnehaha." ‡ Formerly "Belle."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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64,710	Crown Prince	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1871	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	42 0	14 6	5 7	19	T. C. Cook, Port Mulgrave, N.S.
88,290	Crusoe	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1886	St. Andrews, N.B.	30 9	12 4	5 6	13	Jos. Boyd, Campo Bello, N.B.
†71,153	Cuba	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1875	Kingston, Ont.	168 7	25 6	11 0	386	Alphonse Labrecque, Lanoraie, Que.
77,578	Cultivateur	Montreal	Sloop	1875	Yamaska, Que.	90 8	22 0	5 4	79	C. J. Marchildon, St. Pierre les Becquets, Que.
122,152	Cumulus	Vancouver	Sloop	1906	Harrison Hot Springs, B.C.	39 7	14 0	5 9	23	Ezekiel G. Warde, Harrison Hot Springs, B.C.
130,677	Cunner	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancook, N.S.	40 8	10 0	5 2	11	Vernon Langille, Tancock, N.S.
100,741	Curacao	Windsor, N.S.	Bgtn—Bkglt	1894	Horton, N.S.	128 0	29 8	10 8	289	John C. Thompson, New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
61,407	Curlew	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1872	Shippigan, N.B.	45 2	14 3	6 2	22	P. Luce, Jersey.
103,181	Curlew	Digby	Schr—Glt	1895	Shelburne, N.S.	75 0	19 6	8 5	63	Bland W. Cousins, *et al.*, Digby, N.S.
116,215	Curlew	Quebec	Yawl—Yole	1899	Quebec, Que.	46 8	14 3	5 4	23	Herbert, Kenneth and Percival Molson, J. O., Montreal, Que.
100,916	Cygnet	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1887	Caraquet, N.B.	38 3	12 3	5 0	12	The C. Robin, Collas Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
‡126,714	Cynthia W.	St. John, N.B.	Dredge—Drague		U.S.A.	114 3	48 3	7 8	679	John E. Moore and George McAvity, St. John, N.B.
100,971	Cyprian	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B.	36 6	12 8	4 4	10	E. Sivret, Caraquet, N.B.
85,649	Cyrene	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1883	Bridgewater, N.S.	81 2	23 9	9 2	97	Mrs. Annie Porrier, Montague, P.E.I.

†Formerly a steamer. ‡Foreign name "Cynthia."

*77,633	Cyrenian	Sarnia	Schr—Glt	1879	Garden Island, Ont	135 0	26 0	10 6	293	Edward Kelly, Wallaceburg, Ont.
111,637	Cyril	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Mahone Bay, N.S.	93 2	25 0	9 6	100	Thomas A. Wilson, *et al.*, Bridgewater, N.S.
107,821	Czar No. 1	Victoria	Scow—Chd	1899	Union, B.C.	92 0	27 4	7 0	143	Wellington Colliery Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
	D	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1868	Batiscan, Que.	114 8	22 1	8 2	196	George Hurteau, Valleyfield, Que.
116,374	D. 5	Port Arthur	Dredge—Drague	1897	Duluth, U.S.A.	85 0	30 0	8 5	210	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
116,375	D. 30	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd	1897	Duluth, U.S.A.	70 0	21 0	10 0	147	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd,, Port Arthur, Ont.
116,376	D. 32	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd	1897	Duluth, U.S.A.	90 0	29 0	9 5	231	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
111,849	D. T.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1900	Portneuf, Que.	75 6	22 4	7 2	75	Alfred Lavoie, M.O., Petite Riviere, St. Francois, Que.
88,418	D. W. B.	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1884	Westfield, N.B.	88 3	26 8	7 7	96	H. A. Holder, St. John, N.B.
130,795	D. W. No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1911	New Westminister, B.C.	104 8	35 0	6 7	209	Davidson Ward Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,033	D. C. Mulhall	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1907	Liverpool, N.S.	70 5	18 4	7 1	42	Geo. Pelham, M.O., Herring Cove, N.S.
121,683	D. E. Nickerson	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Barrington, N.S.	33 0	11 3	6 0	10	J. L. Nickerson, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
116,806	D. N. Laroche	Sorel	Barge—Chd	1905	Sorel, Que.	105 8	23 3	7 6	140	Nazaire Laroche, Sorel, Que.
100,591	D. N. Salvail	Montreal	Barge—Chd.	1887	Yamaska, Que.	107 7	22 7	8 4	169	E. Dansereau, Verchères, Que.
126,228	D. P. Dobbins	Sarnia	Schr—Glt	1863	Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.	164 0	32 0	12 0	421	John M. Diver, Sarnia, Ont.
121,950	D. Gill	Sorel	Sloop	1906	Pierreville, Que.	107 6	23 2	6 2	117	Prudent Blais, St. Eulalie, Que.
83,368	D. Talbot	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1881	Kegaska, Que.	33 0	11 5	4 4	10	Desiré Talbot, Natashquan, Que.
100,913	Daffodil	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1891	Caraquet, N.B.	35 6	12 7	4 4	10	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
112,221	Dahinda	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1902	St. John, N.B	54 4	18 3	6 7	36	Frederick R. Taylor, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
107,758	Daisy	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1901	Cascumpec, P.E.I.	42 4	12 9	4 7	13	John Agnew, Alberton, P.E.I.
92,584	Daisy	Charlottetewn	Schr—Glt	1890	Mal Bay, Que.	63 4	21 0	9 2	70	Richard Morin, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
88,445	Daisy	Halifax	Sloop	1884	Dartmouth, N.S.	38 8	12 6	5 5	15	Alfred E. Jones, Halifax, N.S.
*103,496	Daisy	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1895	Shelburne, N.S.	92 0	24 0	9 5	98	Joseph Blais, Berthier (en bas), Que

* Formerly "Prussia." * Formerly "Loreana Maud."

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100,088	Daisy	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Westfield, N.B.	61 7	18 9	4 6	45	Thos. A. Farris, Waterborough, N.B.
100,890	Daisy	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1894	St. John, N.B.	47 7	15 9	4 1	25	R. A. Elliott, St. John, N.B.
103,180	Daisy	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1895	Green Harbour, N.S.	32 0	10 1	4 8	10	J. E. Lloyd, Brighton, N.S.
90,427	Daisy Vaughn	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1886	Barrington, N.S.	69 0	22 0	7 5	71	R. H. Gardner, *et al.*, Brooklyn, N.S.
130,731	Daisy Z.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Little Tancock, N.S.	39 6	10 0	5 4	11	Solomon Zinck, Blandford, N.S.
88,571	Dakota	Montreal	Barge—Chd.	1885	Garden Island, Ont.	170 4	30 6	11 9	516	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
.....	Dan	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1869	Machmiche, Que.	93 4	18 8	5 1	10	OL. Delisle, Valleyfield, Que.
100,655	Dandy	Kingston.	Barge—Chd	1894	Seeley's Bay, Ont.	80 7	17 9	4 6	40	The Capital Sand & Brick Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
126,802	Dandy K	Yarmouth	Sloop	1910	Yarmouth, N.S.	35 6	11 7	5 9	12	Wm. A. Killam, M.O., Yarmouth, N.S.
107,369	Daniel Lamb.	Toronto	Dredge—Drague	1896	Toronto, Ont.	90 0	27 6	4 6	18	Corporation of the City of Toronto, Ont.
*112,065	Daniel M. Munro	Windsor, N.S	Barge—Chd	1892	Dumbarton, G.B.	220 7	35 0	21 0	1138	Gypsum Packet Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.
122,462	Daniel S.	Yarmouth	Sloop.	1906	Cape Island, N.S.	32 0	10 6	6 0	10	Albert P. Ross, Cape Island, N.S.
85,663	Daring	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1880	Sambro, N.S.	44 2	14 7	6 3	18	Charles Slaunwhite, Terence Bay, N.S.
107,703	Darrow	Toronto	House-boat.	1897	Penetanguishene, Ont.	49 5	20 0	2 6	91	David Davidson, Penetanguishene, Ont.

*Formerly "Olivia"

59,470	Dart	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1871 / 1895	Mahone Bay, N.S.	58 3	18 9	7 5	44	B. Levandier, West Arichat, N.S.
83,021	Dauntless	Wallaceburg	Schr—Glt	1867	Oakville, Ont.	105 5	23 4	9 1	156	M. J. Glass, Sarnia, Ont.
126,947	David Evans	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1901	Marshfield, Ore., U.S.A.	200 4	40 0	15 3	748	Edward H. Hunter, Kobe, Japan.
100,884	David Lynch	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1894	St. John, N.B	83 0	21 1	8 3	65	J. S. Thomas, M.O., St. John, N.B.
107,698	Davie	Toronto	House-boat	1896	Penetanguishene, Ont.	46 0	20 0	2 6	81	David Davidson, Penetanguishene, Ont.
100,636	Dawendeena	Victoria	Sloop	1892	Victoria, B.C.	33 4	11 5	4 5	10	F. T. Schooley, Welland, Ont.
103,853	Dawn	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1897	Owl's Head, N.S.	38 2	14 0	5 4	13	A. G. Hefler, Halifax, N.S.
96,750	Dawn	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	Upper Gagetown, N.B.	39 2	12 8	4 6	12	Chas. L. Currier, Upper Gagetown, N.B.
100,605	Dawn	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1893	Shelburne, N.S.	68 0	18 0	7 6	49	The Yarmouth Trading Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
59,484	Day Spring	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1866	Chester, N.S.	56 2	18 0	7 1	36	Andrew Fougère, River Bourgeoise, N.S.
107,230	De Champlain	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1897	St. Irénée, Que.	99 7	22 5	7 3	122	Louis Gauthier, St. Irénée, Que.
107,058	Defender	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1901	Coffin's Croft, N.S.	48 0	14 9	5 9	20	M. G. Crocker, Freeport, N.S.
111,711	Defender	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Mahone Bay, N.S.	95 6	25 4	10 0	98	John W. McLachlan, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
103,063	Defender	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1895	Pubnico, N.S.	43 2	14 7	6 1	20	John Richard, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
92,503	Defiance	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1884	Lubec, Me., U.S.A.	33 0	12 8	7 0	17	F. Calder, Campo Bello, N.B.
75,647	Defiance	St. Catharines	Schr—Glt	1859	Port Hope, Ont.	102 0	22 0	7 8	89	R. McLaren, St. Catharines, Ont.
...	Defiance	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1845	Etobicoke, Ont	49 0	14 0	4 9	26	C. McCraney, Toronto, Ont.
66,069	Delia	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1873	Pointe au Pizeau, Que.	95 0	18 0	6 3	91	A. Malette, Lachine, Que.
126,907	Delima	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1909	Amherst, Mag. Islands, Que.	42 9	15 2	5 7	17	Mrs. Bertie Leslie, Halifax, N.S.
111,507	Della B.	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Greenwich, N.B.	56 0	17 4	5 6	43	James A. Belyea, St. John, N.B.
103,118	Della F. Tarr	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1883	Salem, Mass., U.S.A.	56 0	17 0	5 7	34	Chas. Abriel, Spry Bay, N.S.
103,095	Delphis	Montreal	Sloop	1890	Sorel, Que	92 7	22 7	6 0	91	D. Chausse, Lanoraie, Que.
90,855	Delta	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1886	Lunenburg, N.S.	44 4	16 2	7 0	25	A. J. McFayden, Tignish, P.E.I.
107,699	Delta	Toronto	House-boat	1898	Penetanguishene, Ont.	47 0	20 0	3 0	74	David Davidson, Penetanguishene, Ont.
100,277	Delta	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1892	Kempt, N.S.	118 3	30 5	11 9	287	John W. Baxter, Canning, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
126,091	Delver No. 1	St. Catharines	Dredge—Drague	1908	Welland, Ont	100 0	37 0	6 5	305	Dominion Dredging, Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
130,567	Denton S	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Tancook, N.S	36 0	10 8	5 2	11	Charles Scott, Indian Harbour, N.S.
122,267	Derrick Scow No. 1.	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Montreal, Que	94 5	24 9	5 7	110	The Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,314	Despatch	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Halifax, N.S	27 4	9 4	4 0	6	George E. Francklyn, jr., Halifax, N.S.
83,492	Dessie	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1882	Brooklyn, N.S	32 6	11 0	5 1	11	Amasa H. Fiske, Lockeport, N.S.
.....	Detroit	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Montreal, Que	149 6	25 7	10 4	350	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
71,637	Deux Frères	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1872	Lanoraie, Que	99 0	23 0	6 7	102	D. Lacourcière, Batiscan, Que.
80,986	Diamond	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1882	Guysboro', N.S	80 6	24 0	9 4	98	Arthur and Wilfred Forest, J.O., West Arichat, N.S.
107,407	Diamond	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1899	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	138 6	28 3	12 6	381	Joseph Mondou, Sorel, Que.
103,934	Diamond Jubilee	Paspebiac	Schr—Glt	1897	Caraquet, N.B.	55 0	17 0	6 5	32	W. Martell, Main-à-Dieu, N.S.
94,811	Diana	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1889	Victoria, B.C.	65 2	19 9	7 1	50	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
77,607	Dianthus	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1878 1909	Petite Rivière, N.S MontagueBridge, P.E.I	58 0	18 8	7 0	49	Murdock McKinnon, Montague Bridge, P.E.I.
97,089	Dictator	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1890	Lunenburg, N.S	76 0	23 6	9 4	78	Mark H. Bonnell, Hopefield, P.E.I.
90,834	Diego	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1895	East Port Medway, N.S.	48 0	16 3	6 8	27	Alonzo Mitchell, M.O., Ship Harbour, N.S.

46,483	Dielytris	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1865	Lunenburg, N.S.	71 0	20 3	7 9	58	D. M. McMillan and D. McCuaig, Sydney, N.S.
03,864	Dione	Halifax	Sloop	1898	Dartmouth, N.S.	42 8	8 4	5 5	6	G. F. Pearson, Halifax, N.S.
66,679	Diploma	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1873	Pubnico, N.S.	75 7	21 8	8 1	62	Leeming M. and Vernon O. Peordon, Montague, P.E.I.
103,076	Dipper	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Shippigan, N.B.	37 5	12 2	5 0	12	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
96,826	Director	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1890	Lunenburg, N.S.	75 0	23 5	9 0	87	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
92,515	Dispute	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1879	St. George, N.B.	30 0	12 0	6 4	13	E. R. Patch, Campo Bello, N.B.
107,706	Dixie	Toronto	House-boat	1898	Penetanguishene, Ont.	50 0	22 0	3 0	97	David Davidson, Penetanguishene, Ont.
100,583	Dollard	Montreal	Sloop	1892	Pierreville, Que.	101 2	23 1	6 3	89	Calixte Daveau, NotreDame de Pierreville, Que.
107,057	Dollie Varden	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1877	Clare, N.S.	34 7	12 0	4 6	10	Freeman Atwood, Barrington, N.S.
122,002	Dolly Grey	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S.	41 6	11 2	5 4	13	H. S. McDonald, *et al.*, Port Joli, N.S.
83,027	Dolly Morden	Wallaceburg	Barge—Chd	1881	Dresden, Ont.	120 7	26 1	9 0	198	G. H. Morden, Oakville, Ont.
75,426	Dolphin	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1878	Port Williams, N.S.	32 0	12 3	4 8	11	Joseph Mitchell, Hantsport, N.S.
75,430	Dolphin	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1878	Granville, N.S.	35 3	12 3	5 2	11	Elias Woodworth, Granville, N.S.
38,418	Dolphin	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1861	Cheticamp, N.S.	59 1	17 4	7 0	36	A. H. Morrison, Guysboro', N.S.
103,533	Dolphin	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1895	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	44 7	14 0	6 0	21	J. T. Thomson, Halifax, N.S.
80,030	Dolphin	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1880	Salmon Bay, N.B.	58 5	20 9	5 3	36	Gideon Justason, Pennfield, N.B.
107,701	Dolphin	Toronto	House-boat	1880	Penetanguishene, Ont.	46 0	20 0	2 6	71	David Davidson, Penetanguishene, Ont.
107,797	Domain	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Cambridge, N.B	78 8	25 8	7 0	91	Clifford W. Robinson, Moncton, N.B.
126,319	Dombrico No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1908	Lachine, Que.	123 1	39 3	9 4	352	Dominion Barging Co., Ltd., Lachine, Que.
126,692	Dombrico No 2	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1909	Lachine, Que.	87 4	37 8	8 4	323	Dominion Barging Co., Ltd., Lachine, Que.
130,397	Dombrico No. 3	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1910	Lachine, Que.	100 0	37 6	6 0	183	Dominion Barging Co., Ltd., Lachine, Que.
130,398	Dombrico No. 4	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1910	Lachine, Que.	100 0	37 6	6 0	183	Dominion Barging Co., Ltd., Lachine, Que.
116,383	Dominion	Port Arthur	Dredge—Drague	1905	Port Arthur, Ont.	114 0	43 5	12 0	951	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
121,987	Dominion No. 1	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1890	Vancouver, B.C.	72 0	23 0	6 0	47	John J. Goodwin, Victoria, B.C.
122,442	Dominion No. 4	St. John, N.B.	Dredge—Drague	1906	Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	109 7	44 2	8 3	538	The Dominion Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant et adresse.
107,700	Don	Toronto	House-boat	1883	Penetanguishene, Ont.	45 0	20 0	3 5	86	David Davidson, Penetanguishene, Ont.
*126,941	Donald D	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1876	Phipsburg, Me., U.S.A.	184 3	37 2	23 8	1181	Sir Donald D. Mann, Toronto, Ont.
130,562	Donald L. Silver	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Lunenburg, N.S.	105 6	25 8	10 5	94	Wm. Arenburg, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
85,344	Donzella	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1882	Vogler's Cove, N.S.	82 4	24 0	10 1	99	E. P. Brown, *et al.*, Halifax, N.S.
112,155	Dora	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1901	Miscou, N.B.	31 0	11 3	4 5	10	Seraphin Dorion, Miscou, N.B.
103,948	Dora	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1899	Caraquet, N.B.	37 3	12 9	5 0	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
100,917	Dora	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B.	36 0	12 6	4 6	11	The C. Robin Collas Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
90,871	Dora	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1886	Yarmouth, N.S.	73 0	20 8	7 9	63	Miss Pearl S. Canning, Parrsboro, N.S.
130,729	Dora C	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Little Tancook, N.S.	40 4	10 0	5 6	12	Hugh Cleveland, Blandford, N.S.
121,686	Dora Lee	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	32 0	11 0	6 0	10	J. P. Cotreau, M.O., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
100,168	Dora Siewerd	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1891	Lunenburg, N.S.	81 1	24 4	9 3	94	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
74,280	Dorchester	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1876	Quebec, Que	148 5	27 1	11 1	375	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,053	Dorie	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1906	Shippigan Island, N.B.	35 0	12 3	4 4	10	Fabien Chiasson, (son of Fabien) Lameque, Shippigan Island, N.B.
126,847	Dorilda	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1910	Petite Rivière St. François, Que.	82 3	24 5	7 3	68	Mrs. Pammela Renaud, Petite Riviere, St. Françoise, Que.

* Foreign name "Ivy."

100,713	Doris	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1893	Pierreville, Que	109 0	22 8	10 4	186	Adolf Lomer, Montreal, Que.
*83,446	Doris	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1882	Victoria, B.C	68 0	21 5	7 2	60	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
†103,465	Doris Hall	Haiifax	Schr—Glt	1866	Castine, Me., U.S.A	70 8	20 3	7 1	59	David Anderson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
107,300	Doris M. Pickup	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1901	Granville, N.S	141 0	33 0	12 3	373	Jos. G. P. Murphy, Lauzon, Que.
130,463	Doris V. Myra	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Lunenburg, N.S	106 4	26 2	10 6	99	Joshua Backman, M.O., Riverport, N.S.
111,899	Dorothy	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1905	Meteghan River, N.S	62 0	19 4	6 6	49	W. R. Longmire, M.O., Bridgetown, N.S.
121,882	Dorothy	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Barrington, N.S	31 0	10 6	6 0	10	L. H. Smith, and J. Huskins, Port La Tour, N.S.
117,060	Dorothy Aleta	Canso	Schr—Glt	1907	White Haven, N.S	36 0	11 2	5 6	11	Wesley Munroe, White Haven, N.S.
‡117,164	Dorothy Duff	Sydney, N.S	Schr—Glt	1906	Hantsport, N.S	98 0	26 7	10 6	152	Wm. Duff, Carbonear, Nfld.
126,112	Dorothy G	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Tancook, N.S	46 4	12 7	6 6	17	John J. McKenzie, Canso, N.S.
126,879	Dorothy G. Snow	Digby	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S	98 0	23 0	9 8	98	Joseph E. Snow, Digby N.S.
126,662	Dorothy Louise	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1910	Allendale, N.S	106 9	27 0	10 0	125	Geo. C. Harris, M.O., Grand Bank, Nfld.
126,874	Dorothy M. Smart	Digby	Schr—Glt	1910	Shelburne, N.S	90 0	22 9	9 9	93	The Maritime Fish Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,540	Douglas Adams	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Lunenburg, N.S	93 8	25 0	10 2	99	Henry W. Adams, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
100,999	Dove	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Shippigan, N.B	33 6	12 3	4 8	10	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
117,145	Dove	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1905	Petpiswick, N.S	35 0	11 5	4 8	10	George Myrer, M.O., Petpiswick, N.S.
117,022	Dove	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1901	New Campbelton, N.S	67 1	18 8	7 2	49	Jas. T. Burchell, Port Morien, N.S., and Angus Campbell, Big Bras d'Or, N.S.
94,721	Dove	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1888	Cornwallis, N.S	43 0	12 7	4 8	17	R. George, Parrsboro', N.S.
125,976	Dragon Rouge	Toronto	Dredge—Drague	1908	Toronto, Ont	86 0	22 6	7 9	203	John E. Russell, Toronto, Ont.
92,597	Dread Not	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1888	Little Bras d'Or, N.S	34 4	13 3	5 1	10	Andrew Walsh, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.
57,472	Dreadnaught	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1870	Granville, N.S	35 5	13 5	5 6	11	William Hamilton, Granville, N.S.
116,671	Dreadnaught	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	Quaco, N.B	33 4	13 8	6 0	18	Eaton Green, Grand Manan, N.B.
74,326	Dreadnaught	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1877	Richmond, N.S	46 6	16 0	5 5	20	Clarence Irvin, Cornwallis, N.S.
74,357	Dreadnot	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1877	Brulé, N.S	51 0	17 8	6 3	28	Reuben Smith, Cape Sable Island, N.S.
126,791	Dredge Barnston	New Westminster	Dredge—Drague	1910	New Westminster, B.C.	60 0	20 0	4 7	52	Seymour Huff, M.O., Ladner, B.C.

* Formerly "W. P. Sayward." † Formerly "D. F. Patchin." ‡ Formerly "Dorothy M. Porter."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
111,972	Dredge Frank	Port Arthur	Dredge—Drague	1892	Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	78 5	28 0	7 0	154	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
107,193	Dredge Hackett	Southampton	Dredge—Drague	1897	Wiarton, Ont.	62 0	22 3	6 0	50	C. M. Bowman, *et al.*, Southampton, Ont.
125,974	Dredge Holland.	Toronto	Dredge--Drague	1906	Belle Ewart, Ont.	63 7	29 0	5 0	230	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.
122,174	Dredge No. 1	Port Arthur	Dredge—Drague	1903	Port Arthur, Ont.	65 0	24 0	8 0	176	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
117,102	Dredge No. 2	Ottawa.	Dredge—Drague	....	U.S.A.	84 0	29 5	8 3	247	R. F. Matheson, Kemptville, Ont.
121,847	Dredge No. 3	Toronto	Dredge—Drague	1872	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	75 2	24 0	6 0	108	Joseph J., Vincent L. and Thomas D. Fallon, J.O., Cornwall, Ont.
117,173	Dredge No. 3.	Windsor, Ont.	Dredge—Drague	1902	Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	76 0	24 0	8 0	186	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
107,881	Dredge No. 4.	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1899	Lévis, Que.	90 0	36 1	9 3	436	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
116,242	Dredge No. 5	Sault Ste. Marie.	Dredge—Drague	1896	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	76 0	28 6	8 0	174	W. H. Plummer, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
112,010	Dredge No. 6	Port Arthur	Dredge—Drague	1891	Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.	90 0	24 0	8 4	313	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
122,173	Dredge No. 7	Port Arthur.	Dredge—Drague	....	Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.	98 0	30 0	8 0	235	Robert Weddell, *et al.*, Trenton, Ont.
116,384	Dredge No. 8	Port Arthur.	Dredge—Drague	1888	Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.	96 0	36 0	9 5	415	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
116,241	Dredge No. 8	Sault Ste. Marie	Dredge—Drague	1894	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	82 0	30 0	7 6	187	W. H. Plummer, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
107,593	Dredge No. 9.	Owen Sound	Dredge—Drague	....	Lockport, N.Y., U.S.A.	71 0	22 2	7 0	127	The Canadian Dredging Co,, Ltd., Durham, Ont.

117,040	Dredge No. 10	Sault Ste. Marie	Dredge—Drague	1889	Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.	92 0	32 5	7 0	354	Charles S. Boone, Toronto, Ont.
122,431	Dredge No. 14	Sault Ste. Marie	Dredge—Drague	1891	Saginaw, Mich.. U.S.A..	100 0	34 6	8 0	352	The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
100,310	Dredge No. 15	Port Arthur	Dredge—Drague	1891	Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.	100 0	34 4	9 5	174	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
116,269	Dredge Simcoe	Toronto	Dredge—Drague	1901	Beaverton, Ont	80 5	28 2	6 0	136	The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,725	Drill Boat No. 1	Peterboro'	Scow—Chd.	1909	Hastings, Ont	50 0	20 0	4 0	51	The Randolph Macdonald, Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,726	Drill Boat No. 2	Peterboro'	Scow—Chd.	1910	Hastings, Ont	40 2	16 0	2 0	28	The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
74,103	Drucilla May	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1877	Shoal Bay, N.S.	39 5	14 8	6 0	19	J. G. Morrison, Englishtown, N.S.
80,097	Druid	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1882	Portland, N.B.	81 3	27 2	7 5	97	J. H. Driscoll, St. John, N.B.
86,233	Drummuir	Victoria.	Ship 4 M.	1882	Liverpool, G.B.	270 5	39 2	24 0	1798	The Ship Drummuir Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,625	Dryfe	New Westminster.	Barge—Chd	1898	Vancouver, B.C	50 0	14 6	4 0	23	Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,428	Duchess	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1902	Indian Harbour, N.S.	38 5	11 7	6 0	12	James Morash, Dover, N.S.
90,812	Dude	Port Hope	Sloop	1880	Sodus Point, N.Y., U.S.A	28 0	9 0	3 0	3	A. Campbell, Lakeport, Ont.
107,443	Duff.	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1898	Vancouver, B.C.	98 6	23 0	5 8	101	British American Corporation, Ltd., Rossland, B.C.
122,068	Duke of York	Montreal..	Dredge—Drague	1903	Montreal, Que	74 5	25 1	6 0	144	W. J. Poupore, Montreal, Que.
126,696	Dump Scow No. 320.	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1897	Coteau, Que	79 3	20 9	6 7	90	Gaspard De Serres, Montreal, Que.
126,697	Dump Scow No. 322.	Montreal.	Scow—Chd.	1897	Coteau, Que	79 1	21 0	7 2	97	Gaspard De Serres, Montreal, Que.
126,698	Dump Scow No. 323.	Montreal.	Scow—Chd	1897	Coteau, Que	54 3	13 9	3 7	15	Gaspard De Serres, Montreal, Que.
117,106	Dun Donald.	Ottawa	Houseboat.	1904	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	64 0	18 0	7 0	64	French River & Nipissing Navigation Co., Ltd., Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
103,819	Dundee	Belleville	Schr—Glt	1870	St. Catharines, Ont.	125 2	23 6	10 0	225	W. Smith and J. J. Flint, Belleville, Ont.
103,250	Dunmore	Montreal..	Schr—Glt	1895	Kingston, Ont.	182 5	34 9	11 9	590	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,384	Dunrobin	Winnipeg.	Barge—Chd	1895	Keewatin, Ont	47 6	13 2	5 4	20	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
98,965	Dunsyre	Victoria	Ship	1891	Port Glasgow, G.B.	277 8	41 8	24 4	2056	Victoria Shipping Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
75,624	Dwina	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1878 1910	Port le Bear, N.S. Jardineville, N.S.	70 0	21 0	7 0	64	Alex. C. Fraser. Rexton, N.B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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126,837	E. B. No. 1	Toronto	Dredge—Drague		——— U.S.A	67 0	26 5	5 3	139	Vivian T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont.
107,455	E. C. E. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1893	Vancouver, B.C.	76 0	27 2	6 5	116	George Coleman, Vancouver, B.C.
112,251	E. C. E. No. 9	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	87 6	28 7	6 8	142	Evans, Coleman & Evans Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,252	E. C. E. No. 10	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1902	Vancouver, B.C	87 4	28 5	6 8	142	Evans, Coleman & Evans Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,255	E. C. E. No. 11	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	87 6	28 5	6 8	142	Evans, Coleman & Evans Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,333	E. C. E. No. 12	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1906	Vancouver, B.C	77 5	27 0	7 3	153	Evans, Coleman & Evans Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,887	E. C. E. No. 14	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	78 0	28 8	6 9	139	Evans, Coleman & Evans Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,218	E. C. E. No. 15	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1906	Vancouver, B.C	77 0	29 0	7 7	150	Evans, Coleman & Evans Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,752	E. C. E. 16.	Vancouver.	Scow—Chd.	1910	Vancouver, B.C	78 5	30 0	7 5	158	Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd., Vancouver, B C.
130,753	E. C. E. 17.	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1910	Port Mellon, B.C.	78 0	29 8	7 5	157	Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,754	E. C. E. 18.	Vancouver.	Scow—Chd.	1911	Vancouver, B.C	83 3	29 9	8 3	185	Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,826	E. C. No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1899	Vancouver, B.C.	79 3	30 0	7 0	143	Edward Cook, Vancouver, B.C.
111,814	E. C. No. 2.	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	70 0	22 5	6 1	85	Edward Cook, Vancouver, B.C.
111,821	E. C. No. 3	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1886	Vancouver, B.C.	79 3	27 0	6 0	114	Edward Cook, Vancouver, B.C.

112 240	E. C. No. V	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	75 0	25 0	6 6	105	Edward Cook, Vancouver, B.C.
126,635	E. C. No. VIII	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1908	Vancouver, B.C	52 2	24 0	6 0	68	Edward Cook, Vancouver, B.C.
116,458	E. H. H. & Co. No. 2	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	65 2	22 0	5 0	53	Ed. H. Heaps, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
*100,762	E. A. Fulton	Sarnia	Schr—Glt	1863	Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.	137 0	25 0	10 3	288	The Reid Wrecking Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
103,265	E. A. Lombard	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1864	Essex, Mass., U.S.A	76 6	21 5	7 3	63	H. J. Marson, St. John, N.B.
90,839	E. A. Sabean	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1901	Liverpool, N.S.	121 8	30 2	11 1	249	Amos Sabean, *et al.*, Port Medway, N.S.
88,253	E. B. Colwell	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1883	Carleton, N.B	44 6	14 3	5 9	19	Anselm Wallace, Black's Harbour, N.B.
†94,810	E. B. Marvin	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1884	Kennebunk, Me., U.S.A	92 2	24 4	8 8	96	Leslie Murray, Port Richmond, N.S.
107,254	E. C. Ward	New Westminster	Schr—Glt	1896	Fairhaven, Wash., U.S.A	27 5	10 6	4 1	10	Wm. Cruickshank, New Westminster, B.C.
77,604	E. D. Myra	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1878	LaHave, N.S.	60 0	19 8	7 5	43	John J. and Jas. H. C. Beck, Murray River, P.E.I.
61,132	E. G. Benedict	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1869	Mill Point, Ont	104 5	26 2	8 3	155	Thomas Lucas, Windsor, Ont.
116,877	E. G. Lewis	St. Catharines	Barge—Chd			96 0	18 0	8 6	113	Stephen Bradley, Toronto, Ont.
77,694	E. H. Rutherford	Hamilton	Schr—Glt	1881	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	133 6	22 2	10 7	286	Robt. Crawford, Kingston, Ont.
122,191	E. J. Fader No. 3	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1907	New Westminster, B.C.	85 0	24 0	7 0	113	Henry J. Humm, London, Eng.
126,785	E. J. Fader, No. 4	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1909	New Westminster, B.C.	74 4	30 0	6 8	149	Henry J. Humm, London, Eng.
100,129	E. J. McVea	Wallaceburg	Schr—Glt	1873	Allegany, Mich., U.S.A.	140 4	25 7	10 2	276	W. W. Stover, Sombra, Ont.
130,355	E. L. Comeau	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1910	L'Ardoise, N.S.	42 0	12 5	5 8	14	Edward L. Comeau, Petit de Grat, N.S.
59,373	E. M. Oliver	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1876	Back Bay, N.B	37 2	14 0	6 1	14	Mrs. Annie Harkins, Dipper Harbour, N.B.
116,506	E. M. Zellars	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	Lunenburg, N.S.	82 5	24 0	9 0	84	Fraser Gray, M. O., LaHave, N.S.
71,267	E. R. C. Proctor	Cobourg	Schr—Glt	1878	Brighton, Ont	109 4	25 5	9 2	163	J. E. Proctor, Brighton, Ont.
73,083	E. Bonaventure	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	Lanoraie, Que.	99 9	22 9	6 9	111	Oliver Paul, Sorel, Que.
126,141	E. Daneau	Sorel	Sloop	1908	Pierreville, Que	108 7	23 1	6 9	127	Emmanuel Daneau, Pierreville, Que.
103,550	E. Maurice	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1896	Ship Harbour, N.S.	61 5	18 2	6 7	46	Wm. Maurice, Bay St. George, Nfld.
103,739	E. Mayfield	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1898	Parrsboro', N.S.	70 7	22 2	7 3	75	B. E. Merriam, Parrsboro', N.S.
80,395	E. Merriam	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1882	Parrsboro', N.S	132 1	31 3	12 9	331	F. C. Beatteay, St. John, N.B.

* Formerly "A. Boody." † Foreign name "Mollie Adams."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadien inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
97,192	Eagle	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Tracadie, N.B	48 6	17 1	5 8	29	Thomas Savoy, Tabusintac, N.B.
100,998	Eagle	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Shippigan, N.B	33 0	12 2	4 4	10	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
.....	Eagle	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1872	Quebec, Que	136 5	26 0	9 8	316	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
83,113	Eaglet	Halifax	Sloop	1880	Lunenburg, N.S	24 4	9 7	3 5	3	Lt. Douglas G. Prinsep, R.A., Halifax, N.S.
107,294	Earl D	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1900	Port George, N.S	74 0	21 8	7 7	61	Elias Woodworth, Port George, N.S.
122,009	Earl Grey	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Lunenburg, N.S	94 2	24 7	10 2	96	Freeman Corkum, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
116,904	Earl Grey	Parrsboro	Schr—Glt	1906	Port Greville, N.S	144 3	34 0	12 1	379	Pugsley's Shipping Ltd., M.O., Eatonville, N.S.
103,013	Earl of Aberdeen	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1894	Parrsboro', N.S	154 7	35 2	12 6	416	C. C. Langill, M.O., Parrsboro', N.S.
111,730	Earle V. S	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S	93 2	25 0	9 6	100	John B. Young, Lunenburg, N.S.
64,711	Early Dawn	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1872	Port Hawkesbury, N.S	45 3	15 7	5 8	26	Geo. H. Bissett, River Bourgeoise, N.S.
74,091	Eastern Clipper	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1861	Georgetown, P.E.I	58 5	18 4	6 3	35	M. S. Magrath, East Dover, N.S.
107,609	Eastern Light	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1902	Weymouth, N.S	49 0	17 0	6 0	40	Austin Levi, Grand Manan, N.B.
37,445	Echo	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1836	Shelburne, N.S	48 0	12 9	7 3	34	David Condon and John De Molitor, Halifax, N.S.
.....	Echo	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1869	Toronto, Ont	69 0	14 4	5 7	50	Peter Côte, Belleville, Ont.

103,479	Echo	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1891	Fairhaven, Wash., U.S.A.	47 8	13 7	5 7	24	Miss Mary L. Jones, Victoria, B.C.
75,813	Eclipse	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1877	Port Piswick, N.S	55 0	19 8	8 0	52	Constant Garnier, Bay St. George, Nfld.
83,261	Economist	Digby	Schr—Glt	1883	Granville, N.S	36 5	14 3	5 6	14	Jesse Parker, Paul's Harbour, N.S.
111,895	Eddé Theriault	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1904	Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	104 0	27 3	10 0	168	Peter A. Theriault, *et al.*, Belliveau's Cove, N.S.
103,053	Eddie C	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1892	Argyle, N.S	32 0	10 5	5 0	11	Leander Amiro, Pubnico, N.S.
121,791	Eddie C	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Port Clyde, N.S	30 0	11 0	6 0	10	C. D. Cooke, Port la Tour, N.S.
103,066	Eddie J	Digby	Schr—Glt	1895	Pubnico, N.S	49 8	17 0	6 5	23	Willard Outhouse, Tiverton, N.S.
116,205	Eddie James	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1903	Shelburne, N.S	78 0	22 6	9 0	79	The Yarmouth Trading Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N.S.
121,800	Edessa	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Shelburne, N.S	38 0	12 2	6 6	15	J. B. Clements, Yarmouth, N.S.
96,976	Edith	Halifax	Sloop	1892	Sable River, N.S	54 0	17 5	7 4	40	J. H. McDonald, Gabarouse, N.S.
96,865	Edith	Prescott	Barge—Chd	1897	Toronto, Ont	130 0	27 0	11 0	353	The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,528	Edith F. S.	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1905	La Have, N.S	69 4	21 8	8 5	67	The Yarmouth Trading Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
85,683	Edith L	Digby	Schr—Glt	1883	Westport, N.S	46 6	12 8	5 2	16	R. W. Ford, Westport, N.S.
112,280	Edith L	Digby	Schr—Glt	1902	Port Maitland, N.S	46 6	13 0	6 0	26	Maynard Young, West Dover, N.S.
103,060	Edith M	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1895	Argyle, N.S	48 0	15 5	5 3	20	Zoel Jomphe, Seven Islands, Que.
126,391	Edith Marguerite	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	LaHave, N.S	95 3	26 0	10 5	95	Freeman Himmelman, M.O., Riverport, N.S.
126,190	Edith Pardy	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1910	Allendale, N.S	82 7	24 6	9 4	79	Wm. Forsey, M.O., Grand Bank, Nfld.
116,830	Edith Pauline	Barrington	Sloop	1903	Shelburne, N.S.	32 0	11 0	6 0	10	Reuben C. Swim, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
121,828	Edmond	Montreal	Sloop	1906	Leclercville, Lotbiniere, Que.	75 1	6 6	8 6	68	Edmond Perusse, Leclercville, Lotbiniere, Que.
116,957	Edmund Hall No. 1	Sarnia	Dredge—Drague	1896	Bay City, U.S.A.	79 0	30 0	7 0	246	The General Construction & Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
61,606	Edmund Russell	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1871	Isaac's Harbour, N.S	47 0	15 6	6 0	28	William F. Harris, Cheticamp, N.S.
96,864	Edna	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1897	Montreal, Que	129 4	28 0	11 2	369	W. J. Carbray, Quebec, Que.
107,075	Edna	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1898	St. John, N.B	24 8	7 0	2 3	3	W. H. McIntyre, St. John, N.B.
107,919	Edna Belle	St. Andrews	Sloop	1900	West Isles, N.B.	35 0	12 7	5 2	14	Walter Cheney, Grand Manan, N.B.
126,911	Edna H.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1910	Tancook, N.S.	47 0	12 9	6 2	17	Bernard Brackett, Herring Cove, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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116,239	Edna L.	Digby	Schr—Glt	1905	Rossway, N.S.	31 5	11 3	5 5	11	K. H. A. Lewis, M.O., Rossway, N.S.
122,570	Edna M.	Yarmouth.	Sloop.	1907	Shag Harbour, N.S.	34 0	11 0	6 0	11	William J. Halliday, Shag Harbour, N.S.
112,238	Edna M. Smith	St. John, N.B	Bk—Bq	1903	Harvey Bank, N.B.	164 9	35 1	18 0	736	John N. Smith, *et al.*, Lower Coverdale, N.B.
116,909	Edna May	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1907	Parrsboro', N.S.	64 3	22 0	6 8	62	John Woods, M.O., Parrsboro', N.S.
112,003	Edna V. Pickels	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1905	Salmon River, N.S.	154 5	35 0	12 0	389	Joseph N. Berry, M. O., Granville Ferry, N.S.
107,897	Edouard Dina	Montreal	Sloop	1899	Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que,	77 8	19 2	5 4	50	Noe Gervais, St. Michel d'Yamaska, Que.
117,103	Edson Fitch	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1904	Hull, Que	120 0	24 0	7 9	171	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
103,449	Edward	Ottawa.	Barge—Chd	1889	Buckingham, Que.	67 8	15 7	5 0	30	Geo. Bothwell, Buckingham, Que.
107,954	Edward Grover	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1874	Essex, Mass., U.S.A.	79 6	21 6	7 8	69	Wilson Bennett, Channel, Nfld.
103,114	Edward Morse	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1888	Friendship, Me., U.S.A.	56 0	17 6	6 3	32	A. Calder, jr., Campo Bello, N.B.
*116,845	Edward S. Pease	Owen Sound	Barge—Chd	...	U.S.A.	160 0	25 6	11 0	338	The Crawford Tug Co., Ltd., Wiarton, Ont.
122,439	Edward Bros. No. 2.	Sault Ste. Marie	Dredge—Drague	1896	Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	70 0	25 4	5 8	237	Jacob Stevenson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
117,033	Edwards Bros. No. 3	Sault Ste. Marie	Dredge—Drague	1902	Sault Ste Marie, Mich., U.S.A.	63 0	22 0	5 4	202	Jacob Stevenson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
103,106	Edwidge	Montreal	Sloop	1894	Yamaska, Que.	107 2	23 0	9 6	173	Jos. Daneau, Pierreville, Que.

* Formerly a steamer.

97,080	Edwin A. Grozier...	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1862	Essex, Mass., U.S.A	69 0	19 8	7 4	57	Neil McDougall, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
97,023	Edwina.	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1889	Shag Harbour, N.S	34 0	11 9	5 3	11	Moses Penny, Cape Island, N.S.
111,715	Edyth.....	Lunenburg.....	Schr—Glt	1901	Mahone Bay, N.S... ...	120 4	27 2	11 2	198	Abraham Ernst, *et al.*, Mahone Bay N.S.
103,789	Effie B. Nickerson..	Shelburne	Sloop	1898	Shelburne, N.S	44 0	17 0	7 3	22	A. Stanley and J. E. Gaskill, Grand Manan, N.B.
111,425	Effie Howard.	Halifax.....	Schr—Glt	1902	Sheet Harbour, N.S.....	45 9	13 6	6 2	23	Edward R. Heather, Pugwash, N.S.
† 94,670	Effie J. Agnew	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1889	St. Mary's N.S.....	53 5	17 0	6 8	36	John Agnew, Alberton, P.E.I.
80,721	Effie Maud..	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1879	Métis, Que..... ...	68 1	20 9	7 5	66	Wm. Tremblay, Malbaie, Que.
100,875	Effie Maud.....	St. John, N.B.....	Schr—Glt.....	1893	Newcastle, N.B.....	62 1	22 0	5 9	62	Fred Gough, St. Martin's, N.B.
116,512	Effie May	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	Lunenburg, N.S.....	64 2	18 7	7 8	49	Mrs. Dorothy E. Nauss, Dartmouth, N.S.
107,795	Effie May	St. John, N.B ...	Schr—Glt ...	1899	Cumberland Bay, N.B..	69 9	24 5	6 5	67	M. Kennie and D. Oliver, Waterborough, N.B.
75,421	Effie Young	Annapolis Royal....	Schr—Glt ...	1877	Granville, N.S.....	83 4	24 0	8 5	119	A. Elliott, Port George, N.S.
107,299	Effort	Annapolis Royal....	Schr—Glt	1901	Granville, N.S..	73 0	22 7	8 0	63	James E. Ogilvie, Parrsboro', N.S.
92,649	Effort	Wallaceburg.. ...	Barge—Chd	1889	Wallaceburg, Ont.	72 8	20 8	4 5	51	Mrs. Marion Ribble, Dresden, Ont.
80,008	Egeria.....	St. John, N.B	Bk—Bq	1879	Harvey, N.B.....	173 1	35 9	19 5	897	E. E. Hutchings, New York, U.S.A.
.....	Eight (8)	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1871	Pierreville, Que	93 3	19 0	4 0	99	N. Vigneau, Montreal, Que.
121,730	Eileen	Vancouver	Yawl—Yole ...	1904	Vancouver, B.C.....	23 1	9 0	4 4	8	Walter E. Graveley, Vancouver, B.C.
77,603	Eldon C....	Halifax.....	Schr—Glt	1878	La Have, N.S	50 0	17 0	6 5	27	Angus Bowser, Halifax, N.S.
121,866	Eldora	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	La Have, N.S	76 6	22 6	9 0	79	Amiel Corkum, M.O., La Have, N.S.
53,811	Electric Flash . . .	Halifax.....	Schr—Glt . . .	1869	Vogler's Cove, N.S	67 0	21 0	7 6	53	Mrs. Annie Porrior, Montague Bridge, P.E.I.
112,099	Electro..... .	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	La Have, N.S	80 0	23 2	9 2	88	W. Norman Reinhardt, M. O., La Have, N.S.
107,150	Electron.....	Vancouver.....	Scow—Chd.....	1880	Victoria, B.C..	72 8	20 2	6 0	64	A. R. Bissett and L. Rogers, Vancouver, B.C.
116,605	Elevator Dredge Premier.	Montreal.....	Dredge—Drague	1905	Montreal, Que	86 0	31 5	9 2	177	F. Gilbert, Montreal, Que.
126,251	Elia	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1898 1908	Unknown ..... Escuminac, N.B	32 3	10 8	5 0	11	Peter Richard, Escuminac. N.B.
116,979	Elie Anne.....	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1905	Caraquet, N.B.....	40 0	13 2	5 8	17	Joseph Dorion (son of Jules), Caraquet, N.B.
88,408	Elihu Burritt.	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1858	Gloucester, Mass., U.S.A	63 6	18 6	7 0	50	J. W. Spicer, Spencer's Island, N.S.

† Formerly "Katie A. Burns."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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73,012	Elisa	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1875	St. Jean Deschaillons, Que	82 7	21 5	6 4	81	Gédéon Goyer, Montreal, Que.
103,109	Elise	Montreal	Sloop	1894	St. Thomas, Que	130 2	29 3	11 4	321	J. Abbotts, Montreal, Que.
92,465	Elisha Crowell	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1869	Essex, Mass., U.S.A.	72 5	20 9	7 7	69	S. R. Giffin, Isaac's Harbour, N.S.
103,590	Eliza	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Caraquet, N.B	38 0	13 1	4 8	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
100,293	Eliza	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Shippigan, N.B	37 6	13 6	5 0	15	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
71,616	Eliza	Montreal	Sloop	1873	Yamaska, Que	107 0	22 6	7 2	117	Pacific Plante, Sorel, Que.
71,138	Eliza Allan	Port Dover	Schr—Glt	1875	Port Dover, Ont	84 6	21 1	7 7	110	Ed. Harris, Port Dover, Ont.
59,391	Eliza Ann	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1877	Grand Manan, N.B	31 2	12 0	5 0	12	John Wills, Grand Manan, N.B.
103,536	Eliza C	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1896	Chezetcook, N.S	45 4	14 6	5 3	17	D. E. Conrod, M.O., Chezetcook, N.S.
....	Eliza Fisher	Port Hope	Schr—Glt	1867	Portsmouth, U.S.A	94 2	24 4	9 3	137	R. C. Smith, Port Hope, Ont.
116,821	Eliza Goreham	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1904	Port Clyde, N.S	83 3	22 6	8 2	79	Charles A. Goreham, *et al.*, Wood's Harbour, N.S.
90,557	Eliza White	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1867 / 1887	Port Burwell, Ont.	93 0	23 3	8 3	106	P. McManus, Picton, Ont.
111,522	Elizabeth	Digby	Sloop	1900	Comeauville, N.S.	36 5	14 0	7 0	21	E. C. Comeau, *et al.*, Comeauville, N.S.
51,791	Elizabeth	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1866	Port Mouton, N.S	40 0	14 8	6 5	20	John Campbell, Liverpool, N.S.

59,909	Elizabeth	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1869	Malbaie, Que	50 0	15 0	5 7	27	J. Caron, Macnider, Que.
103,325	Elizabeth Ann	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1899	Cheticamp, N.S.	34 6	11 3	5 5	11	David Bourgeois, Cheticamp, N.S.
126,807	Elizabeth D	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1911	Meteghan, N.S.	83 0	22 0	7 8	79	S. D. D'Entrement, M.O., Pubnico, N.S.
88,503	Elizabeth Nash	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1883	George's River, N.S.	50 0	18 8	7 2	36	J. H. Christie, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.
83,308	Ella	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1879	Brooklyn, N.S.	33 5	10 6	4 5	10	J. C. Hanson, Mahone Bay, N.S.
90,481	Ella D	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1884	Pleasantville, N.S.	49 6	17 6	6 8	32	J. L. Oxner *et al.*, Chester Basin, N.S.
116,872	Ella M.	St. Catharines	Dredge—Drague	1904	Welland, Ont.	101 0	37 0	9 2	384	M. J. Hogan, Montreal, Que.
130,568	Ella M. Young	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Tancook, N.S.	42 4	10 8	5 4	12	Maynard Young, Dover, N.S.
80,882	Ella Mabel	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1880	St. George, N.B	34 6	12 4	7 0	14	Alec. Calder, jr., Campo Bello, N.B.
121,994	Ella Mason	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	74 2	22 4	8 7	74	Jeffery W. Publicover, M.O., Dublin Shore, N.S.
90,712	Ella May	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1885	Chester, N.S.	40 2	14 7	6 3	19	Chas. Cook, Isaac's Harbour, N.S.
122,424	Ella May	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1907	Allendale, N.S.	69 9	19 0	8 7	57	Ainsley Hubley, M.O., Hackett's Cove, N.S.
80,832	Ella May	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1880	West Dublin, N.S	37 0	12 1	5 4	16	Chas. Tufts, Dartmouth, N.S.
103,328	Ella May	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1900	Steep Creek, N.S	54 0	14 8	7 5	34	Hibbert Carr, Steep Creek, N.S.
107,312	Ella S	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1893	Spy Bay, N.S.	31 2	8 8	5 4	10	James Glawson, Pope's Harbour, N.S.
72,060	Ellen Mary	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1878 1891	Cheticamp, N.S.	61 9	18 3	6 9	45	E. H. and King Perry, North East Harbour, N.S.
90,726	Ellen Maud	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1887	Mahone Bay, N.S.	40 4	13 9	6 0	16	Richard Drew, Terrance Bay, N.S.
69,173	Ellen May	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1873	Lunenburg, N.S.	68 0	20 6	8 5	60	D. Arthur Foster, Pictou Landing, N.S.
107,343	Ellen R	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1901	Pubnico, N.S.	44 2	15 5	5 4	20	Charles H. Swain, Port La Tour, N.S.
74,074	Ellie	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1876	West Dublin, N.S	84 0	24 0	9 7	96	The Port Hood Coal Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
116,521	Ellwood	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1905	Lunenburg, N.S	48 5	13 5	6 1	16	Daniel Gillis, Sydney, C.B.
107,637	Ellwood	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1898	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	28 0	8 0	3 0	5	Thos. H. Worsnop, Atlin, B.C.
77,740	Elmer	Digby	Schr—Glt	1879	Beaver River, N.S.	41 4	14 0	5 4	15	John W. Snow, Granville, N.S.
85,465	Elmire	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1883	Anse St. Jean, Que	57 6	20 0	7 8	49	Louis Lessard, Quebec, Que.
100,189	Elsie	Montreal	Sloop	1889	Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	20 4	6 8	1 9	1	Robt. C. Nelles, Montreal, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
83,205	Elsie	Windsor, N.S.	Schr- Glt	1881	Parrsboro', N.S.	34 9	13 4	4 9	10	Andrew Miller, St. John, N.B.
111,633	Elsie F	Lunenburg	Schr--Glt	1900	Chester Basin, N.S.	66 2	20 6	8 4	62	James Freda, Chester, N.S.
122,318	Elsie M. Walters	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Lunenburg, N. S.	94 2	24 7	10 2	97	W. Norman Reinhardt, M.O., La Have, N.S.
103,785	Elva	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1897	Shelburne, N.S	98 0	24 0	9 0	119	Ed. A. Dunphy, Shelburne, N.S.
122,470	Elva Belle	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Clyde, N.S.	32 0	11 2	6 0	11	Elam Thomas, M.O., Cape Negro, N.S.
126,116	Elva Blanche	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Mahone Bay, N.S.	93 8	25 0	9 3	79	Abram Ernst, M.O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
112,262	Elzear	Montreal	Sloop	1902	Yamaska, Que	86 0	22 0	5 8	82	Delphis Millette, Sorel, Que.
107,718	Emblem	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1896	Ladner, B.C.	41 5	12 0	2 7	10	Pacific Coast Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
80,729	Emelia	Quebec	Schr--Glt	1880	St. Irénée, Que	44 5	16 5	5 9	25	David Toussaint, St. Jean Port Joli, Que.
53,819	Emelia	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1864	Lotbinière, Que.	63 8	20 0	6 5	47	Eugène Singelet, Les Escoumains, Que.
103,749	Emerald	Digby	Schr—Glt	1896	La Have, N.S.	52 9	17 3	6 5	29	E. Doucette, East Ferry, N.S., and Manning Trask, Little River, N.S.
85,417	Emerald	St. Catharines	Bk—Bq	1872	Port Colborne, Ont.	139 0	25 6	11 5	322	F. McMaster, Deseronto, Ont.
107,372	Emerald	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1899	Aspy Bay, N.S	44 5	13 7	5 3	15	John Buchanan, St. Ann's, C.B., N.S.
103,246	Emérillon	Montreal	Sloop	1894	St. Thomas, Que	90 1	21 4	5 2	84	A. Gervais, St. Michel d'Yamaska, Que.

116,446	Emerson Faye	Digby	Schr—Glt	1904	Shelburne, N.S	66 0	18 4	7 8	47	Milton Hains and Edwin Hains, Freeport, N.S.
88,293	Emery	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1884	St. Ours, Que	99 5	21 8	6 5	97	F. Paul, St. Pierre de Sorel, Que.
100,801	Emigrant	Victoria	Scow—Chd	1890	Port Discovery, Wash., U.S.A.	82 0	24 8	5 0	78	Wm. J. Macaulay, Victoria, B.C.
103,150	Emile Vézina	Quebec	Sloop	1894	Isle aux Grues, Que	53 2	19 6	4 4	31	Emelien Vézina, Isle aux Grues, Que.
122,584	Emilien Burke	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1909	Yarmouth, N.S.	81 0	22 4	9 5	90	Henry Lewis, M.O., Yarmouth, N.S.
111,680	Emily	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1902	Spencer's Island, N.S	64 6	23 1	6 5	59	J. L. Pugsley, Five Islands, N.S.
94,844	Emily	Windsor, Ont.	Scow—Chd	1890	Belle River, Ont	62 4	15 1	3 0	29	E. Parent, Belle River, Ont.
116,554	Emily Anderson	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1906	Lower Selmah, N.S	118 4	30 6	10 0	218	William Anthony, Maitland, N.S.
121,657	Emily C	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Meteghan, N.S	33 0	10 4	6 0	11	N. Comeau, Meteghan, N.S.
103,492	Emily L	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1895	Mahone Bay, N.S.	35 8	11 2	4 5	10	John F. Ryan, Halifax, N.S.
121,817	Emily R	Digby	Schr—Glt	1908	Meteghan River, N.S	55 0	16 1	6 6	30	Elisée J. Robicheaud, Meteghan River, N.S.
96,723	Emma	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Shippigan, N.B	36 5	13 0	5 0	15	Sebastian Noël, Shippigan, N.B.
92,585	Emma	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1890	Sydenham, Gaspé, Que	39 5	13 1	5 5	19	Sydney Des Brisay, Petit Rocher, N.B.
	Emma	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1864	Yamaska, Que	87 8	22 3	5 6	81	Moïse Lamirande, St. Thomas, Que.
85,776	Emma	Montreal	Sloop	1883	Lachine, Que	96 0	19 0	6 4	99	P. St. Denis, Lachine, Que.
83,082	Emma	Pictou, N.S	Schr—Glt	1880	Margaree, N.S	42 0	15 0	6 5	24	H. Hayden, River John, N.S.
103,988	Emma	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1897	Berthier, Que	36 0	12 4	5 0	13	Jos. Bilodeau, Berthier, Que.
111,493	Emma	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1900	Mille Vaches, Que	62 2	20 4	6 6	53	Charles Gagnon, St. Siméon, Que.
92,516	Emma	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1873	Essex, Mass., U.S.A	47 0	13 3	5 0	22	Walter Calder, Campo Bello, N.B.
121,884	Emma B	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Cape Island, N.S.	31 0	10 6	6 0	10	Walter S. Ross, Cape Island, N.S.
103,542	Emma Brow	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1896	Harbour au Bouche, N.S.	43 0	13 4	6 4	17	F. Fougere, Harbour au Bouche, N.S.
79,913	Emma C	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1883	Dorchester, N.B	76 7	25 1	8 3	100	Isaac Hutchison, Brighton, N.S.
107,604	Emma D	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1900	Mavilette, N.S	42 0	13 3	6 0	20	Frank S. Doucett, Cape St. Mary, N.S.
57,476	Emma E. Potter	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1870 1894	Clements, N.S	93 6	24 5	8 0	98	Charles I. Stronach, *et al.*, Clementsport, N.S.
71,357	Emma Gidney	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1876	Mink Cove, N.S	61 0	18 5	7 5	48	J. P. Savage, Amherst, Magdalen Islands, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse
121,992	Emma H	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1906	Mahone Bay, N.S.	73 0	22 7	8 3	71	Frank W. Adams, Victoria, B.C.
117,054	Emma Jane	Canso	Schr—Glt	1906	White Haven, N.S.	38 0	13 3	7 0	16	John L. George, White Haven, N.S.
83,083	Emma Proctor	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1881	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	58 0	20 0	7 8	41	Alex. F. Cameron, Sherbrooke, N.S.
59,382	Emma T. Story	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1862 / 1888	Bristol, Me., U.S.A.	48 3	18 8	6 4	40	William Ogilvie, Parrsboro, N.S.
122,259	Emmet	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1907	St. Irénée, Que.	121 6	32 0	7 7	249	The Kaine & Bird Transportation Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
121,909	Emmie G.	Barrington	Sloop	1906	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	31 0	11 0	6 0	10	Vincent Nickerson, Cape Island, N.S.
74,211	Empereur du Fleuve	Montreal	Sloop	1872	St. François, Que.	96 5	22 6	6 1	95	L. Turcotte, St. Michel d'Yamaska, Que.
100,911	Emperor	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	36 3	12 7	4 4	10	T. Athier, Shippigan, N.B.
116,390	Empire	Port Arthur	Barge—Chd	1906	Collingwood, Ont.	160 0	40 0	12 0	768	The Canadian Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
75,569	Empress	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1877	La Have, N.S	60 0	20 0	7 6	47	Simon Poirier, Descouse, N.S.
107,761	Empress..	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1901	Montague, P.E.I.	118 0	30 8	12 6	335	WarrenWightman, Montague, P.E.I.
100,786	Empress..	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.	38 0	12 9	4 8	12	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
72,576	Empress..	Kingston	Sloop	1876	Scely's Bay, Ont.	84 0	19 3	5 3	62	James Doherty, Belleville, Ont.
112,133	Empress..	Shelburne	Sloop	1897	Sedgewick, Me., U.S.A.	28 0	12 0	5 1	8	A. H. Perry, Black Point, N.S.

107,123	Emulator	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1899	Shelburne, N.S.	90 0	24 3	9 6	99	Geo. A. Buffet, M.O., Grand Bank, Nfld.
122,235	Ena A	Barrington	Sloop	1907	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	35 5	12 0	6 0	12	Jethro Newell, Cape Island, N.S.
122,010	Ena T.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Tancook, N.S.	42 9	12 4	6 6	17	Robert Mosher, White Head, N.S.
111,513	Ena & Elsie	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1897	Grand Manan, N.B.	36 9	14 0	5 2	13	J. A. Doon and Geo. Gardner, J.O., St. Andrews, N.B.
83,202	Enchantress	Digby	Schr—Glt	1881	Cornwallis, N.S.	34 6	12 0	5 2	10	H. B. Short, *et al.*, Digby, N.S.
126,681	Eneau	Montreal	Sloop	1902	Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.	108 9	23 2	7 3	145	E. Lisé Daneau, Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.
88,356	Energy	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1884	Mahone Bay, N.S.	78 3	24 0	9 3	97	Isaac Jackson, North Sydney, N.S.
	Energy	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1872	Montreal, Que	109 0	23 2	9 3	194	J. T. Scanlan, Montreal, Que.
92,425	England	Quebec.	Barge—Chd	1863 1909	Brockville, Ont. St. Alexis, Que.	148 0	28 0	9 6	319	The Kaine & Bird Transportation Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
126,181	Enid Hazel	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1908	Shelburne, N.S.	52 0	18 0	6 7	31	Rowland Forbes, *et al.*, Forbes Point. N.S.
94,735	Ensenada	Windsor, N.S.	Bktn—Bkglt.	1889	South Maitland, N.S	196 0	37 0	19 1	999	Henry J. Lewis, Sydney, N.S.
94,659	Enterprise	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1888	LaHave, N.S.	74 4	23 2	8 9	70	Geo. W. McKay, Summerside, P.E.I.
100,432	Enterprise	Moncton	Bktn—Bkglt.	1891	Hopewell Cape, N.B.	159 3	33 4	13 0	499	Thomas C. Thomson, Mobile, Ala., U.S.A.
122,467	Enterprise	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Cape Island, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	10	David O. Gardner, M.O., Port La Tour, N.S.
107,414	Ephrem	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1899	Yamaska, Que	104 3	22 8	8 3	144	Joseph Bertrand, Champlain, Que.
112,103	Erema H.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	73 6	22 2	8 8	71	Samuel Harris, Grand Bank, Nfld.
64,941	Erie	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1871	Quebec, Que	123 5	24 8	9 3	207	W. W. Tate, Montreal, Que.
77,816	Erie Queen.	Port Rowan	Schr—Glt	1874	Port Rowan, Ont.	115 0	23 6	10 2	217	James O'Guy, *et al.*, Oshawa, Ont.
111,434	Ermynthrude	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1902	Shelburne, N.S.	57 0	17 4	7 6	36	Archibald Darrach, Herring Cove, N.S.
100,581	Ernest	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1892	Pierreville, Que.	108 2	23 0	7 8	109	E. Daneau, Pierreville, Que.
126,344	Erzie G. Mildred	Barrington	Sloop	1908	Port Clyde, N.S	28 5	11 9	5 2	10	Sylvanus Nickerson, M.O., Lower Woods Harbour, N.S.
103,776	Esk	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1897	Caraquet, N.B.	40 0	13 3	5 0	14	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
126,591	Eskimo	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1909	Apple River, N.S.	79 2	27 6	6 8	99	Charles T. White & Son, Ltd., East Apple River, N.S.
61,446	Espérance	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1871	Shippigan, N.B.	31 8	11 4	4 4	10	Thos. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
88,698	Essie C.	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1885	Jemseg, N.B.	74 7	26 0	6 5	73	Jno. E. Moore, St. John, N.B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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121,809	Estella	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	35 0	11 2	6 0	11	N. Pothier, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
100,772	Estelle	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	37 1	13 5	5 0	13	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
80,748	Estelle	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1880	Sault-au-Mouton, Que.	75 0	23 5	8 1	90	Donat Therien, fils, M.O., Tadousac, Que.
117,141	Etha May	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1905	Dover, N.S.	41 2	11 5	5 2	11	G. Johnson, Dover, N.S.
116,347	Ethel	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1896	Canso, N.S.	36 3	10 4	6 0	11	F. B. Saunders, Canso, N.S.
100,787	Ethel	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Caraquet, N.B.	38 6	12 8	4 5	11	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
107,473	Ethel	Digby	Schr—Glt	1899	White Cove, N.S.	46 0	15 7	6 1	22	Benjamin Hatfield, Advocate Harbour, N.S.
112,087	Ethel	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Petite Rivière, N.S.	93 2	24 6	9 4	99	W. N. Reinhardt, *et al.*, La Have, N.S.
96,863	Ethel	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1897 / 1910	Toronto, Ont. / Kingston, Ont	158 0	27 9	11 0	399	The Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,113	Ethel	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1881	Pubnico, N.S.	30 0	11 0	5 0	10	W. J. Galbraith, Lepreaux, N.B.
85,551	Ethel	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1884	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	88 5	23 6	9 5	93	Wm. McLeod, North Sydney, N.S.
94,705	Ethel Clarke	Digby	Bktn—Bkglt	1891	Bear River, N.S.	142 3	32 0	12 2	397	W. G. Clarke, *et al.*, Bear River, N.S.
112,236	Ethel M	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1901	St. John, N.B	24 3	9 8	3 0	5	Walter Logan, St. John, N.B.
130,565	Ethel M.G	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	Tancook, N.S.	41 0	10 3	5 3	11	Arthur Johnson, M.O., Indian Harbour, N.S.

*103,261	Ethel McLeod	St. John.	Schr—Glt	1896	Long'Beach, N.B	76 2	26 4	7 4	96	Charles E. Brewster, Harvey, N.B.
107,475	Ethel May	Digby	Sloop	1899	Parker's Cove, N.S	33 0	12 7	6 0	16	George E. Corbett, Annapolis Royal, N.S.
121,688	Ethel May	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	33 0	11 4	6 0	10	S. Messenger, Cape Island, N.S.
122,593	Ethel R	St. Andrews	Sloop	1902	St. George, N.B	26 0	11 7	6 0	12	Clarence M. Richardson, Grand Manan, N.B.
107,793	Ethel & Carrie	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	St. John, N.B	39 8	14 0	6 2	15	Albert Wooster, Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, N.B.
100,436	Ethyl B. Sumner	Moncton	Schr—Glt	1901	Harvey, N.B	136 9	33 0	12 1	353	F. W. Sumner, Moncton, N.B.
96,788	Etienne	Halifax	Sloop	1888	Halifax, N.S.	28 3	9 0	3 7	4	John E. Butler, Halifax, N.S.
100,353	Etna	Quebec	Sloop	1886	St. Michel, Que	37 6	13 8	5 0	14	Joseph Bergeron, Les Eboulements, Que.
103,231	Etoile	Montreal	Sloop	1894	St. Thomas, Que	83 6	21 4	4 8	61	Alphonse Desrochers, Sorel, Que.
75,757	Etta	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1879	Brookville, N.S	44 0	14 5	5 5	17	J. C. Webber, Westport, N.S.
111,527	Etta H	Digby	Schr—Glt	1901	Port Maitland, N.S.	33 0	10 2	5 9	10	Warren C. and George Justason, Blacks Harbour, N.B.
122,137	Etta M	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Barrington, N.S	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Clifford Kendrick, Shag Harbour, N.S.
121,796	Etta N	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S	31 0	11 4	6 0	10	J. G. Newell, Cape Island, N.S.
103,795	Etta Vaughan	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1899	Shelburne, N. S.	83 0	23 6	9 4	98	B. P. Thorbourn, M.O., Sand Point, N.S.
85,372	Eudora	Halifax	Bk—Bq	1882	Maccan, N.S.	185 4	38 9	22 3	1110	George O'Brien, Maccan, N.S.
80,684	Eugène Demers	Montreal	Sloop	1881	Gentilly, Que	99 8	24 2	8 9	159	C. Labrecque, Lanoraie, Que.
80,754	Eugénie	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1880	Esquimaux Point, Que.	62 0	19 5	8 0	48	Henri Bouliane, Tadousac, Que.
107,356	Eulalie C	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1897	North Sydney, N.S.	31 3	12 1	4 8	6	John Leonard, Main-à-Dieu, N.S.
112 310	Eureka	St. Andrews	Sloop	1901	Grand Manan, N.B.	33 4	13 0	5 5	14	L. C. Guptill, Grand Manan, N.B.
121,944	Eureka	Sorel	Sloop	1907	Yamaska, Que	106 0	23 2	6 9	104	F. Tancrede, and E. Chretien, J. O., St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.
90,708	Euretta King	St. Catharines	Scow—Chd	1887	Welland, Ont	110 9	23 2	6 6	130	Allan J. Holloway, Toronto, Ont.
80,672	Eva	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Yamaska, Que	106 0	22 6	7 0	154	Canadian Forwarding & Export Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
97,036	Eva	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1891	Tusket, N.S.	35 4	11 9	4 7	10	Gabriel Bourke, Tusket, N.S.
122,572	Eva	Yarmouth	Sloop	1907	Pubnico, N.S.	33 0	13 0	6 8	12	Thomas Amiro, M.O., Pubnico, N.S.
125,969	Eva C	Parrsboro.	Schr—Glt	1909	Port Greville, N.S.	126 5	31 0	10 6	250	G. Melville Cochrane, M.O., Fox River, N.S.

* Formerly "Rowena."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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122,461	Eva E.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Cape Island, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Aaron Allen, Yarmouth, N.S.
130,687	Eva, E. L	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	Little Tancook, N.S.	39 6	10 2	5 4	11	Leslie Awalt, Bayswater, N.S.
116,518	Eva June	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	Lunenburg, N.S.	94 6	25 0	10 0	93	A. Corkum, M.O., La Have, N.S.
85,731	Eva L. H	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1883	Mahone Bay, N. S.	65 2	22 0	8 2	62	Bradford P. Thorbourn, M.O., Sand Point, N.S.
121,901	Eva M	Barrington	Sloop	1905	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	30 0	11 9	6 0	11	Eldridge Hagar, *et al.*, Red Head, N.S.
96,785	Eva M. B	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1890	Chezetcook, N.S.	55 4	19 9	8 0	45	Ralph McKenzie, M.O., Jordan River, N.S.
126,480	Eva M. D	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1910	Shelburne, N.S.	63 0	18 0	7 4	39	Edward V., James L. and John Paul Dempsey, Herring Cove, N.S.
*88,370	Eva Marie	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1884	Victoria, B.C.	108 0	18 4	6 7	77	Victor Jacobsen, Victoria, B.C.
116,343	Eva May	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1903	St. Peter's, N.S.	37 5	11 6	5 0	11	Thomas Boudrot and James LeBlanc, J.O., Petit de Grat, N.S.
†90,432	Eva May	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1901	Summerside, P.E.I.	76 7	21 3	9 0	69	W. L. Dean and Neil Stewart, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
90,644	Eva Mc	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1885	Argyle, N.S.	44 6	14 5	5 5	19	Thos. E. Nickerson, Pubnico, N.S.
126,345	Eva S	Barrington	Sloop	1910	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	34 5	11 0	5 8	10	Gabriel R. Swim, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
83,136	Eva Stewart	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1881	Bridgewater, N.S.	82 6	24 2	9 3	98	Isaac Fulmore, M.O., Five Islands, N.S.
100,705	Evadne	Pictou, N. S.	Schr—Glt	1900	River John, N.S.	129 2	34 0	12 1	361	William J. Pinder, Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I.

* Formerly "Rainbow" and steamer "Teaser." † Formerly "Howard L." Foreign name "I. H. Nickerson."

117,048	Evangeline	Barrington	Sloop	1905	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	30 0	11 8	6 7	11	Foster Crowell, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
92,417	Evangeline	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	Tracadie, N.B.	33 8	11 4	5 0	11	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
100,905	Evangeline	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B.	36 0	12 3	4 4	10	Fenton Carroll, M.O., Chatham, N.B.
122,058	Evangeline	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1907	New Bandon, N.B.	33 8	11 5	10 2	10	Vilas Frigault, New Bandon, N.B.
92,564	Evangeline	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1885	Chezetcook, N.S.	42 5	15 8	6 3	23	John A. Neville, Halifax, N.S.
116,675	Evangeline	St. Andrews	Sloop	1903	Shelburne, N.S.	37 0	13 3	5 6	15	Arthur Green, Grand Manan. N.B.
122,115	Evangeline	Sydney.	Sloop	1906	Ingonish, N.S	33 6	11 9	5 3	10	John G. Hines, M.O., Ingonish, N.S.
112,281	Eveline	Digby	Schr—Glt	1902	Meteghan, N.S.	40 0	13 7	7 0	22	Cesare Robichaud, Meteghan, N.S.
103,064	Eveline	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1895	Morris Island, N.S.	32 4	10 8	4 4	8	T. Moulison, Yarmouth, N.S.
.....	Evelyn	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1867	Storrington, Ont.	90 1	22 2	5 7	97	Wm. Myles, Kingston, Ont.
116,520	Evelyn	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Lunenburg, N.S.	48 0	13 8	6 0	18	A. F. Davison, Bridgewater, N.S.
112,005	Evelyn	Parrsboro.	Schr—Glt	1907	Granville, N.S.	142 6	30 9	11 5	287	Frank W. Pickels, M.O., Annapolis Royal, N.S.
66,987	Evelyn	St. John, N. B.	Schr—Glt	1874	Salmon Bay, N.B.	72 8	24 4	6 8	70	John Henry Potter, Canning, N.S.
126,814	Evelyn V. Miller	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1910	Mahone Bay, N.S.	109 0	26 0	11 2	99	Henry W. Adams, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
*86,540	Everett G. Griggs	Victoria	Bktn—Bkglt	1883	Belfast, Ireland.	308 2	42 9	25 1	2351	The Everett G. Griggs Ship Company, Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
94,855	Evolution	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1889	Spencer's Island, N.S.	107 0	28 3	10 5	173	Cyrus L. Baird, Kentville, N.S.
111,945	Ewen No. 2	New Westminster.	Barge—Chd	1898	New Westminster, B.C.	70 0	24 0	5 5	92	A. Ewen, New Westminster, B.C.
111,944	Ewen No. 4	New Westminster.	Barge—Chd	1900	New Westminster, B. C.	60 0	18 0	4 3	46	A. Ewen, New Westminster, B.C.
122,627	Excavator	Chatham, N.B	Dredge—Drague	1908	Chatham, N.B.	38 0	13 0	3 0	13	Peter England, Chatham, N.B.
100,248	Excelsior	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Spry Bay, N.S.	38 5	12 2	5 8	14	Mrs. M. W. Andrews, Isaac's Harbour, N.S.
116,846	Excelsior	Owen Sound	Dredge—Drague	1906	Welland, Ont.	100 0	36 0	9 3	372	Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Durham, Ont.
37,521	Exchange	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1839	Old Sabrock, Me., U.S.A.	70 0	22 0	8 5	86	J. Slaunwhite, Mahone Bay, N.S.
80,803	Exenia	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1880	Cornwallis, N. S.	43 0	15 5	6 2	18	Wm. Sparks, *et al.*, Grand Manan, N.B.
100,172	Exephire	Montreal	Sloop	1890	Pierreville, Que.	86 8	22 0	6 0	79	F. Lamontagne, St. Louis de Bonsecours, Que.
125,966	Exilda	Parrsboro.	Schr—Glt	1908	Port Greville, N.S.	144 9	34 0	11 4	349	Pugsley's Shipping, Ltd., Eatonville, N.S.

*Formerly "Lord Wolseley" and foreign name "Columbia."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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94,678	Extenuate	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1879	Mahone Bay, N.S.	34 0	11 1	5 0	10	Alex Tough, Harrietsfield, N.S.
121,714	F. No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1904	Nanaimo, B.C	75 0	27 0	7 0	86	John D. Foreman, Vancouver, B.C.
130,485	F. No. 2	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1910	Fraser's Mills, B.C.	101 0	32 5	8 2	244	Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser's Mills, B.C.
111,496	F. B	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1899	Tadousac, Que	46 4	15 5	5 6	24	Joseph E. Cloutier, Chicoutimi, Que.
126,385	F. D.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1908	Isle aux Coudres, Que.	50 0	15 0	5 4	28	Francois Degagne, M.O., Isle aux Coudres, Que.
107,933	F. B. & Co. No. 1	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1900	New Westminster, B.C.	70 0	26 0	4 5	82	Wm. H. Dauphine, New Westminster, B.C.
112,354	F. A. Georger	Brockville	Barge—Chd	1874	Tonawanda, N.Y., U.S.A	204 6	35 2	14 6	751	Antonio Wendling, Brockville, Ont
103,198	F. P. Wade	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1895	Liverpool, N.S	89 0	24 3	9 1	99	Arthur Crooks, M.O., Liscomb, N.S.
100,632	F. C. No. 1	Victoria	Scow—Chd	1891	Nanaimo, B.C	60 0	20 0	4 9	49	J. D. Foreman, Vancouver, B.C.
126,018	F. C. Lockhart	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1910	Annapolis Royal, N.S.	125 0	31 4	11 8	268	Frank W. Pickles, M.O., Annapolis Royal, N.S.
126,686	F. G. No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1909	Cardinal, Ont	40 0	20 1	4 7	92	Frank Gilbert, Montreal, Que.
126,715	F. G. French	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1887	Bath, Me., U.S.A.	98 2	28 1	8 3	149	Abraham Holmes, Port Wade, N.S.

†90,818	F. H. Burton	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1853	Dundas, Ont	103 0	20 5	9 0	137	John Hart, *et al.*, Picton, Ont.
130,393	F. L. No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1902	Pictou, N.S.	52 0	22 0	6 4	76	Francis Lemoine, Montreal, Que.
130,394	F. L. No. 2	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1901	St. Pierre, Miq.	46 0	20 0	6 8	64	Francis Lemoine, Montreal, Que.
130,395	F. L. No. 3	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1901	St. Pierre, Miq.	46 0	20 0	5 7	53	Francis Lemoine, Montreal, Que.
130,728	F. M. Toro	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Lunenburg, N.S.	106 8	26 3	10 4	100	Freeman, Corkum, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
116,708	F. W. Thompson	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1904	Leclercville, Que	94 8	23 2	7 8	119	David Tousignant, Leclercville, Que.
90,614	F. & E. Givan	Moncton	Schr—Glt	1886	Cambridge, N.B.	78 1	27 0	7 9	99	F. W. Givan, Moncton, N.B.
111,543	F. & R. No. 1	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1899	New Westminster, B.C	77 1	28 2	6 7	86	George H. French, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
111,823	F. & R. No. 2	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1897	Vancouver, B.C.	68 5	21 9	6 0	80	Albert T. Ingram, Vancouver, B.C.
116,786	F. & R. No. 3	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1904	Vancouver, B.C.	74 5	30 0	7 0	131	G. H. French, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
*72,577	Fabiola	Picton, Ont.	Schr—Glt.	1852 / 1876	Oakville, Ont. / Portsmouth, Ont.	95 0	22 3	9 0	131	James Swift, Kingston, Ont.
66,058	Fabiola	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1872	Deschambault, Que	100 0	22 6	9 6	147	Thomas Frenette, Portneuf, Que.
‡100,852	Fabiola	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1893	Anse St. Jean, Que	70 2	21 9	8 5	81	J. Simard, M.O., St. Simeon, Que.
77,776	Fairlina	Goderich	Schr—Glt	1880	Kincardine, Ont	46 0	12 0	5 0	17	Jas. Johns, Southampton, Ont.
100,535	Fairplay	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1893	Clare, N.S.	33 9	11 8	4 4	11	Luke Holmes, jr., Halifax, N.S.
100,247	Fairy Queen	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Sambro, N.S.	35 6	11 5	5 9	11	G. H. Nickerson, Sambro, N.S.
74,329	Fairy Queen	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1877	Cape St. Mary, N.S.	38 0	12 6	6 0	13	W. E. Coggins, Westport, N.S.
103,001	Falcon	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	Shippigan, N.B.	33 0	12 6	4 4	10	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
122,304	Falcon	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	La Have, N.S.	79 2	23 2	9 2	85	Edman B. Walters, M.O., La Have, N.S.
122,310	Falcon	Lunenburg	Sloop	1907	Tancook, N.S.	30 4	8 0	3 2	4	Keith Hudson, Cowes, Isle of Wight, G.B.
88,276	Falcon	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1881	Eastport, Me., U.S.A.	39 0	13 0	5 7	12	Judson Stanley, Grand Manan, N.B.
107,908	Falcon	St. Andrews	Sloop	1890	St. John, N.B	24 0	10 2	5 0	8	Mrs. Eveleen Ingalls, Grand Manan, N.B.
130,734	Falka	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	LaHave, N.S.	106 8	26 4	10 5	100	Charles Conrad, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
103,120	Falmouth	St. Andrews	Sloop	1880	Campo Bello, N.B	30 0	11 4	6 0	10	W. Dalzelle, sr., Grand Manan, N.B
74,116	Fama	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1877	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	54 0	18 4	7 3	44	J. W. Forgeron, West Arichat, N.S.

† Formerly "Great Western." * Formerly "Royal Oak." ‡ Formerly a steamer.

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103,077	Fame	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1891	Shippigan, N.B	34 7	12 0	4 8	10	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
...	Fane	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1867	Montreal, Que	92 1	18 8	6 8	105	P. Laplante, Lachine, Que.
103,105	Fannie	Montreal	Sloop	1894	Yamaska, Que	133 4	28 6	18 8	305	Canadian Forwarding & Export Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
83,399	Fannie R. C	Halifax	Sloop	1882	Mahone Bay, N.S	42 0	15 5	6 5	22	Thos. Roberts, Cap Ozo, Que.
88,462	Fannie S	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1892	River Bourgeois, N.S	49 4	17 0	6 7	28	Daniel Sampson, River Bourgeois, N.S.
121,900	Fannie W. Freeman	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1884	Gloucester, Mass., U.S.A.	87 0	22 7	8 4	79	Corbett Batstone, Nippers Harbour, Nfld.
100,872	Fanny	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Perry's Point, N.B	78 5	27 3	7 0	91	W. I. Haws, Parrsboro', N.S.
61,910	Fanny Ellis	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1870	Liverpool, N.S	52 0	19 0	6 6	36	P. Farrell, Liverpool, N.S.
103,493	Fanny McLean	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1881	La Have, N,S	33 8	12 4	4 7	9	D. Hume, East Chester, N.S.
121,883	Fanny Rose	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Tusket Wedge, N.S	36 0	12 4	7 0	15	Charles E. Pothier, M.O., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
77,763	Fanny Young	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1880	Shelburne, N.S	80 0	22 5	9 1	85	W. T. Eastman and B. Buffett, North Sydney, N.S.
80,689	Faraud	Montreal	Sloop	1881	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	95 0	23 0	6 3	92	Joseph Lizotte, Sorel, Que.
100,467	Faucon	Quebec	Sloop	1889	Quebec, Que	44 8	14 2	4 6	18	P. M. Duchêne, Quebec, Que.
107,054	Favorite	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1900	Barrington, N.S	58 0	18 1	6 6	28	Ellison Shatford, Mill Cove, N.S.

.....	Favorite.....	Montreal.....	Barge—Chd	1873	St. Aimé, Que.....	118 1	23 0	7 2	169	G. Fraser and Hugh McKinnon, Dundee, Que.
61,302	Favourite.....	Victoria.....	Schr—Glt	1868	Sooke, B.C...	71 5	22 0	8 5	80	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.
75,614	Fawn	Digby.....	Schr—Glt	1877	Shelburne, N.S.....	43 6	15 7	6 2	17	James E. Ogilvie, Parrsboro', N.S.
122,095	Felton C	Yarmouth	Sloop.	1906	Cape Island, N. S.....	36 0	13 0	7 0	16	Russell B. Wyman, Yarmouth, N.S.
126,728	Fenelon	Peterboro'.....	Scow—Chd.	1903	Peterboro, Ont.....	71 0	26 0	4 6	146	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.
126,543	Ferida..... ...	Vancouver..... ..	Sloop.....	1908	Vancouver, B.C.....	25 3	7 2	5 0	6	Henry A. Bulwer, Vancouver, B.C.
122,621	Fillera.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt.....	1908	Lameque, N.B.....	37 3	12 8	6 3	18	James P. Chiasson, Lameque, N.B.
130,576	Filmore H.....	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt.....	1907	Lunenburg, N.S.....	40 2	10 6	5 6	11	Albert Hubley, Pleasantville, N.S.
107,902	Fin Back.....	St. Andrews.....	Sloop.....	1898	St. John, N.B	40 0	15 0	6 0	24	Frank Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.
130,338	Financier.....	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1911	Bay du Vin, N. B.....	34 0	9 7	5 0	10	John Robertson McMaster, Hardwicke, N.B.
121,874	Finettie May... ...	Yarmouth	Sloop..... .. .	1906	Yarmouth, N.S.....	33 0	11 3	6 0	12	Judson A. Crocker, Yarmouth, N.S.
116,882	Fiona	Arichat..... .	Schr—Glt	1903	Port Felix, N. S. ...	35 0	10 6	6 2	10	Martin Pelrine, Larry's River, N.S.
92,607	First Trial.... .	Sydney..... ...	Schr—Glt	1889	Ingonish, N.S.....	31 6	11 7	5 9	9	J. C. Baker, North Sydney, N.S.
121,804	Fish Hawk.....	Yarmouth..... ..	Sloop.....	1904	Cape Island, N.S	31 0	11 0	6 0	10	G. A. Swim, M. O., Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
130,654	Fish Seeker.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1911	Caraquet, N.B....	40 5	13 5	6 0	20	Gustave Joseph Gallien, Caraquet, N.B.
100,298	Fisher.....	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1891	Shippigan, N.B.....	35 4	11 6	5 0	12	Andre D. Chiasson, Lameque, N.B.
.. ..	Five (5).	Montreal...	Barge—Chd	1873	Pierreville, Que.....	90 8	23 5	5 8	86	M. Lespérance, St. Anne, Que.
66,749	Flash.....	Halifax	Schr—Glt..	1875	Liverpool, N.S.....	47 0	16 0	6 7	24	J. H. Lane, Owl's Head, N.S.
80,065	Flash.....	St. John, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1881	Indiantown, N.B	76 4	26 0	7 6	94	Amos Tower, St. John, N.B.
61,445	Flavie....	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1874	Shippigan, N.B..... ...	36 5	12 2	4 5	13	Pierre Noce, Shippigan, N.B.
92,511	Fleet Wing.....	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1887	Westport, N.S	29 0	11 3	5 0	11	Addison Mathews, St. George, N.B.
111,468	Fleetwing.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1901	Shippigan, N.B.....	38 8	12 6	5 4	14	Wm Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
88,227	Fleetwing	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1884	Chezetcook, N.S.....	47 5	18 2	7 8	32	Angus Reddy, Boylston, N.S.
107,665	Fleetwing	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1898	Seven Islands. Que.....	59 2	18 2	62	42	Elie Imbeault, St. Irenee, Que.
85,476	Fleetwing	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1877 1897	Jordan River, N.S. .	38 6	13 2	5 6	15	Wm. McMillan, Lockeport, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longeur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
90,776	Fleetwing	Windsor, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1863	Wilson, N.Y., U.S.A.	108 0	24 6	7 9	162	Joseph Cochrane, Port Colborne, Ont.
116,967	Fleur de Lis	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1879	Gloucester, Mass., U.S.A.	36 2	13 2	5 6	16	A. G. Boyne, St. John, N.B.
77,585	Fleur de Marie	Montreal	Sloop	1878	Lanoraie, Que.	99 5	23 0	7 0	113	E. Haynemand, Lanoraie, Que.
100,868	Fleur de Marie	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1893	St. Siméon, Que.	61 4	20 2	6 4	49	Maurice Degagnez, Les Eboulements, Que.
122,146	Flirt	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	36 0	13 0	6 6	16	Marc Boudreau, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
103,743	Flo F. Mader	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1896	Mahone Bay, N.S.	91 7	25 0	10 4	100	Charles U. Mader, Mahone Bay, N.S.
126,770	Floating Crane No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1908	Barrow, G.B.	200 5	43 1	9 2	445	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
85,644	Flora	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1883	Mahone Bay, N.S.	58 0	18 9	7 2	42	Freeman J. Boutilier, M.O., Indian Harbour, N.S.
83,367	Flora	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1880	Portneuf, Que.	76 1	20 2	6 3	65	J. B. Dussault, Portneuf, Que.
107,906	Flora	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	West Isles, N.B	30 0	12 2	6 2	14	Grant L. Dakin, Grand Manan, N.B.
122,046	Flora.	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1866	Essex, Mass., U.S.A	55 0	17 2	6 5	34	Clarence and Wesley Newton, J.O., Grand Manan, N.B.
111,552	Flora B	St. Andrews	Sloop	1894	Grand Manan, N.B.	32 0	12 4	5 0	13	Nelson Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.
83,098	Flora Bell	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1884	Mabou, N.S	50 5	19 2	7 1	39	Gabriel White, Margaree, N.S.
71,167	Flora Carveth	Whitby	Schr—Glt	1873	Mill Point, Ont.	115 0	23 5	8 9	190	John McLellan, M.O., Bowmanville, Ont.

117,163	Flora M	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1906	Hantsport, N.S.	97 0	27 0	9 5	152	Charles DeW. Smith, Windsor, N.S.
116,290	Flora M.J	Halifax	Schr -Glt	1904	Mahone Bay, N. S.	75 6	22 8	8 7	78	James Julien, M. O., Grand Desert, N. S.
*90,737	Flora T.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1888 1909	Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Port Elgin, N.B.	59 5	19 9	6 8	52	Charles Trenholm, Port Elgin, N.B.
94,834	Flora Woster	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1873	Wiscasset, Me., U.SA.	40 4	13 0	5 7	22	Henry Burnham, Grand Manan, N.B.
116,306	Florence	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1905	Rusticoville, P.E.I	81 3	24 0	8 0	74	J. Gallant, Rusticoville, P.E.I.
122,086	Florence	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1907	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	34 0	11 6	5 6	14	Phillip Willard, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
96,774	Florence	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1894	Cheticamp, N.S	33 0	11 4	5 1	11	Thos. Power, Cheticamp, N.S.
103,104	Florence	Montreal	Sloop	1894	St. Thomas, Que	108 0	23 0	7 8	153	Adelard Yergeau, Pierreville, Que.
116,968	Florence	St. Andrews	Sloop	1894	Bristol, Me., U.S.A.	36 2	14 2	7 2	18	J. F. Eldridge, Beaver Harbour, N.B.
80,001	Florence	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1879	Chance Harbour, N.B	37 8	14 4	6 0	15	John Kirby, Chipman's Brook, N.S.
	Florence	Windsor, Ont.	Scow—Chd	1862	Belle River, Ont	60 0	15 6	3 4	32	H. Campeau, Belle River, Ont.
80,829	Florence B	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1880	New Dublin, N.S.	52 4	17 9	7 2	32	Charles Boudrot, River Bourgeois, N.S.
122,004	Florence B.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	La Have, N.S	60 8	17 8	7 9	46	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax N.S.
116,531	Florence B. W	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1905	Mahone Bay, N.S.	46 2	15 6	7 0	24	David Duggan, East Dover, N.S.
121,877	Florence C	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Pinkney's Point, N.S.	35 6	12 0	7 0	15	Joseph A. Surette, Pinkney's Point, N.S.
46,907	Florence C. Lawrence	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1864	Margaree, N.S.	71 6	21 6	9 1	70	William Buckle, Margaree, N.S.
117,093	Florence D	Arichat.	Schr—Glt	1905	Port Felix, N.S	36 0	12 0	5 8	11	Wm. Digdon, White Head, N.S.
122,032	Florence E. Melanson	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1908	Gilbert's Cove, N.S.	88 0	25 6	8 6	99	B. N. Melanson, Gilbert's Cove, N.S.
100,259	Florence G	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1891	Sambro, N.S	36 6	12 5	5 4	15	Caleb Gray, Sambro, N.S.
112,282	Florence H	Digby	Schr—Glt	1902	Maitland, N.S	40 0	13 0	5 6	20	J. A. Moore, Westport, N.S.
100,383	Florence L	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1894	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	34 8	12 5	5 1	10	Peter LeBlanc, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.
80,870	Florence M	Amherst, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1906	Wallace, N.S.	76 7	21 9	8 0	76	Robert McInnis, Wallace, N.S.
112,380	Florence M	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1903	L'Ardoise, N.S	49 5	15 4	6 5	25	Duncan H. McKay, Glace Bay, N.S.
116,348	Florence M	Arichat.	Schr—Glt	1903	Petite de Grat, N.S.	39 4	11 2	6 4	16	Wm. J. Martell, Petite de Grat, N.S.
92,638	Florence M	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1888	Lunenburg, N.S.	74 8	23 0	8 5	83	Joseph Simard, Ste. Anne des Monts, Que.

* Formerly "Ada Louise."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
122,106	Florence M	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Barrington, N.S	30 0	11 0	6 6	10	John E. Nickerson, Cape Island, N.S.
94,771	Florence M. Smith	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1888	Lunenburg, N.S	82 5	24 0	9 1	99	John Strickland, North Sydney, N.S.
107,993	Florence May	Canso	Sloop	1899	Queensport, N.S	37 0	11 4	6 0	11	Wentworth G. Matthews, Canso, N.S.
122,249	Florence May	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1901	Eastport, Me., U.S.A.	36 5	14 8	7 2	14	E. M. Mortimer, Digby, N.S.
88,357	Floresta	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1884	Parrsboro', N.S	65 0	21 0	7 9	57	Thos. Gosbee, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
85,459	Florida	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1877	Bic, Que	37 0	13 5	4 3	13	Wm. Michaud, Isle Verte, Que.
85,754	Florida	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1882	Betchouan, Labrador	48 0	17 5	6 4	26	Geo. Tanguay, Quebec, Que.
111,611	Florida	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1901	Murray Bay, Que	56 4	18 1	6 6	40	Edmond Tremblay, Portneuf, Que.
103,351	Floride	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1894	Natashquan, Que.	46 6	16 6	6 0	27	Nap. Blais, Esquimaux Point, Que.
* 88,348	Florrie V	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1884 1905	Conquerall, N.S. St. Peter's, N.S.	80 2	23 9	9 2	97	Edward LeBlanc, Arichat, N.S.
103 902	Floyburg	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1893	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	34 8	11 3	4 8	12	Rasmus Hansen, Victoria, B.C.
83,255	Floyd	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1883	Granville, N.S	43 2	15 8	5 8	20	John Arseneau, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.
61,405	Fly	Chatham, N. B	Schr—Glt	1866 1891	Shippigan, N.B Tracadie, N.B	36 1	12 1	4 8	11	A. McLaughlin, Tracadie, N.B.
116,273	Fly	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1903	Jeddore, N.S	37 6	11 8	5 2	10	John Faulkner, Jeddore, N.S.

*Formerly "Cymbeline"

90,645	Fly	Yarmouth	Schr -Glt	1885	Tusket, N S	44 7	14 2	5 1	16	Robt. Nickerson, Wood's Harbour, N.S.
122,575	Fly	Barrington	Sloop	1906	Wood's Harbour, N.S.	32 4	11 2	6 0	10	Howard Snow, Port LaTour, N.S.
112,373	Flying Cloud	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1902	Guysboro', N.S	42 0	10 7	6 9	13	Wm. Whitman, Guysboro', N.S.
112,165	Flying Cloud	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1903	Shippigan, N.B	37 8	13 2	5 2	13	John F. Robichaud, Shippigan, N.B.
61,903	Flying Cloud	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1870	Liverpool, N.S	47 0	17 7	6 2	20	J. Brooks, Ketch Harbour, N. S.
41,823	Flying Cloud	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1858	Rexton, N.B	68 3	21 7	5 4	78	Samuel J. Holder, Holderville, N. B.
112,151	Flying Foam	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1902	Caraquet, N.B	40 0	13 0	5 8	18	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
100,782	Flying Foam	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	38 4	12 8	4 8	12	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N B.
103,317	Flying Star	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1895	Cheticamp, N. S	32 5	10 8	5 5	11	Polite Deveaux, Eastern Harbour, N.S.
88,672	Flying Yankee	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1884	Newcastle, N.B	54 8	19 6	5 7	35	E. M. Young, *et al.*, White's Cove, N.B.
103,833	Fœderis Arca	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1896	Les Ecureuils, Que	66 3	20 7	5 8	46	Germain Marcotte, Leclercville, Que.
122,354	Ford River	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1879	Milwaukee, U.S.A.	143 0	29 0	10 0	191	Henry W. Richardson, Kingston, Ont.
57,131	Forest Flower	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1868	Pubnico, N.S	53 5	18 0	7 0	26	J. H. Goodwin, Pubnico, N.S.
126,717	Forest Maid	St. John	Schr—Glt	1877	Newburyport, Mass., U.S.A.	67 2	18 2	6 0	43	John F. Paul, Beaver Harbour, N.B.
55,531	Forest Queen	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1867	Tracadie, N.B	67 4	21 8	9 0	75	P. D. Landry, St. Mary's, Kent Co., N.B.
85,393	Formosa	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1884	House Harbour, Magdalen Islands, Que.	57 2	18 8	8 1	45	Theophane Theriault, Magdalen Islands, Que.
107,350	Forrester	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1901	Pubnico, N.S.	45 0	14 6	6 7	23	Allan R. Morash, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130,273	Fort Alexander	Winnipeg	Barge—Chd.	1911	Selkirk, Man.	142 0	30 0	7 6	316	The Northwest Navigation Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
130,298	Fort No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1910	New Westminster, B.C.	61 0	26 1	7 0	99	John Hind, Vancouver, B.C.
117,059	Fortuna	Canso	Schr—Glt	1907	Tancook, N.S.	43 0	11 9	5 7	14	John H. Cousins, Jr., Canso, N.S.
116,479	Fortuna	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1903	Pt. Misonette, N.B.	34 0	10 2	4 5	10	Prospere Boudreau, Point Misonette, N.B.
130,403	Foundation Co., No. 1 (The).	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1910	Lachine, Que.	62 0	26 0	4 8	65	The Foundation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,404	Foundation Co., No. 2 (The).	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1910	Lachine, Que.	62 4	25 8	4 9	63	The Foundation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,405	Foundation Co., No. 3 (The).	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1910	Lachine, Que.	79 0	25 7	5 0	84	The Foundation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
111,467	Four Brothers	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1901	Caraquet, N.B	39 0	13 0	5 0	13	Aurie Albert, Caraquet, N.B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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116,676	Fram	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	West Isles, N.B.	39 0	13 0	6 0	17	Orville Wilcox, Grand Manan, N.B.
83,449	Frances	Victoria	Sloop	1864	Coupeville, Wash., U.S.A.	32 0	10 6	4 0	8	Wm. T. Cotsford, Victoria, B.C.
111,891	Frances	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1903	Weymouth Bridge, N.S.	120 0	29 3	11 2	259	Edward P. Rice, M.O., Weymouth Bridge, N.S.
94,821	Frances A. Rice	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1889	Weymouth, N.S	87 5	24 8	9 0	122	John A. Stuart, Church Point, N.S.
100,691	Frances E. Willard	Pictou, N.S	Schr—Glt	1893	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	46 8	15 4	6 3	23	L. H. Herring, New Glasgow, N.S.
122,247	Frances L	St. Andrews	Sloop	1906	White Head, N.B.	29 0	11 0	4 5	10	Spencer Cheney, White Head, N.B
111,401	Frances Willard	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	Chester Basin, N.S	90 0	24 5	9 8	85	Henry McFatridge, Bay St. George, Nfld.
121,872	Francis A	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1906	Shelburne, N.S.	84 0	22 5	9 3	93	The Yarmouth Trading Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
116,308	Francis D. Cook	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1905	Murray River, P.E.I	55 4	19 3	7 6	47	Reuben Cahoon, M.O., Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
126,752	Francis Lemoine	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1901	St. Pierre, Miq.	78 0	30 0	6 0	232	Francis Lemoine, Montreal, Que.
103,612	François Xavier	Quebec	Sloop	1894	St. Joachim, Que.	61 0	18 2	4 8	33	F. X. Neron, St. Joachim, Que.
122,081	Frank	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1906	Souris, P. E. I	34 8	10 7	5 0	10	Joseph M. Cheverie, M.O., Souris, P.E.I.
88,549	Frank	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1884	Lockeport, N.S.	37 0	13 0	5 4	12	David M. Pettis, Parrsboro', N.S.
85,294	Frank	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Sorel, Que	106 8	17 5	6 1	94	John Minden, Sorel, Que.

92,671	Frank	Pictou, N.S.	Sloop	1887	Wallace, N.S	41 7	13 7	5 2	17	Francis K. Grant, Wallace, N.S.
130,321	Frank D. Ewen	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1888	West Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	202 4	34 8	15 5	878	Quebec Transportation & Forwarding Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
126,727	Frank Fairen	Peterboro	Scow—Chd.	1909	Peterboro, Ont.	40 4	16 4	2 0	29	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.
126,581	Frank H. Adams	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	Lunenburg, N.S.	108 4	25 8	10 5	93	Freeman Anderson, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
55,836	Frank Newton	Sydney	Sloop	1867	Shelburne, N.S.	60 4	19 3	6 4	40	A. F. Cameron, Sherbrooke, N.S.
130,454	Fraser Mills No. 3	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1910	Fraser Mills, B.C.	83 2	34 6	8 5	227	Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd., Fraser Mills, B.C.
117,045	Fred C	Barrington	Sloop	1905	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	33 8	11 8	6 2	12	William H. Powell, Cape Island, N.S.
126,776	Fred H.	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S.	41 0	12 3	5 2	14	W. E. Forbes, Richibucto, N.B.
‡80,886	Fred Greene	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1881 1909	St. Andrews, N.B. Kingsport, N.S.	68 0	18 0	6 2	43	James D. Ells, Kingsport, N.S.
100,894	Fred & Norman	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1896	Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	50 5	17 4	7 1	32	Boardman Cheney, *et al.*, Whitehead, N.B.
121,907	Freda N. Nickerson	Barrington	Sloop	1906	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	31 0	12 2	6 0	12	Prince W. Nickerson, Cape Island, N.S.
100,315	Freddie A	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1889	Barrington, N.S.	33 0	11 5	5 1	10	John Hemlow, Yarmouth, N.S.
103,116	Freddie A. Higgins	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1882	Kennebunk, Me., U.S.A.	80 6	24 2	6 2	78	Watson Fyfe and William T. Weir, Stanley Bridge, P.E.I.
107,915	Freddie L	St. Andrews	Sloop	1895	Quaco, N.B.	32 2	11 7	7 5	15	Charles E. Leighton, Grand Manan, N.B.
121,697	Freddie M.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S.	31 0	11 5	6 0	10	N. Crowell, Cape Island, N.S.
103,719	Freddie M.	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1890	Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	28 5	12 0	5 0	10	G. A. Brush, Yarmouth, N.S.
71,333	Freddie M. Reynolds	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1875	Clyde, N.S.	54 6	18 9	7 9	35	Geo. W. McKay, Clifton, P.E.I.
121,793	Fredena	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S.	32 0	11 0	6 0	10	S. Hopkins, Cape Island, N.S.
97,046	Fredona	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1890	East Berlin, N.S.	35 0	12 0	5 1	12	J. W. Remby, *et al.*, West Dublin, N.S.
111,746	Fredonia	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S	86 8	23 9	9 8	92	R. A. Watson, East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.
97,146	Free Trade	St. Andrews	Sloop	1885	West Isles, N.B.	30 0	12 3	6 0	10	Wm. Benson, Grand Manan, N.B.
77,963	Freeman Colgate	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1876	South Bristol, Me., U.S.A.	52 0	16 0	6 2	26	S. Hicks, *et al.*, Westport, N.S.
†122,642	Freeport	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1875	Clayton, N.Y., U.S.A.	145 0	26 4	9 8	276	Alfred Bonin, Lanoraie, Que.
85,969	Friendship	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1882	St. Martin's, N.B	70 8	25 0	6 6	66	A. A. Wilbur, Harvey, N.B.
103,101	Frontenac	Montreal	Sloop	1894	St. Thomas, Que.	135 8	28 1	11 9	331	J. E. Muir, Montreal, Que.

‡ Formerly "Annie." †Foreign name "Black Diamond".

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c. —*Continued.*

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126,098	Fundy	St. Catherines	Dredge—Drague	1909	Welland, Ont.	120 0	42 7	9 5	597	Dominion Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
126,700	G. C. C. No. 7	Montreal.	Scow—Chd.	.... / 1909	Unknown / Cornwall, Ont.	53 5	17 8	5 3	49	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
126,751	G. C. C. No. 8	Montreal.	Scow—Chd.	.... / 1909	Unknown / Cornwall, Ont.	46 5	17 0	4 8	38	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
90,540	G. D.	Montreal.	Sloop	1885	Yamaska, Que.	91 2	21 7	7 4	108	H. Goyet, Lanoraie, Que.
126,695	G. D. No. 1.	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1908	Grenville, Que.	75 8	18 1	4 2	45	George Dansereau, Grenville, Que.
*97,096	G. T. D.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1890	Bridgewater, N.S.	123 0	30 0	12 2	285	John L., George D., and Allison C. Davie, J.O., Levis, Que.
107,927	G. & K. No. 1	New Westminster.	Barge—Chd	1900	Ladner, B.C.	50 0	16 0	4 5	33	D. B. Grant, M. O., Ladner, B.C.
121,785	G. A. Grier.	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1906	Hull, Que	121 8	24 1	8 1	196	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa. Ont.
122,644	G. C. Edwards.	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1908	Hull, Que	119 7	24 1	8 0	191	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
88,555	G. C. Kelley.	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1885	Shelburne, N.S	81 0	23 9	9 3	99	Wm. F. Fougere, M. O., Poulamond, N.S.
85,382	G. H. Marryatt.	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1883	Mahone Bay, N.S.	42 2	16 0	6 6	24	J. O'Toole, Louisburg, N.S.
126,407	G. H. Millen	Ottawa.	Barge—Chd	1909	Hull, Que.	108 0	22 9	7 2	148	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

* Formerly "Tyree."

100,311	G. H. Perry	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1891	Meteghan, N.S	81 0	27 0	8 0	99	Aldreado McDonough, St. Martins, N.B.
122,015	G. H. Warmington	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1872	Vermillion, O., U.S.A.	178 4	31 6	12 5	502	Alexis Rondeau, Lanoraie, Que.
116,902	G. M. Cochrane	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1905	Port Greville, N.S.	113 2	30 0	10 6	220	The Helen Shipping Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
122,282	G. M. Stephens	Shelburne	Sloop	1906	Shelburne, N.S.	35 6	11 5	6 4	12	Herbert R. Swim, M.O., Lockeport, N.S.
85,503	G. P. Taylor	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1882	Carleton, N.B	41 0	14 0	5 0	13	Wm. A. Killam, Yarmouth, N.S.
122,488	G. Bluteau	Quebec	Sloop	1907	La Petite Rivière St. Francois Xavier, Que.	63 6	19 6	5 2	39	Grégoire Bluteau, La Petite Riviere St. Francois Xavier, Que.
130,490	G. Jax	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1911	New Westminster, B.C.	95 0	32 0	9 0	249	Mrs. Alice M. Garnett, Victoria, B.C.
116,207	Gabriel A	Yarmouth	Sloop	1903	Comeau's Hill, N.S.	39 0	13 4	8 0	17	David Sproule, Digby, N.S.
116,713	Gabriel de St. Nicholas.	Quebec	Sloop	1903	Portneuf, Que	45 6	15 0	5 0	21	Leandre Bouchard, Portneuf, Que.
100,778	Gambetta	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Caraquet, N.B.	36 0	12 8	5 4	13	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
100,501	Gamma	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1890	Victoria, B.C.	74 0	23 4	4 8	60	The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
122,622	Gander	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1908	Bay du Vin, N.B	32 9	10 0	4 9	10	Harold Williston, Bay du Vin, N.B.
100,993	Garfield	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Shippigan, N.B	34 6	11 4	4 6	10	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
80,693	Garnet	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1882	Montreal, Que	109 2	22 7	7 0	154	Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que.
103,065	Garnet	Yarmouth	Sloop	1895	Yarmouth, N.S.	48 7	17 1	5 9	27	E. K. Snow, Port La Tour, N.S.
116,525	Gatherer	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Lunenburg, N.S.	44 4	13 4	6 2	15	Stephen Cleveland, M.O., Bayswater, N.S.
122,286	Gay Gordon (The)	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1907	Shelburne, N. S.	103 0	25 2	10 5	119	John Harvey, St. John's, Nfld.
100,919	Gazelle	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B.	37 2	13 0	5 0	12	The C. Robin, Collas Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
111,464	Gazelle	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1901	Caraquet, N.B.	38 5	13 0	5 3	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
100,954	Gazelle	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B.	36 8	12 2	4 6	10	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
83,260	Gazelle	Digby	Schr—Glt	1883	Granville, N.S.	45 8	15 5	6 3	20	R. B. Harris, *et al.*, Kentville, N.S.
59,379	Gazelle	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1869	Pembroke, Me., U.S.A.	57 0	18 5	8 0	47	Wm. Dewey, *et al.*, Sackville, N.B.
96,733	Gem	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Tracadie, N.B	35 1	11 7	5 0	12	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
100,968	Gem	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.	35 0	12 2	4 5	11	C. Robin, Collas & Co. Ltd., Jersey.
111,774	Gem	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1898	Metlakatla, B.C.	45 0	14 6	4 6	15	Luke Mark, Massett, B.C.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
103,339	General	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1895	Pierreville, Que	104 0	23 0	6 8	116	Achille Lavigne, St. Paul L'Ermite, Que.
112,192	General Meade	Chatham, Ont	Dredge—Drague		Toledo, O., U.S.A	72 5	28 5	7 0	244	Charles S. Boone, Toronto, Ont.
88,668	General Middleton	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1885	Bay du Vin, N.B.	68 5	21 5	8 4	67	Thomas J. Caldwell and W. J. Garrett, New Carlisle, Que.
103,766	Genesta	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1896	Caraquet, N.B.	34 9	12 0	5 0	12	Philias Legere, Caraquet, N.B.
90,711	Genesta	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1885	Mahone Bay, N.S.	58 9	19 0	7 2	41	Augustus Vincent, Bay St. George, Nfld.
92,673	Genesta	Pictou, N.S	Schr—Glt	1887	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	42 3	15 5	6 3	22	Angus Nicholson, North Sydney, C.B.
121,885	Genesta	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Pubnico, N.S.	35 0	11 5	6 6	13	William M. D'Entremont, M.O., Pubnico, N.S.
88,347	Geneva	Victoria	Schr - Glt	1884	Lunenburg, N.S	86 4	24 6	9 3	92	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
100,818	Geneva Ethel	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1894	Lockeport, N.S.	54 7	17 2	7 6	29	Martin Meagher, Canso, N.S.
111,876	Geneva May	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1902	Pubnico, N.S.	71 5	21 0	8 0	72	Leander Amiro, Pubnico, N.S.
112,223	Genevieve	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1902	Canning, N.B.	88 1	28 1	7 8	124	Herbert V. Butler, M.O., St. John, N.B.
117,041	Genevive	Barrington	Sloop	1903	Shag Harbour, N.S.	32 5	12 0	6 0	11	C. A. Goreham, M.O., Wood's Harbour, N.S.
83,321	George	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1881	Ottawa, Ont	109 6	22 2	7 9	152	Alphonse Laplante, Lachine, Que.
116,209	George	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1903	Pubnico, N.S.	41 0	14 7	7 0	23	Actine Amiro, West Pubnico, N.S.

100,185	George B. Naylor...	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1889	Richelieu Bridge, Que...	68 5	17 3	5 2	49	Benjamin V. Naylor, Noyan, Que.
77,819	George Dow.....	Port Rowan	Schr—Glt	1875	Long Point, Ont	42 0	13 0	4 6	15	Wm. McCulla, Port Credit, Ont.
130,723	George E. H.....	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt ...	1905	Tancook, N.S	39 8	9 9	5 3	10	George Heisler, Tancook, N.S
126,609	George Groat.... ...	Chatham, N.B.....	Barge—Chd . ..	1910	Chatham, N.B	112 0	26 3	6 0	116	J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
92,292	George H. Morse...	Ottawa..... ...	Barge—Chd	1886	Ottawa, Ont	112 0	22 6	7 0	162	The Riordan Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
72,073	George H. Weeks...	Arichat.....	Sloop	1875	Maine, U.S.A.....	42 4	14 9	4 8	17	E. Brownell, Baie Verte, N.B.
75,728	George Killam.....	Digby....	Schr—Glt	1878	Meteghan, N.S.....	53 3	17 7	6 9	30	Sydney L. Justason, Pennfield, N.B.
122,097	George L.....	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1906	Salmon River, N.S.. . .	34 0	12 2	6 0	13	Peter L. and Charles L. LeBlanc, Salmon River, N.S.
83,437	George M. Warner..	Weymouth.....	Schr—Glt	1887	Plympton, N.S	80 4	23 5	8 8	94	Joseph H. Potter, M.O., Plympton, N.S.
116,246	George Penniman...	Sault Ste. Marie...	Barge—Chd	....	U.S.A	90 0	19 8	6 6	83	James Purvis, Gore Bay, Ont.
107,233	George T. Davie...	Montreal.....	Barge—Chd	1898	St. Joseph de Lévis, Que.	177 5	35 0	12 5	680	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
* 77,918	Geo. W. Lee.....	Port Hope.....	Schr—Glt	1876	Oak Orchard, U.S.A....	32 0	11 2	4 0	8	A. Covell, Brighton, Ont.
112,004	Georgeina Roop. ...	Annapolis Royal....	Schr—Glt	1906	Granville Ferry, N.S.. .	159 0	35 3	12 0	424	Frank W. Pickels, M.O., Annapolis Royal, N. S.
117,113	Georgian II.	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1905	Vancouver, B.C.....	187 0	39 0	9 8	649	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
92,546	Georgiana	Montreal	Barge—Chd ...	1886	Valleyfield, Que	83 6	19 0	4 9	46	O. Sicotte, Valleyfield, Que.
75,687	Georgiana.....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1878	St. Irénée, Que.....	45 0	14 0	5 9	22	Amable Bouchard, La Petite Rivière St. François Xavier, Que.
94,835	Georgie Linwood ...	Digby.....	Schr—Glt	1871	Bristol, Me., U.S.A.....	47 3	15 7	5 7	25	Charles Boudreau, Church Point, N.S.
122,092	Georgie M. Smith...	Yarmouth.....	Sloop.....	1906	Clyde, N.S.....	34 0	11 6	7 0	13	Thomas E. Smith, Yarmouth, N.S,
116,723	Georgie Pearl ...	St. John, N.B . . .	Schr—Glt	1904	Cambridge, N.B	85 8	27 8	8 0	118	George McKean, St. John, N.B.
116,980	Georgina	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1905	Shippigan, N.B.	38 6	13 4	5 1	15	G. L. Dugue, Shippigan, N.B.
*126,094	Geraldine Battle....	St. Catharines.....	Barge—Chd	....	U.S.A	138 7	32 0	9 8	214	Joseph Battle, Thorold, Ont.
121,941	Germainnia.....	Sorel.....	Sloop.....	1906	Yamaska. Que..	104 7	22 8	7 2	110	Romuald Descheneaux, Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.
....	Germany..	Montreal..... ...	Barge—Chd	1870	Lanoraie, Que.	92 1	22 0	6 7	97	T. Peloquin, St. Roch, Que.
107,997	Gertie Bell.....	Canso	Schr—Glt	1900	Country Harbour, N.S..	37 0	13 2	6 1	15	Arch. Cook, Country Harbour, N.S.
80,996	Gertie Belle	Guysboro'	Schr—Glt	1885	Country Harbour, N.S..	40 8	15 8	6 0	15	C. H. Blackadar, Halifax, N.S.

* Formerly "Alice and Mary." * Formerly "Sandy Hook."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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100,537	Gertie H.	Digby	Schr—Glt	1894	Tiverton, N.S	54 0	17 3	6 3	32	James Paterson, St. John, N.B.
100,447	Gertie Lewis	Canso	Schr—Glt	1868	Booth's Bay, Me., U.S.A.	76 3	22 6	7 5	71	J. J. Sangster, Guysboro', N.S.
107,330	Gertie M. Starr	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1901	Owl's Head, N.S.	44 0	14 0	5 7	16	Joseph White, Beach Point, P.E.I.
122,142	Gertrude	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Barrington, N.S	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Mitchell Smith, Barrington, N. S.
130,464	Gigantic	Lunenburg	Sch—Glt	1911	La Have, N.S	97 6	25 8	10 5	99	Daniel Parks, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
103,282	Gilknockie	Chatham, N.B	Sloop	1890	Caraquet, N.B.	32 8	12 3	4 8	11	Mrs. Sarah Young and F.T.B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
107,931	Gilley No. 1	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1900	New Westminster, B.C.	72 0	24 0	6 0	104	James R. Gilley, M.O., New Westminster, B.C.
111,595	Gilley No. 2	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1901	New Westminster, B.C.	85 0	26 0	7 0	124	James R. Gilley, M.O., New Westminster, B.C.
117,157	Gilley No. 3	New Westminster	Barge—Chd		Vancouver, B.C.	72 6	26 0	6 0	110	James R. and Walter R. Gilley, J.O., New Westminster, B.C.
117,156	Gilley No. 4	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1905	New Westminster, B. C.	68 0	25 0	5 8	99	James R. and Walter R. Gilley, J.O., New Westminster, B.C.
130,336	Ginger	Chatham, N.B.	Sch—Glt	1911	Caraquet, N. B.	38 2	14 6	6 0	19	Luke L. Friolet, Caraquet, N.B.
130,086	Gipsy	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1894	Caraquet, N.B.	42 8	13 7	6 0	20	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
111,848	Gipsy	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1902	Caraquet, N.B.	39 0	13 0	5 9	15	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
92,359	Gipsy	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1887	Waterside, N.B	52 3	16 9	5 9	33	Howard H. Ackels, Five Islands, N.S.

72,332	Glad Tidings..	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1878	Greenwich, N.B	76 0	26 4	6 7	75	Josiah Christopher, Hopewell, N.B.
100,989	Gladiator.	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.	36 0	12 3	4 6	11	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
112,138	Gladiator.	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1903	Shelburne N.S	36 0	11 6	6 0	11	Hugh McAlpin, *et al.*, Lockport, N.S.
100,964	Gladstone	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.	34 3	11 6	4 6	10	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
116,827	Gladys	Barrington	Sloop	1905	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	31 6	11 9	5 7	12	B. L. Goodwin, Cape Island, N.S.
122,468	Gladys	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Shag Harbour, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	11	Charles M. Wickens, Shag Harbour, N.S.
121,851	Gladys B. Smith	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1905	LaHave, N.S	93 4	25 0	10 0	100	W. C. Smith, Lunenburg, N.S.
130,584	Gladys E. B.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancock, N.S	47 2	13 2	7 0	24	Walter Brown, M.O., Herring Cove, N.S.
†94,944	Gladys E. Whidden.	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1889 1905	Shelburne, N.S. Liverpool, N.S.	104 0	28 4	11 0	197	C. E. Whidden, Antigonish, N.S.
111,432	Gladys Elena	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	39 7	13 2	6 0	16	Charles Twohig, Pennant, N.S.
126,817	Gladys G. Hart	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1910	Tancook, N.S	53 2	13 8	7 0	27	James L. Hart, Sambro, N.S.
*126,469	Gladys H.	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1892	West Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	212 0	35 0	16 6	919	Quebec Transportation & Forwarding Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
122,463	Gladys M	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Surette's Island, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	James C. Ross, Port La Tour, N.S.
116,537	Gladys M. Smith	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1905	Mahone Bay, N.S.	55 2	16 8	6 9	30	J. Smith, M.O., East Chezetcook, N.S.
122,574	Gladys Olia	Yarmouth	Sloop	1907	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	32 0	11 2	6 0	10	Daniel Penney, Stoney Island, N.S.
122,305	Gladys S	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	La Have, N.S.	93 4	25 0	10 2	99	Robert Moulten, Burgeo, Nfld.
100,910	Gleaner	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, N.B.,	38 0	12 3	5 2	13	L. Lanteigne, Caraquet, N.B.
103,874	Gleaner.	Montreal.	Sloop	1897	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	68 6	14 0	3 5	28	A. St. Denis, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.
75,679	Gleaner	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1877	Esquimaux Point, Que.	56 7	18 0	7 3	41	Benj. Landry, Esquimaux Point, Que.
97,150	Gleaner	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1879	West Point, N.S.	34 0	13 0	5 0	13	Mrs. Victor Cook, St. John, N.B.
111,445	Gleanor.	Ottawa.	Scow—Chd.	1898	East Bay, Que	53 0	13 0	4 4	20	Mrs. Sarah A. Kelly, Kippewa, Que.
100,003	Glenafton.	Annapolis Royal	Bktn—Bkglt	1890	Granville, N.S.	134 8	31 5	12 4	344	W. K. Tyson, Mobile, Ala., U.S.A.
100,114	Glenara	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1891	Spencer's Island, N.S.	75 7	23 9	6 3	72	James P. Loughery, St. John, N.B.
130,424	Glendale	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1872	Waldoboro, Maine, U.S.A	41 0	13 0	5 0	14	Thomas O. Mitchell, Campobello, N.B.
	Glengarry	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1872	Lancaster, Ont.	120 0	22 6	9 8	260	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

†Formerly "Congo." *Foreign name "Aberdeen.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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107,916	Glenita C.	St. Andrews	Sloop.	1898	Grand Manan, N.B.	29 3	11 6	6 4	12	Geo. E. Matthews, St. George, N.B.
111,742	Glenwood	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1902	Clyde River, N.S.	100 5	24 9	9 7	99	A. S. Rendell, St. John's, Nfld.
96,782	Glide.	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1888	Hackett's Cove, N.S.	33 6	13 5	5 0	10	Sydney H. Garrison, Peggy's Cove, N.S.
80,831	Glide.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1879	East Port Medway, N.S.	39 3	14 3	5 6	16	F. A. Smith, Cape Sable Island, N.S.
100,108	Glooscap	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1891 1910	Spencer's Island, N S. Summerville, N.S.	238 1	42 9	22 2	1529	Johnson Spicer, Parrsboro, N.S.
106,920	Gloria	Sydney	Cutter	1898	Southampton, Eng	57 0	12 4	7 0	21	James Ross, Montreal, Que.
117,137	Glorianna	Yarmouth	Sloop.	1904	Tusket Wedge, N.S	34 0	11 0	6 0	10	A. Boudreau, M.O., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
103,752	Glyndon.	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1897	LaHave, N.S.	92 9	24 9	10 0	99	Charles A. and Charles W. Morrison, Parrsboro, N.S.
107,840	Gog	Victoria.	Barge—Chd	1901	Victoria, B.C.	95 5	30 3	6 8	132	Pacific Towing & Lighterage Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
64,573	Gold Finder	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt.	1871 1886	Westfield, N.B.	72 2	25 3	7 2	69	S. W. Boyd, Pennfield, N.B.
107,775	Gold Seeker	Chatham, N B.	Schr—Glt	1900	Caraquet, N.B.	36 4	12 8	5 5	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
92,586	Golden Bow	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1891	Anticosti, Que.	71 2	20 0	8 7	61	Manicouagan & English Bay Export Co., Quebec, Que.
107,870	Golden Crown No. 1	Dawson	Dredge—drague.	1902	White Horse, Y.T.	85 0	25 0	5 0	114	William Ogilvie, Whitehorse, Y.T.
	Golden Harbor	Windsor, Ont.	Scow—Chd.	1873	Belle River, Ont.	68 6	17 7	4 6	42	A. Ouelette, Belle River, Ont.

100,270	Golden Light	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1892	Blomidon, N.S.	45 5	16 0	5 9	24	Sir F. W. Borden, Canning, N.S.
116,507	Golden Rod	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	LaHave, N.S.	69 8	22 2	8 6	76	James H. Beaver, Pleasant Harbour, N.S.
100,271	Golden Rod	Windsor, N.S.	Bktn—Bkglt	1892	Kingsport, N.S.	160 0	36 0	13 2	533	Arthur Guay, Sherbrooke, Que.
107,432	Golden Rule	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1862	Kennebunk, Me., U.S.A.	62 0	18 2	6 7	49	Edward Eisnor, M.O., Chester, N.S.
122,316	Goldie Belle	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Mahone Bay, N.S.	88 2	24 2	9 2	79	Abraham Ernst, M.O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
107,472	Goldie G	Digby	Schr—Glt	1899	Young's Cove, N.S.	44 5	12 6	5 2	15	Watson Guest, *et al.*, Young's Cove, N.S.
83,026	Gondola	Wallaceburg	Barge—Chd	1881	Wallaceburg, Ont.	102 4	23 8	6 0	91	E. Houston, Dresden, Ont.
122,491	Good Intent	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1907	Maisonette, N.B.	32 0	12 0	4 6	10	James W. Nixon, New Bandon, N.B.
96,850	Good News	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1894	Sand Beach, U.S.A.	42 0	13 0	4 5	18	John West, Toronto, Ont.
126,664	Gordon M. Hollett	Shelbourne	Schr—Glt	1910	Shelbourne, N.S.	100 0	24 0	10 5	99	William H. Hollett, Burin, Nfld.
130,361	Gordon Marten	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1910	Balls Creek, C.B.	35 0	13 1	10 0	16	Joseph Marten, Balls Creek, N.S.
*103,877	Grace	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1894	Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.	91 6	26 7	5 4	106	The Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,544	Grace D	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1890	Pennant, N.S.	34 2	10 6	4 8	10	J. Maryatt, Pennant, N.S.
111,747	Grace Darling	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	96 8	25 0	10 5	100	Warden Dauphinee, *et al.*, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.
122,003	Grace Darling	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Mahone Bay, N.S.	66 6	20 6	8 0	64	Augustus Lantz, M.O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
111,674	Grace Darling	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1901	Lower Selmah, N.S.	82 7	25 7	8 4	97	Josiah Soley, Economy, N.S.
116,680	Grace Darling	St. Andrews	Sloop	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	38 0	13 0	5 2	12	Judson L. Guptill, Grand Manan, N.B.
107,910	Grace & Ethel	St. Andrews	Sloop	1899	St. John, N.B.	34 0	13 0	5 5	16	Robert Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.
107,534	Gracie C.	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1898	Milledgeville, N.B.	24 7	7 3	2 3	3	J. B. Day, St. John, N.B.
116,731	Grand Desert	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1904	Grand Desert, N.S.	74 0	21 6	8 3	65	Martin Julien, M.O., Grand Desert, N.S.
126,661	Grand Falls	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1910	Shelburne, N.S.	113 0	26 3	10 0	113	A. S. Rendell and John Harvey, St. John's, Nfld.
88,220	Grandee	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1883	Mahone Bay, N.S.	37 5	12 9	6 0	14	Alexander Fougere, Halifax, N.S.
101,296	Grandee	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1873	Portsmouth, U.S.A.	197 2	38 5	23 8	1262	The Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,741	Granger	Picton, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1899	Stella, Ont.	50 0	14 1	14 5	21	Ezra La Rush, Wolf Island, Ont.
92,668	Grant	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1887	Hull, Que	112 0	23 0	7 6	146	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

* Formerly "No. 5."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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75,641	Grantham	St. Catharines	Schr—Glt	1873	Port Robinson, Ont.	140 0	23 7	11 7	325	Ira A. Breck, Garden Island, Ont.
112,157	Grasshopper	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1902	Caraquet, N.B.	42 0	14 0	5 9	16	Philip Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
122,490	Grattan	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1907	St. Irénée, Que.	121 6	32 0	7 7	250	The Kaine & Bird Transportation Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
116,883	Grayling	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1904	Port Mulgrave, N.S.	41 0	14 0	6 6	25	George Herridge, North Sydney, N.S.
126,573	Great Dipper.	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1910	Grand Etang, N.S	40 0	11 4	5 5	10	Joseph R. and David R. Doucet, Grand Etang, N.S.
100,992	Great Mogul.	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.	34 0	13 0	4 4	11	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
107,996	Green Linnet	Canso	Schr—Glt	1886 / 1892	Tancook, N.S.	37 0	12 0	6 0	12	John D. Ryan, Canso, N.S.
107,435	Greenback	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1899	Meteghan, N.S.	38 0	14 7	8 0	22	Charles E. King, Grand Manan, N.B.
96,702	Grenville	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1889	Grenville, Que.	111 0	22 8	7 3	154	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,972	Greta	Dorchester	Schr—Glt	1899	Dorchester, N.B.	103 0	28 3	8 7	146	Chas. Powell, Dalhousie, N.B.
116,738	Gretta	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1904	Clam Harbour, N.S.	38 5	13 7	5 6	14	Alton Russell, Clam Harbour, N.S.
92,508	Grey Eagle	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	....	Booth Bay, Me., U.S.A.	32 6	11 9	7 0	13	B. Dick, St. George, N.B.
72,719	Grimsby.	St. Catharines	Schr—Glt	1874	St. Catharines, Ont.	137 3	26 2	11 8	331	Alexander Laplante, Lachine, Que.
92,418	Grip	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Tracadie, N.B	37 3	13 2	5 0	12	Gervais Chenard, Caraquet, N.B.

126,577	Gros Ours	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1911	Grand Etang, N.S.	43 5	11 9	6 5	14	Emillien LeBlanc, *et al.*, Grand Etang, N.S.
116,591	Gudrun	Montreal	Sloop.	1901	Dorval, Que	31 6	8 2	1 6	1	David A. Poe, Montreal, Que.
71,072	Guest	Amherstburg	Schr—Glt	1891	Toussaint, U.S.A	45 3	13 3	4 6	11	W. L. Carr, Kingston, Ont.
88,599	Guide	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1885	Eel Brook, N.S.	59 2	18 9	6 5	38	Michael Williams, Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S.
116,527	Guide	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	La Have, N.S	75 2	21 8	8 5	73	W. N. Reinhardt, M. O., La Have, N.S.
100,790	Guiding Star	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B	35 9	12 6	4 4	11	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
126,223	Guido	Sarnia	Schr—Glt	1856	Manitowoc, Wis., U.S.A.	114 9	24 9	7 3	95	William G. Atkinson, Whitby, Ont.
107,763	Gainea	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1900	Cape Egmont, P.E.I.	32 5	11 6	4 7	10	Boyce Harding, French River, P.E.I.
103,394	Gull	Deseronto	Sloop.	1865 1896	Ogdensburg, N. Y., U.S.A.	52 0	15 0	5 0	25	Peter Coté, Belleville, Ont.
74,217	Gustave Adolphe	Montreal	Sloop.	1875	St. Aimé, Que	93 0	23 2	6 2	90	Ignace Caron, St. Aimé, Que.
121,976	Genol	Victoria	Sloop.	1895	Victoria, B.C.	40 0	10 8	2 6	5	James Sydney Gibb, Victoria, B.C.
121,827	Gwenola	Montreal	Sloop	1906	Dorval, Que	35 0	8 2	2 6	4	Hon. Mr. Justice Charles Peers Davidson and Peers Davidson, jr., J.O., Montreal, Que.
100,279	Gypsum Emperor	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1892	Parrsboro', N.S.	179 2	36 2	16 2	695	F. C. Lockhart, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
100,731	Gypsum Empress	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1892	Horton, N.S.	174 0	36 4	16 5	723	F. C. Lockhart, New York, N. Y., U.S.A.
117,064	H. No. 1.	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1902	Birch Lake, Que.	35 8	13 0	4 0	24	John F. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.
117,065	H. No. 2.	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1902	Birch Lake, Que.	48 0	13 0	4 0	28	John F. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.
117,066	H. No. 3.	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1902	Birch Lake, Que.	48 0	13 0	4 0	28	John F. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.
117,067	H. No. 4.	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1902	Birch Lake, Que.	52 0	13 0	4 0	29	John F. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.
117,068	H. No. 5.	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1902	Birch Lake, Que.	52 0	13 0	4 0	29	John F. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.
96,862	H B	Prescott	Barge—Chd	1890	Montreal, Que.	170 7	33 8	13 0	541	Jas. Buckly, Prescott, Ont.
85,750	H. B	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1883	Esquimaux Point, Que.	63 5	21 0	8 2	57	Edouard Boudreault, Esquimaux Point, Que.
126,256	H. C. 3	Chatham, N.B.	Scow—Chd.		Unknown, U.S.A	93 0	35 0	7 0	204	Richard O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B., and William B. Tennant, St. John, N.B., J.O.
126,257	H. C. 4	Chatham, N.B.	Scow—Chd		Unknown, U.S.A.	93 0	35 0	7 0	204	

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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								4 6		
†122,037	H. S. M.	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1869	Ellsworth, Me., U.S.A.	92 0	25 5	8 3	139	Henry S. Mallett, *et al.*, Gilbert's Cove, N.S.
126,201	H. S. M. C.	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	83 0	28 9	6 8	155	The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, Vancouver, B.C.
130,755	H. S. M. D.	Vancouver.	Scow—Chd.	1911	Vancouver, B.C	77 3	32 1	6 6	148	The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.
96,756	H. A. Holder.	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Greenwich, N.B.	81 7	27 0	7 1	94	S. M. Rolf, *et al.*, Port Greville, N.S.
126,026	H. C. Corson	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1909	Dingwall, N.S	65 2	18 0	6 3	38	Wm. O'Brien, *et al.*, Dingwall, N.S.
117,049	H. C. Phillips.	Barrington	Sloop.	1905	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	32 0	11 0	6 7	11	Osborn Phillips, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
111,418	H. H. Kitchener.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt.	1900	La Have, N.S	90 2	25 0	10 0	100	Mrs. Maud Wambach, *et al.*, La Have, N.S
90,814	H. M. Ballou.	Port Hope	Schr—Glt	1867	Oak Orchard, U.S.A.	80 9	17 7	6 4	52	E. Goldring, Toronto, Ont.
*72,580	H. M. Stanley	Midland.	Schr—Glt	1873	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	132 3	25 6	11 7	305	The Morden Transit Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
96,957	H. M. Stanley	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Newcastle, N.B.	76 2	27 5	7 0	98	S. J. Bates, *et al.*, Springfield, N.B.
80,951	H. N. Todman	Windsor, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1867	Wellington, Ont	92 2	22 6	8 3	110	Wm. Stone Rice, Puce, Ont.
90,619	H. R. Emmerson	Moncton.	Schr—Glt	1890	Coverdale, N.B.	78 5	24 8	7 7	98	John L. Peck, *et al.*, Hillsboro', N.B.
100,856	H. Auger	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1892	Les Ecureuils, Que.	54 6	15 6	6 6	37	Joseph N. Dussault, Les Ecureuils, Que.
66,043	H. Labranche	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1872	Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, Qué.	92 9	20 5	6 7	87	Z. LeBrun, St. Aimé, Que.

†Formerly "A. K. Woodword." *Formerly "Jessie H. Breck."

112,284	Haines Bros.	Digby	Schr—Glt	1902	Meteghan, N.S.	55 6	17 8	6 9	46	Ed. Haines, *et al.*, Freeport, N.S.
90,730	Halicia	Halifax	Cutter	1887	Dartmouth, N.S.	33 2	6 4	5 5	6	Samuel Trott, Seaton, England.
121,835	Halytan	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1905	Cambridge, N.B.	44 7	15 6	8 3	31	Warren A. E. Dykeman, Cambridge, N.B.
92,482	Hamburg	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1886	Hantsport, N.S.	216 2	43 0	23 1	1412	The Gypsum Packet Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.
§ 103,337	Hamilton	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1847 1895 1910	Niagara, Ont. Sorel, Que. Sorel, Que.	173 0	26 0	11 4	443	The Empire Refining Co., Ltd., Wallaceburg, Ont.
111,661	Hamilton	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1901	Hamilton, Ont	202 2	41 0	13 1	970	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,287	HandyAndy	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1903	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	37 3	12 2	6 3	15	John P. Westhaver, Sheet Harbour, N. S.
100,798	Handy No. 1	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1888	Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.	76 0	26 0	6 0	103	Sayward Mills & Timber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.
74,128	Happy-Go-Lucky	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1877	Port Medway, N. S.	56 0	19 0	7 0	36	George Allen, Montague, P.E.I.
100,815	Happy Home	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1894	Cape Negro, N.S.	36 0	11 3	4 5	10	W. H. Harris, Halifax, N.S.
111,849	Happy Home	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1902	Caraquet, N.B.	40 0	13 0	5 7	16	H. LeBouthillier, Caraquet, N.B.
116,962	Happy Home	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1904	Pennfield, N. B.	37 5	15 6	7 0	24	Daniel Thompson and Jno. McDowell, Pennfield, N.B.
122,341	Hardy	Toronto	Dredge-Drague	1905	Toronto, Ont.	66 0	19 3	5 0	64	Sand & Dredging, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
100,956	Harold N.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Shippigan, N.B	36 4	12 1	4 7	12	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
130,678	Harper	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Little Tancook, N.S.	40 8	9 8	5 0	10	Harris Publicover, M.O., Blandford, N.S.
94,839	Harrie	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1882	Brier Island, N.B.	30 0	12 2	6 2	14	Abram Mathews, Campo Bello, N.B.
100,119	Harry	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1892	Port Greville, N.S.	153 8	35 0	12 5	396	C. T. White, Apple River, N.S.
97,038	Harry	Yarmouth	Bgtn—Bkglt	1891	Beaver River, N.S.	92 4	25 0	8 8	120	J. H. McKinnon, North Sydney, N.S.
80,825	Harry B.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1880 1898	Bridgewater, N.S. Liverpool, N.S.	67 0	21 8	8 8	67	Edward Boswell, Victoria, P.E.I.
111,839	Harry C	Digby	Schr—Glt	1902	Salmon River, N.S.	33 0	10 0	5 7	16	Fred. J. Coggins, Westport, N.S.
107,342	Harry C. Ellis	Yarmouth	Sloop	1901	Pubnico, N.S.	45 0	13 4	7 0	16	W. G. Longmire and E. J. Henderson, Annapolis Royal, N.S.
116,688	Harry Dickson	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1909	Richibucto, N.B.	32 8	11 8	5 0	10	Wm. E. Forbes, Richibucto, N.B.
116,894	Harry M. Johnson	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	38 4	12 0	6 0	14	Millage Atkinson, Cape Island, N.S.
80,391	Harry Morris	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1882	Parrsboro', N.S.	77 4	24 1	8 0	98	Robert Carson, St. Martin's, N.B.
130,461	Harry W. Adams	Lunenburg	Schr—Chd	1911	Lunenburg, N.S.	107 8	25 8	10 5	99	Henry Wm. Adams, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.

§ Formerly a steamer.

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116,322	Hartney W.	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1903	Port Greville, N.S.	123 3	32 2	11 2	271	C. C. Langill, M.O., Parrsboro', N.S.
.....	Harvest	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1870	Montreal, Que.	120 4	22 3	10 5	262	J. L. B. Leclaire, Sorel, Que.
103,263	Harvest Home	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1896	Cambridge, N.B.	64 2	13 3	5 9	53	Harry W. Porter, *et al.*, Chipman, N.B.
107,587	Harvey	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1897	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	70 0	18 6	5 0	65	Robert Kennedy, Lindsay, Ont.
107,811	Hastings	Peterborough	Barge—Chd	1897	Burnett's Mills Landing, Ont.	61 0	15 5	4 5	36	Frank Burnett, Birdsall, Ont.
88,401	Hattie	Digby	Schr—Glt	1884	Green Cove, N.S.	57 8	17 5	6 6	37	E. C. Bowers, *et al.*, Westport, N.S.
112,129	Hattie	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	Lunenburg, N.S.	44 4	12 3	5 7	12	Arthur Jollymore, Indian Harbour, N.S.
100,388	Hattie	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1894	Aspy Bay, N.S.	54 7	17 0	5 8	27	W. J. Naus, Halifax, N.S.
100,327	Hattie	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1892	Argyle, N.S.	33 0	12 6	5 0	10	R. Ellenwood, Yarmouth, N.S.
83,296	Hattie Ann	Kingston	Sloop	1883	Cranberry Lake, Ont	84 4	17 4	4 8	51	James Mullens, Belleville, Ont.
122,248	Hattie B	St. Andrews	Sloop	1903	Meteghan, N.S.	25 0	11 0	4 6	10	Wilmot Benson, Grand Manan, N.B.
85,598	Hattie C	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1883	Hopewell Cape, N.B.	97 5	28 4	10 0	160	Thomas King, North Sydney, N.S.
90,647	Hattie Emeline	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1885	Pubnico, N.S.	31 1	13 7	4 9	11	W. L. Johnson, *et al.*, Bear Cove, N.S.
94,622	Hattie H	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1888	Ottawa, Ont.	108 0	23 0	6 0	134	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

112,190	Hattie Hutt	Chatham, Ont	Schr—Glt	1873	Saugatuck, Mich., U.S.A	130 0	26 0	9 0	188	Frank Granville, Chatham, Ont.
107,437	Hattie L.	St. Andrews	Sloop	1890	Musquash, N.B.	29 6	12 0	5 6	12	Francis A. Cheney, Grand Manan, N.B.
126,579	Hattie L. B	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1911	Little River, N.S.	43 4	12 2	6 5	12	Medrick LeBlanc, Little River, N.S.
130,422	Hattie Loring	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1895	Goldsboro, Me., U.S.A.	64 9	19 4	6 5	50	A. W. Porter and H. E. Bailey, Westport, N.S.
111,516	Hattie Louise	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1898	Seal Cove, N.B.	33 9	13 0	5 0	11	James W. Wooster, Grand Manan, N.B
130,472	Hattie M. J	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	Tancook, N.S.	42 2	10 4	5 4	12	William I. Harnish, *et al.*, Mill Cove, N.S.
103,722	Hattie McKay	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1896	Parrsboro', N.S	68 1	22 2	7 3	74	Jas. H. Card, Parrsboro', N.S.
122,430	Hattie Maud	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1908	Tancook, N.S.	44 7	12 4	5 4	16	John J. Berrigan, Canso, N.S.
121,805	Hattie Quinlen	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Wm. L. Quinlen, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
80,799	Hattie T.	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1883	Beaver River, N.S.	42 5	14 6	5 7	16	D. O. Kendrick, *et al.*, Shag Harbour, N.S.
107,480	Hattie & Eva	Digby	Sloop	1900	Freeport, N.S.	32 4	11 2	5 2	11	Rudolph Campbell, *et al.*, Freeport, N.S.
121,797	Hattie & Nina	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	31 0	11 6	6 0	10	A. H. Perry, North West Harbour N.S.
83,463	Havelock	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1852	Newark, Conn., U. S. A.	48 0	17 0	7 0	33	W. James, Campo Bello, N.B.
126,392	Hawanee.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	Lunenburg, N.S.	101 2	25 8	10 8	99	William C. Smith, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
126,562	Hawley Brothers	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1909	Ingonish, N.S	37 7	12 3	6 6	11	James T., John W. and Charles J. Hawley, Ingonish, N.S.
130,328	Hay Boy	Kingston	Scow—Chd	1911	Wolfe Island, Ont.	65 2	20 0	5 1	77	Grant Pyke, Wolfe Island, Ont.
122,498	Hayward	Chatham, N.B.	Dredge—Drague	1908	Loggieville, N.B.	65 0	28 0	6 5	88	Richard O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B., and Wm. B. Tennant, St. John, N.B., J.O.
126,258	Hayward 5	Chatham, N.B.	Lighter		U.S.A.	76 0	23 0	7 6	115	Richard O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B., and Wm. B. Tennant, St. John, N.B., J.O.
126,259	Hayward 6	Chatham, N.B	Lighter		U.S.A.	76 0	23 0	8 0	123	Richard O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B., and Wm. B. Tennant, St. John, N.B., J.O.
122,577	Hazard	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1907	Yarmouth, N.S.	65 5	20 4	7 8	63	J. G. Farquhar, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
122,139	Hazel	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Barrington, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	10	David E. Watkins, Barrington, N.S.
122,083	Hazel B. Miller	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1907	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	80 1	22 4	8 1	72	J. P. Lanteigne, Caraquet, N.B.
80,643	Hazel Dell	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1883	Pubnico, N.S.	79 9	21 9	9 1	87	James Boudreau, St. Peters, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds en 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
85,554	Hazel Glen.	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1884 / 1903	Pubnico, N.S. / Granville Ferry, N.S.	81 8	22 4	8 8	89	Mrs. L. E. Anderson, *et al.*, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
116,677	Hazel L.	St. Andrews	Sloop	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	37 0	13 3	5 6	15	Manford Lorimer, Grand Manan, N.B.
126,102	Hazel L. Ritcey	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Lunenburg, N.S	95 3	26 0	10 5	92	Ruben Ritcey, M.O., Riverport, N.S.
126,374	Hazel Levy	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1909	Owls Head, N.S.	41 8	11 5	5 4	14	Cyrus Levy, Owls Head, N.S.
117,091	Hazel Maud	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1904	Liscomb, N.S.	35 0	11 3	5 6	10	James A. Rhynold, Dover, N.S., and Alcide Goyetche, Cape Auget, N.S.
126,593	Hazel Trahey	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1910	Parrsboro', N.S.	93 4	28 6	9 0	145	Josiah Soley, M.O., Lower Economy, N.S.
111,688	Hazelwood	Shelburne.	Schr—Glt	1902	Brighton, N.S	50 1	16 7	7 2	29	Geo. C. Stevens, Freeport, N.S.
92,372	Hazelwoode	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1888	Moss Glen, N.B	93 3	26 6	7 6	99	Michael O'Brien, Barrington, N.S.
71,145	Heather Belle	Goderich	Schr—Glt	1868	Picton, Ont.	93 0	22 3	7 8	121	R. Gawley, Eastnor, Ont.
103,548	Hebe	Halifax	Sloop	1896	Mahone Bay, N.S.	40 2	10 6	3 0	8	J. M. Allen, Halifax, N.S.
38,468	Hector.	Arichat.	Schr—Glt	1865	River Bourgeois, N.S	59 8	17 9	7 6	35	Geo. Walker, Basin River Inhabitants, N.S.
90,735	Hector.	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1886	Basin River Inhabitants, N.S.	31 0	10 5	4 7	11	Nicholas McDonald, River Inhabitants, N.S.
*80,699	Hector.	Montreal.	Barge—Chd.	1882 / 1896	Kingston, Ont	170 3	35 5	11 9	539	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

*Formerly "Glenora."

90,859	Hector W. McG....	Port Hawkesbury...	Schr—Glt	1886	Lunenburg, N.S	79 9	23 5	9 0	99	David Murray, *et al.*, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
†103,876	Helen.....	Montreal.....	Scow—Chd.....	1894	Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A....	96 6	26 7	5 4	105	Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
83,377	Helen	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1882	Oakville, Ont.	79 3	19 7	5 4	61	J. H. Goldring, Toronto, Ont.
22,100	Helen C..... ...	Yarmouth.....	Sloop..... ...	1905	Shelburne, N.S..	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Nehemiah Crowell, Wood's Harbour, N.S.
16,442	Helen C. Morse.....	Lunenburg..	Schr—Glt	1903	Sable River, N.S.	87 6	23 3	8 7	78	Wm. H. Bennett, Bay St. George, Nfld.
122,232	Helen Davis.....	Barrington.	Sloop.	1906	Clarke's Harbour, N.S..	33 6	11 4	6 0	12	Lauless Brannen, M.O., Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
126,185	Helen Glenn.....	Shelburne	Sloop...	1908	Jordan Bay, N.S	34 0	11 7	5 7	10	Edward and Edwin Hammond, Jordan Bay, N.S.
03,020	Helen M.	Parrsboro'.....	Schr—Glt	1895	Port Greville, N.S ...	64 0	21 6	7 2	62	John L. Brown and James E. Moore, Parrsboro, N.S.
90,734	Helen M. Crosby ...	Port Hawkesbury...	Schr—Glt	1865	Essex, Mass., U.S.A....	72 5	20 9	7 1	64	A. F. Cameron, Sherbrooke, N.S.
100,544	Helen Maud.... ..	Digby.....	Schr—Glt	1896	Freeport, N.S	43 5	15 6	6 1	26	Geo. A. Faulkner, Jeddore, N.S.
16,493	Helen Stewart.. ..	Lunenburg.....	Schr—Glt	1903	Lunenburg, N.S	102 2	28 0	10 8	180	Albert E. Hickman, St. John's, Nfld.
116,917	Helen Vair.....	Liverpool..	Schr—Glt	1906	Liverpool, N.S.....	83 0	23 3	8 9	79	George A. Buffett, Grand Bank, Nfld.
122,590	Helen and Beatrice .	St. Andrews.....	Schr—Glt	1907	Campo Bello, N.B.....	37 0	18 6	6 5	29	Gordon C. Calder, Campo Bello, N.B.
122,289	Helen and Hilda....	Shelburne	Sloop.....	1908	Shelburne, N.S...	41 0	13 5	6 3	16	Fred C. McLean, M.O., Port Saxon, N.S.
116,874	Helena.....	St. Catharines.. ..	Barge—Chd	1905	Merritton, Ont.....	135 3	26 2	8 0	218	J. Battle, Thorold, Ont.
100,117	Helena M	Parrsboro'.....	Schr—Glt	1892	Parrsboro', N.S.....	62 3	19 7	7 2	55	S. W. Woods, Parrsboro', N.S.
122,237	Helena Maud.....	Barrington.....	Sloop	1907	Clarke's Harbour, N.S..	33 0	12 0	5 6	11	Byron H. Smith, Cape Island, N.S.
72,672	Hellen.....	Victoria.....	Sloop.....	1877	Victoria, B.C.....	37 5	11 4	4 0	11	David Doig, Victoria, B.C.
126,578	Hennepin.....	Port Hawkesbury..	Schr—Glt	1911	Grand Etang, N.S.....	42 0	11 6	6 7	12	Joseph M. Cormier, Grand Etang, N.S.
112,009	Henrietta	Port Arthur.....	Dredge—Drague	1879	Duluth, Minn., U.S.A..	126 0	28 0	4 0	125	Algoma Builders' Supply Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
111,578	Henry Fitzhugh....	Toronto	Barge—Chd	1866	Oswego, N.Y., U.S.A...	138 0	26 0	11 0	300	The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Ltd., Parry Sound, Ont.
83,194	Henry G. Ives	Pictou, N.S.....	Schr—Glt	1886	Merigomish, N.S..	68 4	22 1	7 8	68	A. LeBlanc, Arichat, N.S.
122,114	Henry H. Dicks....	Sydney...	Schr—Glt	1906	New Harris, N.S.....	70 0	20 5	8 0	65	Mrs. Agnes J. Dicks, Georgetown, P.E.I.
103,717	Henry L.	Yarmouth..... ...	Schr—Glt	1898	Pubnico, N.S.	33 0	12 5	5 7	10	A. C. D'Entremont, Pubnico, N.S.
22,005	Henry L. Montague.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	98 6	24 5	10 4	96	William C. Smith, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.

†Formerly "No. 4."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur or propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
103,311	Henry L. Phillips...	Port Hawkesbury...	Schr—Glt	1868	Booth Bay, Me., U.S.A.	74 8	21 6	7 6	78	John Arseneau, Magdalen Islands, Que.
94,850	Henry Nickerson...	Parrsboro'.....	Schr—Glt	1871	Bath, Me., U.S.A	74 7	21 4	7 7	70	James A. Hall, Halifax, N.S.
130,663	Herb Curwin..	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1911	Richibucto, N.B.....	32 0	10 5	4 4	10	John Curwin, Richibucto, N.B.
100,994	Hercules.	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1891	Shippigan, N.B..... ...	34 6	12 8	4 6	10	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
116,494	Hero.....	Lunenburg.....	Schr—Glt	1903	La Have, N.S	43 2	13 6	6 0	18	Jeremiah Petite, Fortune Bay, Nfld.
107,771	Heron.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1899	Shippigan, N.B.....	36 0	12 9	5 1	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
117,179	Herschel.....	Windsor, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1872	Jerusalem, O., U.S.A...	121 8	27 2	9 4	237	The Peninsula Tug & Towing Co., Ltd., Wiarton, Ont.
77,786	Hesperus.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1880	Port Medway, N.S	43 4	13 6	6 2	17	Jas. Reyno, Herring Cove, N.S.
94,893	Hesperus.	Vancouver..	Schr--Glt	1889	Vancouver, B.C.....	35 5	12 3	5 5	20	H. E. Dusenbury, Vancouver, B.C.
83,259	Hettie May.	Annapolis Royal . .	Schr—Glt	1883	Granville, N.S.....	41 0	14 0	5 8	15	J. C. Winchester, Granville, N.S.
121,857	Hiawatha.....	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S.....	95 2	25 0	10 0	99	Lameck Knock, M.O., Rose Bay, N.S.
96,904	Hiawatha	Montreal.....	Barge—Chd	1890	Garden Island, Ont.	176 5	30 0	11 9	518	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
100,347	Hibernia	Maitland.	Barge—Chd	1902	Noel, N.S.....	132 5	31 5	11 7	298	E. A. O'Brien, Noel, N.S
*112,064	Hieronymus.....	Windsor, N.S.....	Schr.—Glt	1904	Horton, N.S.	156 0	35 2	12 8	417	Mrs. Minnie B. Cain, Amherst, N.S.

* Formerly "King of Avon."

69,097	Highland Jane	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1874	Jeddore, N.S.	52 0	17 1	7 4	32	Alburn Corkum, Chester, N.S.
96,870	Hilda	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1898	Toronto, Ont.	160 0	30 0	12 3	418	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd. Montreal, Que.
122,099	Hilda	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	36 0	13 0	7 0	17	James A. Boudreau, M.O., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
122,239	Hilda Brannen	Liverpool	Sloop	1908	Port Clyde, N.S	29 2	12 0	4 9	10	Mrs. A. L. Whittemore, *et al.*, Moose Harbour, N.S.
122,244	Hilda E.	St. Andrews	Sloop	1906	Grand Manan, N. B.	28 4	11 6	6 0	12	Joseph Moorehouse, Grand Manan, N.B.
121,993	Hilda M. Backman	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	LaHave, N.S.	80 0	23 8	8 8	81	James G. Backman, M.O., Rose Bay, N.S.
116,740	Hilda M. Horton	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1904	Beckerton, N.S	49 4	15 5	7 3	29	James McDonald, M.O., Harrigan Cove, N.S.
100,161	Hilda Maude	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1891	La Have, N.S.	54 7	18 6	7 6	46	John Malcom, *et al.*, Port Malcolm, N.S.
126,904	Hilda R.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1910	La Have, N.S.	104 8	26 0	10 6	100	Canada Sealing Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
122,141	Hillside	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Wood's Harbour, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 6	10	Shurben L. Nickerson, M.O., Wood's Harbour, N.S.
126,514	Himble No. 1.	Victoria	Barge - Chd	1909	Victoria, B.C.	90 0	30 4	7 0	154	Producer's Rock & Gravel Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
103,765	Hirondelle	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1894	Caraquet, N.B.	32 6	12 0	4 8	11	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
.....	Hirondelle..	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	St. Ainé, Que	86 5	20 0	5 0	59	Mich. Laramie, St. Louis, Que.
74,253	Hirondelle	Quebec..	Schr—Glt	1876	Mille Vaches, Que	47 8	16 8	6 6	32	Joseph Gagné, jr., Malbaie, Charlevoix Co., Que.
121,717	Hokushinmaru	Vancouver	Schr—Glt	1904	Steveston, B.C.	34 5	13 0	3 8	15	Shimetaro Yoshihara, Vancouver, B.C.
130,684	Hollo	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancock, N.S.	42 8	10 1	5 5	12	Ozem Hubley, M.O., Bayswater, N.S.
107,586	Homer.	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1898	Babcaygeon, Ont.	47 6	12 9	4 0	25	Robert Kennedy, Lindsay, Ont.
66,006	Hon. Hector Langevin.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1872	St. Jean, Island of Orleans, Que.	80 5	22 0	9 2	90	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
59,868	Honble. David Price.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1868	Quebec, Que	69 0	20 2	8 9	63	Napoleon Simard, St. Alphonse, Que.
103,984	Honorable Mercier.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1897	Quebec, Que	80 0	24 6	7 4	84	Mrs. Jos. McDonald, Matane, Que.
116,933	Hootalinqua	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1899	Bennett Lake, B.C.	68 7	25 1	4 6	67	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
92,409	Hope	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1888	Tracadie, N.B.	40 8	14 8	5 5	18	J. Alexander, St. Aubin's, Jersey.
100,903	Hope	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1895	Caraquet, N.B.	36 7	12 5	5 0	12	Mrs. Sarah Young and F.T.B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
103,939	Hope	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Pokemouche, N.B.	34 0	12 0	5 0	11	Chas. Real, Shippigan, N.B.
69,172	Hope	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1873	Lunenburg, N.S	52 5	16 5	6 8	31	James Redmond, North Sydney, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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126,414	Hope	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1866	Port Nelson, Ont.	54 0	12 0	4 9	24	Matthew Thomas, Toronto, Ont.
61,425	Hope	Paspebiac	Schr—Glt	1872	Shippigan, N.B	36 5	11 8	4 2	13	C. Robin Collas & Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
97,057	Horace B	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1892	Port Le Bear, N.S	38 0	13 6	5 8	14	G. H. Hiltz, Lockeport, N.S.
126,389	Horace D	Quebec	Scow—Chd	1908	Levis, Que.	84 5	33 8	6 0	195	Compagnie Etienne Dussault, Levis, Que.
130,324	Horace Taber	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1867	St. Clair, Mich., U.S.A.	135 8	26 6	9 8	236	Frank R. Barnhardt, Deseronto, Ont.
126,294	Horman Lee	Canso	Schr—Glt	1909	NewHarbour, N.S.	41 2	12 9	6 8	17	Whitman Fish Co., Ltd., Canso, N.S.
126,441	Horrigan	Kenora	Scow—Chd	1909	Keewatin, Ont.	75 0	20 0	5 6	73	James Horrigan and Richard Beagle, J.O., Port Arthur, Ont.
100,906	Hotspur	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Caraquet, N.B	37 0	12 7	4 6	10	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
100,860	Hovington	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1891	Les Escoumains, Que.	38 4	14 4	4 6	17	T. Caron, Les Escoumains, Que.
96,822	Howard	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1889	Chester Basin, N.S.	87 0	24 6	8 8	93	Galt Murray, Port Richmond, N.S.
103,264	Howard D. Troop	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Liverpool, N.S.	85 0	22 0	8 7	69	Wm. Quinn, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
122,001	Howard Young	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S.	75 2	22 4	8 6	75	James Young, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
103,448	Hoyer	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1889	Buckingham, Que.	71 0	17 6	5 0	32	Geo. Bothwell, Buckingham, Que.
111,416	Hugh John	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1900	Lockeport, N.S.	104 1	24 9	10 1	119	Clarence W. Anderson, Sherbrook, N.S.

130,673	Hughie V. L.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Little Tancook, N.S.	39 6	10 2	5 4	11	Rodgers Levy, Little Tancook, N.S.
26,474	Hugo	Halifax	Sloop	1905	Shelburne, N.S	20 8	6 5	2 2	1	Michael D. S. Brown, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
103,543	Humbug	Halifax	Sloop	1896	Dartmouth, N.S.	23 5	6 4	3 6	3	J. D. Ritchie, Halifax, N.S.
107,934	Hume No. 1	New Westminster	Scow—Chd	1900	New Westminster, B.C.	43 0	14 0	4 0	24	John A. Hume & Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
107,935	Hume No. 2	New Westminster	Scow Chd	1900	New Westminster, B.C.	43 0	14 0	4 0	24	John A. Hume & Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C
80,873	Huron	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Garden Island, Ont	160 4	30 0	12 0	475	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,687	Huron	Prescott	Dredge—Drague	1902	Montreal, Que	62 2	25 2	5 3	135	Edward A. D. Morgan, Montreal, Que.
103,052	Hustler	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1894	Eel Brook, N.S.	59 6	19 2	6 7	39	Geo. L. Banks, *et al.*, Barrington, N.S.
107,759	Hustler	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1901	Murray Harbour South, P.E.I.	36 0	13 6	4 0	13	Lauchlin McNeill, Murray Harbour. P.E.I.
100,156	Hustler	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	La Have, N.S.	54 3	19 0	7 2	44	Joseph Winter, Kingsport, N.S.
80,664	Hyacinthe	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1881	Sorel, Que	108 0	22 0	7 2	155	R. Bickerdike and R. Ironside, Montreal, Que.
72,574	Hyderabad	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1876	Kingston, Ont	124 4	26 2	11 7	290	L. E. Bonaventure, Lanoraie, Que.
130,653	Hydraulic	Chatham, N.B	Scow—Chd	1911	Loggieville, N.B.	85 0	27 0	5 0	146	Richard O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B., and Wm. B. Tennant, St. John, N.B., J. O.
130,545	I No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1909	Nanaimo, B.C	55 0	24 4	6 0	73	Red Fir Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
83,306	I. O. N. A	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1883	East Port Medway, N.S.	47 4	16 4	6 5	26	Geo. F. McRae, Baddeck, N.S.
111,829	I. R. C., No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	143 8	30 8	4 7	174	Sodas Ohore, Vancouver, B.C.
111,830	I. R. C., No. 2	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	145 8	30 5	4 6	177	Sodas Ohore, Vancouver, B.C.
111,976	I. R. C., No. 3	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1901	Vancouver, B.C	152 0	31 0	5 4	204	Sodas Ohore, Vancouver, B.C.
126,041	I. X. L.	Port Arthur	Dredge—Drague	1893	Welland, Ont.	103 0	34 5	9 0	348	Robert Weddell. *et al.*, Trenton, Ont.
107,080	I. N. Parker	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1898	Waterborough, N.B.	79 1	26 8	7 6	98	Joseph Levesque, Matane, Que.
80,966	I. R. Washington	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1880	Gabarouse, N.S.	50 6	18 4	7 8	39	John Campbell, St. Ann's, N.S.
42,425	Iberville	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1864	Esquimaux Point, Que.	58 0	17 9	7 8	41	Mat. Boudreau, Esquimaux Point, Que.
103,779	Ibis	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1897	Shippigan, N.B.	36 5	12 2	4 8	11	Donald McGregor, Dalhousie, N.B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longeur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largueur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
94,850	Ice	Windsor, Ont	Scow—Chd	1891	Sandwich, Ont	47 0	16 4	2 0	41	Chas. Perrault, Sandwich, Ont.
100,607	Icelda	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1893	Sable River, N.S.	39 5	14 6	6 7	19	C. A. Shatford and Whitney Corkum, Chester Basin, N.S.
117,181	Ida	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1905	Shippigan, N.B	39 0	13 4	5 0	16	J. Savoy, Shippigan, N.B.
90,607	Ida	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	885	Rockland, Ont	69 0	20 0	4 6	58	W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Rockland, Ont.
107,229	Ida	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1897	Château Richer, Que.	76 8	22 8	6 7	67	F. X. Martel, Château Richer, Que.
116,841	Ida A. Olson	Owen Sound	Schr—Glt	1888	Fort Howard, N. Y., U.S.A.	122 0	27 0	9 2	191	Geo. T. Dunn and T. W. Thomson, J.O., Owen Sound, Ont.
71,251	Ida Bell	Windsor, Ont	Schr—Glt	1874	Kingsville, Ont	87 2	20 0	6 0	97	Jas. W. Wye, Kingsville, Ont.
103,481	Ida Etta	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1894	Ballard, Wash., U.S.A.	82 6	20 2	8 9	69	J. A. Hughes, Victoria, B.C.
92,460	Ida M	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1887	Crapaud, P.E.I	60 0	19 6	7 7	54	W. F. Williams, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
107,061	Ida M	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1897	St. Martin's, N.B.	73 2	24 0	7 0	77	S. B. Kelly, River Hebert, N.S.
112,226	Ida M. Barton	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1902	The Range, N.B.	82 0	27 1	7 7	102	Geo. R. Payzant, *et al.*, Dorchester, N.B.
103,470	Ida M. Burke	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1900	St. Peter's N.S.	37 5	14 0	5 4	16	Joseph Fougere, Larry's River, N.S.
111,687	Ida M. Clarke	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1902	Sable River, N.S.	99 3	24 2	9 6	99	Wm. McFatridge, Halifax, N.S.
54,136	Ida May	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1867	Tusket, N.S.	74 8	21 0	8 0	70	W. G. Wyatt, Forteau, Labrador.

126,566	Ida O. Campbell	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1910	Shelburne, N.S.	47 5	14 3	6 3	19	Lingan Fishing Co., Ltd., Lingan, N.S.
75,867	Ida Peters	St. John, N.B	Schr- Glt	1879	Meteghan River, N.S.	47 0	18 2	7 4	32	M. Trask, Sandy Cove, N.S.
126,373	Ideal	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1909	Sambro, N.S.	42 0	11 8	6 5	16	Charles W. Schnare, M.O., Pennant, N.S.
103,967	Ile aux Prunes	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1898	Verchéres, Que.	87 7	20 8	5 1	71	J. H. Dansereau, Verchères, Que.
103,965	Ile Bouchard	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1898	Verchères, Que	79 3	19 8	4 4	53	J. H. Dansereau, Verchères, Que.
103,966	Ile Marie	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1898	Verchères, Que	87 8	19 8	5 0	71	J. H. Dansereau, Vercheres, Que.
116,608	Ile Marie	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1900	Verchères, Que	100 2	22 7	6 4	126	J. H. Dansereau, Verchères, Que.
112,317	Ilma	St. Andrews	Sloop	1902	St. Patrick, N.B	31 0	14 0	5 5	16	Ernest Fisher, St. George, N.B.
117,131	Ilona & Ida	Barrington	Sloop.	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	35 5	12 5	6 0	13	Wm. N. Madden, M.O., Port La Tour, N.S.
116,571	Imperial	Fort William.	Barge—Chd	1902	Fort William, Ont	120 0	38 0	7 5	413	Canadian Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
107,471	Ina Brooks.,	Digby	Schr—Glt	1899	Freeport, N.S	45 0	16 5	6 3	22	Thos. W. Brooks, Freeport, N.S.
111,476	Indianna	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1901	Arichat, N.S	30 3	9 2	4 2	11	Henry Boudrot, Arichat, N.S.
121,655	Indianna	Yarmouth	Sloop.	1904	Tusket Wedge, N.S	34 0	11 3	6 0	10	Charles A. Lowe, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
103,123	Indicator.	St. Andrews	Sloop.	1890	Grand Manan, N.B	25 0	12 0	6 0	11	Frank Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N B.
122,454	Industry.	Barrington	Sloop	1906	Barrington, N.S.	31 0	11 0	6 0	11	Curtis Atwood, Barrington, N.S.
85,407	Inita.	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1909	House Harbour, Magdalen Islands, Que.	9 9	22 0	8 3	67	Alexander T. Arseneau, House Harbour, Magdalen Islands, Que.
100,089	Inspector	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Waterborough, N.B.	59 4	22 6	5 5	43	James Flower, Newcastle, N.B.
† 80,690	International	Sorel	Barge—Chd	1881 1910	Montreal, Que Sorel, Que,	152 2	31 0	8 4	348	Alphonse A. Larocque, Montreal, Que.
121,747	Intrepid	Vancouver,	Sloop.	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	27 2	15 2	4 8	8	Fred'k. O. Mills, Vancouver, B.C.
126,604	Invader	Chatham, N.B	Dr'dge-Drague	 1910	U.S.A Loggieville, N.S.	91 0	41 4	7 0	227	Richard O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B. and William B. Tennant, St. John, N.B., J. O.
*116,275	Inverness B.1	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1875	Vestri Ponesti, Italy	192 5	33 1	21 4	1181	Inverness Ry. & Coal Co., Toronto, Ont.
112,001	Invictus	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1904	Salmon River, N.S.	149 0	32 3	11 2	327	The Schooner Invictus Co., Ltd. Wolfville, N.S.
111,429	Iola	Halifax	Sloop	1901	Dartmouth, N.S	22 0	6 6	2 6	2	Ralph B. deBlois, Bedford, N.S.
122,592	Iolanthe	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1883	Danversport, Mass., U.S.A.	45 3	14 3	5 6	18	Simon Brown, Campo Bello, N.B.
103,944	Iona	Chatham, N.B	Barge—Chd	1880 1897	Chatham, N.B	100 0	20 0	8 0	102	J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

† Formerly a steamer Foreign name "Prosperoso."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
103,174	Iona	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Sable River, N.S.	40 1	13 6	6 0	15	John H. Burke, Little Lorraine, N.S.
107,956	Iona	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	Shelburne, N.S.	93 0	24 4	9 5	98	Howard Hartling, *et al.*, Spanish Ship Bay, N.S.
96,716	Iona	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1890	Rockland, Ont.	111 8	22 9	7 7	158	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
112,089	Iona W	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	85 6	23 8	9 4	78	Abraham Ernst, *et al.*, Mahone Bay, N.S.
121,904	Iona and Maggie	Barrington	Sloop	1906	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	30 0	12 0	5 8	11	Cecil Ross, M.O., Cape Island, N.S.
70,292	Iowa	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	Quebec, Que.	149 4	26 0	11 0	366	William Q. Stobo, Quebec, Que.
126,292	Irbessa	Canso	Schr—Glt	1908	Tancook, N.S	41 6	12 4	6 5	17	Jeffery Sampson, M.O., Dover, N.S.
92,424	Ireland	Prescott	Barge—Chd	1863	Brockville, Ont.	147 0	28 0	9 6	339	James Buckly, Prescott, Ont.
103,931	Irene	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1897	Caraquet, N.B	37 9	12 6	4 8	12	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
75,548	Irene	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1879	Shelburne, N.S.	69 5	21 3	7 9	64	W. E. Poole, Lower Montague, P.E.I.
92,352	Irene	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1886	St. Martin's, N.B	79 7	25 7	7 2	90	Lucien Belliveau, Dorchester, N.B.
130,577	Irene L.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Little Tancook, N.S.	39 6	10 2	5 4	11	Charles Levy, Little Tancook, N.S.
100,490	Irene M. B.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1892	Mahone Bay, N.S.	67 6	21 3	8 4	66	Fred. Porrier, Descouse, N.S.
103,868	Iris	Halifax	Sloop	1896	Port Hawkesbury, N. S.	35 5	7 8	5 6	5	R. T. McIlreith, Halifax, N.S.

103,348	Iris	Montreal	Cutter	1893	Peterborough, Ont	18 3	7 4	2 0	1	F. H. Barlow, Montreal, Que.
121,942	Irona	Sorel	Sloop	1907	Pierreville, Que	109 2	23 2	7 5	128	Ludger Yargeau, Pierreville, Que.
72,567	Iroquois	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1875	Garden Island, Ont.	151 0	26 1	11 1	361	Arsene B. Champagne, Lonoraie, Que.
107,686	Iroquois	Prescott	Dredge—Drague	1889	Montreal, Que	92 2	29 6	7 1	231	John E. Moore, St. John, N.B.
122,013	Isaac Hunter	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1906	Kippewa Lake, Que	50 0	14 9	4 4	48	Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont.
96,724	Isabel	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Shippigan, N.B	35 0	11 8	4 5	11	Arsene Hebert, Caraquet, N.B.
†40,386	Isabel	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1866	Victoria, B. C	142 4	22 6	10 0	194	The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co., Victoria, B.C.
94,928	Isabel Reed	Picton, Ont.	Barge—Chd	1881	Marine City, Wisconsin, U.S.A.	186 0	31 5	11 0	480	Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont
71,257	Isabella	Windsor, Ont.	Scow—Chd	1875	River Puce, Ont	57 5	16 7	3 4	33	Gilbert Sharon, Belle River, Ont.
116,959	Isabella Sands	Sarnia	Schr—Glt	1874	Manistee, Mich., U.S.A.	134 5	29 8	10 1	231	The Peninsular Tug & Towing Co., Ltd., Wiarton, Ont.
103,350	Ishkoodah	Montreal	Sloop	1885	Lachine, Que	28 2	10 0	2 2	4	R. R. Stevenson, Montreal, Que.
125,993	Isidore	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1907	St. Alexis, Que	106 0	22 5	7 8	162	The Kaine & Bird Transportion Co. Ltd., Quebec, Que.
88,243	Isis	Deseronto	Barge—Chd	1884	Deseronto, Ont	105 0	23 3	5 3	96	P. Larkin, St. Catharines, Ont., and A. Sangster, Iroquois, Ont.
111,530	Island Girl	Digby	Schr—Glt	1901	Cape St. Mary's, N. S.	32 0	10 2	4 8	10	E. S. Doucette, Cape St. Mary's, N.S.
103,121	Island Girl	St. Andrews	Sloop	1895	Shelburne, N. S	38 0	13 0	5 5	17	Frank Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.
107,841	Island Queen	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1897	St. Williams, Ont	52 3	17 3	4 3	28	Mary Raines, Toronto, Ont.
121,845	Islander	Toronto	Dredge—Drague	1905	Toronto, Ont	78 2	30 0	6 6	242	Frank Simpson, Toronto, Ont.
100,064	Isma	St. John, N. B	Schr—Glt	1891	Freeport, N. S	51 5	17 9	6 8	31	Thos. M. Hicks, *et al.*, Westport, N.S.
112,053	Isobel	St. Catharines	Dredge—Drague	1903	Welland, Ont	101 0	36 0	9 0	446	Michael J. Hogan, Montreal, Que.
51,738	Ita	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1865	Deer Island, N.B.	39 0	13 3	5 5	15	Robt. Newcombe, Parrsboro', N.S.
126,813	Itaska	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Lunenburg, N.S	106 4	26 2	10 8	100	Reuben Ritcey, M.O., Riverport, N.S.
100,997	Ivanhoe	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	35 2	12 5	4 4	10	Xavier Poirier, New Bandon, N.B.
130,364	Ivetta	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1911	Dingwall, N.S	50 2	12 3	5 3	17	William O'Brien, Victoria, B.C.
74,292	Ivigtut	Quebec	Bk—Bq	1877	Quebec, Que.	122 3	28 7	15 7	331	F. R. Eaton, Parrsboro', N.S.
107,116	Ivy	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1898	La Have, N.S	36 5	11 5	5 2	12	Daniel J. Rudolf, Lunenburg, N.S.

† Formerly a steamer.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
66,992	Ivy	St. John, N. B	Schr—Glt	1871	Wickham, N.B.	40 0	15 6	4 6	17	Chas. S. Coggin, St. John, N.B.
103,108	J. B. L.	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1894	Yamaska, Que.	108 7	23 1	9 1	165	J. B. Laviolette, St. Ours, Que.
83,135	J. B. M	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1881	La Have, N.S.	42 3	14 8	6 3	20	John Landry, Petite de Grat, N.S.
130,702	J. C. No. 9.	Vancouver.	Scow—Chd.	1911	New Westminster, B.C.	60 2	26 2	6 3	91	Joseph Crane, New Westminster, B.C.
130,679	J. C. No. 11	Vancouver.	Scow—Chd.	1911	New Westminster, B.C.	65 2	26 0	6 4	108	Joseph Crane, New Westminster, B.C.
126,729	J. E. A. F. No. 1.	Peterboro.	Scow—Chd.	1909	Peterboro, Ont.	92 0	25 6	4 6	74	John E. A. Fitzgerald, Peterboro, Ont.
126,730	J. E. A. F. No. 2.	Peterboro.	Scow—Chd.	1909	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	92 0	26 0	5 0	91	John E. A. Fitzgerald, Peterboro, Ont.
130,371	J. E. A. F. No. 3.	Peterboro.	Scow—Chd.	1910	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	94 0	24 5	5 3	89	John E. A. Fitzgerald, Peterboro, Ont.
103,982	J. E. B.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1897	Château Richer, Que.	64 0	21 8	6 0	48	Napoleon Bois, M.O., St. Simeon, Que.
121,930	J.E.W.H.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1906	Bic, Que.	76 8	24 0	6 9	73	Elzear Boulanger, St. Thomas, Que.
97,195	J. H. S.	Chatham, N. B.	Schr—Glt	1891	Tracadie, N.B	56 8	17 2	7 3	40	J. H. Brownell, North Port, N.S.
126,178	J. I. L. No. 1.	New Westminster.	Barge—Chd	1908	Ladner, B.C.	59 7	20 0	4 7	48	Jervis Inlet Lumber Co., Ltd., Ladner, B.C.

112,247	J. McD. No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1899	Vancouver, B.C	72 0	24 1	6 2	89	J. McDonald, Vancouver, B.C.
116,297	J. W.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1903	Montague, P.E.I	82 3	22 6	8 8	78	Warren Wightman, Montague, P.E.I.
116,234	J. W.	Digby	Sloop.	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	38 0	12 5	5 3	14	The Whale Cove Trading Co., Ltd., Whale Cove, N.S.
96,830	J. A. Silver.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1898	Lunenburg, N.S	75 4	23 5	8 8	91	G. H. Toombs, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
50,780	J. B. Fay	Halifax	Schr - Glt	1865	Bay of Islands, Nfld	55 0	18 4	7 7	48	Frank Robertson, Montague Bridge, P.E.I.
117,072	J. B. Hamill	Toronto	Dredge—Drague		St. Catharines, Ont	73 0	25 0	6 5	119	W. E. Phin, Toronto, Ont.
107,308	J. B. King & Co., No. 23.	Windsor, N. S	Barge—Chd	1900	Spencer's Island, N.S.	96 3	24 1	9 5	113	Gypsum Packet Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.
116,814	J. B. Kitchen.	Cobourg	Schr—Glt	1873	Cleveland, O., U.S.A	132 8	26 8	11 0	302	George Plunkett, Cobourg, Ont.
100,001	J. B. Martin.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1890	Margaretville, N.S.	89 6	25 1	7 9	95	John Grady and John L. Read, Summerside, P.E.I.
107,469	J. B. P. No. One	Lindsay	Scow—Chd.	1891	Lindsay, Ont	70 0	18 6	5 0	65	Jos. Briggs Parkin, Lindsay, Ont.
107,470	J. B. P. No. Two	Lindsay	Scow—Chd.	1897	Lindsay, Ont.	38 7	16 9	4 5	29	Jos. Briggs Parkin, Lindsay, Ont.
112,374	J. B. Saint	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1902	L'Ardoise, N.S	42 0	13 3	6 0	18	Robert Hendsbee, Half Island Cove, N. S.
126,584	J. B. Young	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	Lunenburg, N.S.	107 2	26 3	10 2	100	John B. Young, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
75,767	J. C. Dakin	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1877	Liverpool, N.S.	52 5	17 4	6 7	30	Wm. Giffin, Isaac's Harbour, N.S.
111,816	J. C. No. 1.	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	65 7	23 7	6 3	87	Henry Bell-Irving, Vancouver, B.C.
111,818	J. C. No. 2,	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1899	Vancouver, B.C	49 5	15 0	4 0	24	John A. Cates, Vancouver, B.C.
	J. C. Weir	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1879	Sorel, Que	92 6	18 8	5 4	126	D. Damphouse, St. Timothy, Que.
61,592	J. C. Williams	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1876	Jordan River, N.S	56 0	18 5	7 0	29	James and Guy Freda, Chester, N.S.
100,538	J. E. Collins	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Freeport, N.S	52 2	18 2	7 0	36	Placide Bouchard, River Bourgeois, N.S.
121,664	J. E. Heppell	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1905	Bic, Que	76 2	23 2	7 1	74	J. E. Heppell, Bic, Que.
100,164	J. H. Ernst	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1891	Lunenburg, N.S	80 9	23 5	9 0	74	Alex. A. McDonald, Mount Stewart, P.E.I.
122,472	J. H. Redfern	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1907	Hull, Que	122 1	24 1	8 6	208	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
116,853	J. J. Cox	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	75 0	21 9	8 1	65	Wm. T. McCarthy, *et al.*, Shelburne, N.S.
111,510	J. L. Colwell.	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1901	Cambridge, N.B	85 1	27 4	7 6	99	H. M. Hatfield and W. R. Merriam, Port Greville, N.S.
107,577	J. M. K. No. One.	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1897	Lindsay, Ont	86 0	17 8	4 2	64	W. J.C. Boyd, M.O., Bobcaygeon, Ont

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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107,578	J. M. K. No. Three.	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1897	Lindsay, Ont	81 6	20 0	4 4	72	W. J. C. Boyd, M.O., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
107,579	J. M. K. No. Four.	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1897	Lindsay, Ont	72 5	19 0	4 8	66	W. J. C. Boyd, M.O., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
107,580	J. M. K. No. Five.	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1897	Lindsay, Ont	74 0	18 0	4 4	59	W. J. C. Boyd, M.O., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
107,581	J. M. K. No. Six.	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1892	Lindsay, Ont	64 0	18 8	4 4	53	W. J. C. Boyd, M.O., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
107,582	J. M. K. No. Seven.	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1897	Lindsay, Ont	62 0	19 0	4 0	47	W. J. C. Boyd, M.O., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
107,583	J. M. K. No. Eight.	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1892	Lindsay, Ont	62 0	17 2	4 3	46	W. J. C. Boyd, M.O., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
107,575	J. M. No. One	Lindsay	Scow—Chd	1890	Bobcaygeon, Ont	75 0	22 7	5 0	73	Joseph Maunder, Lindsay, Ont.
107,576	J. M. No. Two	Lindsay	Scow—Chd	1890	Bobcaygeon, Ont	75 4	25 1	5 0	80	Joseph Maunder, Lindsay, Ont.
100,837	J. M. Young	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1894	Lunenburg, N.S	86 8	24 5	9 3	99	S. M. and Oscar Giffin, J. O., Goldsboro', N.S.
85 715	J. R. A. No. 1	Prescott	Scow—Chd	1884	Tonawanda, N.Y., U.S.A	60 0	15 0	5 4	43	W. Marleton, Goderich, Ont.
85,716	J. R. A. No. 2	Prescott	Scow—Chd	1884	Tonawanda, N.Y., U.S.A	60 0	15 0	5 4	43	W. Marleton, Goderich, Ont.
59,994	J. W. Dunscomb	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1871	Quebec, Que	90 0	24 8	8 6	99	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
90,547	J. W. McRae	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1880	Whitehall, N.Y., U.S.A.	97 5	17 7	8 2	119	Edmond Comptois, Sorel, Que.
111,483	J. W. Patry	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1899	Ste. Emelie, Que	80 4	21 0	6 4	70	Joseph S. Beaudet, Ste. Emelie, Que.

117,104	J. W. Todd	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1904	Hull, Que	120 0	24 0	7 9	171	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
103,771	J. Anny	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1895	Tignish, P.E.I	37 3	12 3	5 0	12	John Poirier, M.O., Tignish, P.E.I.
122,645	J. Burstall	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1908	Hull, Que	119 7	24 1	8 0	191	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
69,140	J. Croft	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1875	New Dublin, N.S	56 6	18 5	7 5	45	Victor Boutilier, M.O., Marriotts Cove, N.S.
107,090	J. Robertson	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Hull, Que	108 0	23 0	7 2	152	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
†126,126	J. Tolmie	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1874	Chicago, Ill., U.S.A	130 2	27 0	9 2	227	The Ontario Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,073	Jack Canuck	Vancouver	Sloop	1907	Vancouver, B.C	29 6	10 8	4 8	11	Robert K. Scarlett, Vancouver, B.C.
126,652	Jack Canuck No. 3	Midland	Dredge—Drague	1909	Midland, Ont	63 0	24 2	6 0	113	John E. Russell, and Linden Brooks, Toronto, Ont.
83,326	Jackson	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1881	Hull, Que	110 7	21 3	7 8	157	Joseph Wilson, Montreal, Que.
100,610	Jamboree	Shelburne	Yawl—Yole	1893	Shelburne, N.S	44 0	11 5	8 3	14	J. B. Bland, Gaspé, Que.
103,804	James A. Stetson	Pictou, N. S	Schr—Glt	1868	Lubec, Me., U.S.A	72 0	19 5	6 6	71	George Dunn, Murry Harbour South, P.E.I.
92,366	James Barber	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1887	Waterborough, N.B	79 0	26 0	6 6	80	Fred Gough and W. H. Gough, St. Martins, N.B.
85,717	James Buckly	Prescott	Barge—Chd	1884	Quebec, Que	160 0	31 9	10 6	442	Jas. Buckly, Prescott, Ont.
84,824	James Davis	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1882	Humber Sound, Nfld	59 0	18 0	7 3	47	Inkerman Allen, Botsford, N.B.
130,564	James L	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancook, N.S	56 2	14 0	7 6	32	Herbert Little, Terence Bay, N.S.
83,303	JamesRyan	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1882	East Port Medway, N.S.	57 9	19 7	7 8	48	John A. Munn, Murray River, P.E.I.
*121,910	James U. Thomas	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1906	Sbelburne, N.S	74 0	19 7	8 0	53	William Murray, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
103,807	James William	Pictou, N.S	Schr—Glt	1908	New Glasgow, N.S	146 4	33 5	12 7	440	Carmichael Ship Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.
126,906	Jane Anderson	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1910	Petpiswick, N.S	67 0	19 8	6 7	53	George A. W. Rowlings, Musquoboit Harbour, N.S.
59,903	Janes	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1869	Quebec, Que	118 0	23 0	8 0	158	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,087	Janet	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1902	Montague, P.E.I	35 0	11 6	5 8	14	Austin L. Fraser, Souris, P.E.I.
116,284	Janet R	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1903	Port Dufferin, N.S	58 4	18 0	6 6	37	Wm. Young, Codroy, Nfld.
72,296	Janie B	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1877	Wickham, N.B	58 9	21 2	5 4	43	Thos. Blenkhorn, Spring Hill, N.S.
107,768	Janie F	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1902	Montague, P.E.I	56 9	18 5	7 4	46	John Fraser, Harbour au Bouche, N.S,
130,662	Jardineville	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1908	Rexton, N.B.	34 0	11 0	4 6	10	Albert J. Arseneau, Jardineville, N.B.

† Foreign name "Clara." *Formerly "Defender."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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100,294	Jean	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1891	Caraquet, N.B.	38 8	12 8	4 4	13	Thos. DesBrisay, Bathurst, N.B.
116,916	Jean	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1905	Liverpool, N.S.	118 0	28 9	11 0	190	John C. Crosbie, St. John's, Nfld.
111,812	Jean	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1901	Vancouver, B.C	138 5	36 7	6 1	622	British Yukon Nav. Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,932	Jean Joseph	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1910	Chicoutimi, Que.	79 0	21 6	5 3	50	Johnny Levesque, Chicoutimi, Que.
103,414	Jeanie Myrtle	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1895	Lunenburg, N.S.	85 3	24 2	9 3	98	Wm. Main, *et al.*, Halifax, N.S.
126,016	Jeanne A. Pickels	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1909	Bridgetown, N.S.	139 0	33 0	11 6	300	Frank W. Pickels, M.O., Annapolis Royal, N.S.
100,858	Jeannette	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1892	Malbaie, Que.	40 0	13 9	5 6	18	R. Asselin, St. Michel de Bellechasse, Que.
121,934	Jeannie & Annie	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1900	Spry Bay, N.S.	43 0	12 8	6 9	16	J. J. Mason, Tangier, N.S.
116,822	Jennet	Barrington	Sloop	1902	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	29 0	12 2	5 7	11	Thomas A. Kenney, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
116,665	Jennette	Midland	Schr—Glt	1881	Mount Clements, Mich., U.S.A.	145 0	28 5	10 9	334	The Morden Transit Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
88,579	Jennie	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1871	Garden Island, Ont.	168 0	26 6	11 8	438	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
83,091	Jennie	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1879	Pirate Harbour, N.S.	30 1	10 2	5 3	11	Peter C. Bosdet, West Arichat, N.S.
100,307	Jennie	Windsor, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1891	Erin, Mich., U.S.A.	75 9	20 6	4 0	50	Denis Ouelette, Belle River, Ont.
103,191	Jennie B	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Brooklyn, N.S.	34 0	13 6	5 8	13	Elijah J. Covey, Indian Harbour, N.S.

* 80,061	Jennie C	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1880 / 1899	Chipman, N.B / Rebuilt	86 2	26 8	7 0	98	A. W. Adams, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
130,467	Jennie E. Duff	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Bridgewater, N.S.	106 8	26 5	10 5	99	William Duff, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
126,822	Jennie E. Ritcey	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Shelburne, N.S.	112 0	25 8	10 6	97	Arthur Ritcey, M.O., Riverport, N.S.
112,312	Jennie L	St. Andrews	Sloop	1899	Machias, Me., U.S.A	40 0	14 2	6 4	21	Thos. H. Lord, West Isles, N.B.
122,138	Jennie L.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Clyde, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	10	James A. Smith, Port La Tour, N.S.
78,048	Jennie May	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1880	Tignish, P.E.I.	44 0	14 6	5 9	19	J. McGrath, Tignish, P.E.I.
130,735	Jennie P. S	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancook, N.S.	59 2	14 0	7 6	34	Creighton Young, M.O., Hacketts Cove, N.S.
79,919	Jennie Palmer	Dorchester	Schr—Glt	1889	Dorchester, N.B.	75 2	24 2	7 2	78	Mrs. Hugh Alcorn, Harvey, N.B.
117,133	Jennie Roy	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	32 0	10 6	6 0	10	L. Smith, M.O., Port La Tour, N.S.
122,591	Jennie T.	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1907	Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	41 0	16 0	7 6	31	James F. Nesbett and George B. Thomas, Grand Manan, N.B.
90,532	Jenny Lind	Montreal	Sloop	1885	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	102 6	22 7	5 9	101	J. Laforet, Sorel, Que.
	Jenny Lind	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1859	St. Francis, Que	85 0	22 7	6 1	41	L. St. Pierre, Yamaska, Que.
103,289	Jersey Lily	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1895	Caraquet, N.B.	37 2	12 8	4 8	12	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
59,475	Jessen	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1871	Lunenburg, N.S.	66 0	21 0	8 4	69	Dominick White, Neguac, N.B.
80,950	Jessie	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1882	Charlo, N.B.	36 4	13 7	5 0	14	S. McGregor, Charlo, N.B.
100,542	Jessie	Digby	Schr—Glt	1895	Freeport, N.S	41 0	15 3	6 0	17	Joseph Parker, Hall's Harbour, N.S.
88,563	Jessie	Kingston	Sloop	1869	Clayton, N.Y., U.S.A.	63 6	13 6	5 0	29	R. Kimberley, Portland, Ont.
111,664	Jessie	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1902	Charlemagne, Que	97 5	26 4	5 1	93	The Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
66,078	Jessie	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1873	Yamaska, Que	107 0	22 3	8 2	137	Pierre Lacroix, Sorel, Que.
59,186	Jessie	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1868	Rexton, N.B	78 2	25 0	6 4	72	H. V. Brewster, Albert, N.B.
111,787	Jessie	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1890	Benecia, U.S.A.	76 0	24 5	7 0	48	Herbert G. Wilson, Victoria, B.C.
116,557	Jessie Ashley	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1908	Maitland, N.S.	95 7	26 0	8 6	122	William Anthony, Maitland, N.S.
107,478	Jessie C	Digby	Sloop	1890	Grand Manan, N.B.	28 5	11 5	5 0	10	Handley Lewis, Port Lorne, N.S.
112,316	Jessie C	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1903	Belliveau's Cove, N.S	34 0	13 6	8 0	18	John M. Calder, Campo Bello, N.B.

* Formerly " Welcome Home."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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90,507	Jessie D	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1886	Parrsboro', N.S	83 2	22 6	8 6	86	John Woods, M.O., Parrsboro', N.S.
103,997	Jessie James	St. Andrews	Sloop	1897	Grand Manan, N.B	30 0	11 2	5 0	11	Mrs. Josephine Frankland, Grand Manan, N.B.
111,998	Jessie K	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1903	Parker's Cove, N.S	36 5	11 0	4 8	11	John Hackenley, Grandville, N.S.
64,006	Jessie Lent	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1870	Freeport, N.S	51 5	17 5	5 8	28	Marshall Stinson, St. Andrews, N.B.
83,311	Jessie M. Vogler	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1884	Vogler's Cove, N.S	76 6	22 5	8 8	77	George Cunningham, Halifax, N.S.
71,331	Jessie Newell	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1857	Essex, Mass., U.S.A	70 4	19 7	8 0	63	Daniel Daley, Iris, P. E. I.
116,823	Jessie Roy	Barrington	Sloop	1902	Clarke's Harbour, N.S	33 3	12 0	6 3	12	Job. A. Crowell, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
116,747	Jessie W	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1905	Indian Harbour, N.S	39 5	10 6	5 3	12	Jacob Manuel, Canso, N.S.
103,593	Jessie & Ada	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1896	Crapaud, P.E.I	36 4	13 0	5 3	14	Duncan J. Riley, Belle River, P.E.I.
64,994	Jet	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1871	Quebec, Que	137 8	29 6	9 5	312	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
74,019	Jewel	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1876	Shelburne, N.S	68 0	21 2	7 8	52	Mrs. Sarah Young, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
94,904	Joan...	New Westminster	Sloop	1890	New Westminster, B.C.	36 0	11 0	5 0	16	Mrs. Grace Cruikshank, New Westminster, B.C.
112,398	Joe	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1901	Ville Marie, Que	46 0	11 0	3 0	7	Jos. Lavigne, Ville Marie, Que.
.....	Johanna	Windsor, Ont	Scow—Chd	1867	Pike Creek, Ont	60 0	17 6	4 0	40	M. Thibert, jr., Belle River, Ont.

100,958	John B	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Shippigan, N.B	34 5	12 2	5 0	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
100,969	John Bull	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	34 3	11 6	4 8	10	James Anderson, Church Point, N.B.
80,718	John Bull	Paspebiac	Cutter	1892	Paspebiac, Que	43 3	12 5	5 4	20	Robin, Jones & Whitman Ltd., Halifax, N. S.
21,822	John Crete	Montreal	Sloop	1901	Grandes Piles, Que	62 4	9 4	1 8	8	George Crete, Grandes Piles, Que.
66,036	John Day	Quebec	Sloop	1870	St. Aimé, Que	106 3	22 8	8 0	136	Flavien Morin, Champlain, Que.
51,965	John E. Dennis	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1865	Beaver River, N.S	35 0	14 0	5 1	18	Alfred Stanley, sr., Grand Manan, N.B.
71,071	John G. Kolfage	Amhertsburg	Schr—Glt	1869 1883	Amhertsburg, Ont.	79 3	22 2	7 3	88	James Schell and Robert Reid, Red Bay, Ont.
126,063	John G. Scrimgeour.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1908	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	34 0	12 2	4 8	14	Herbert Williams, Beach Point, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
78,032	John Gales	Chatham, Ont	Schr—Glt	1879	Mitchell's Bay, Ont	70 0	16 3	5 0	42	Joseph Lespérance, Belle River, Ont.
80,668	John Gaskin	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Kingston, Ont	165 8	31 4	12 1	487	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
83,340	John Gray	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1881	Hull, Que	110 0	22 0	7 4	156	Joseph Wilson, Montreal, Que.
61,572	John Halifax	Shelburne	Schr—Glt		Danvers, U.S.A	75 8	21 2	7 5	63	Wm. Trenholm, East Wallace, N.S.
96,704	John Heney	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1889	Ottawa, Ont	111 0	22 6	6 9	155	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
126,151	John Kennedy	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1892	Levis, Que	92 2	36 7	6 9	359	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
121,795	John L	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Tusket Wedge, N.S	34 0	11 0	6 0	11	P. A., and D. F. Muise, Comeaus Hill, N.S.
116,609	John Magee	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1869	Oswego, N.Y., U.S.A.	142 1	26 2	11 2	312	Joseph and Albert Robillard, Montreal, Que.
71,135	John McBride	Belleville	Schr—Glt	1877	Port Dover, Ont	58 8	15 6	5 4	42	Edward Quinn, Belleville, Ont.
75,779	John Millard	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1881	Liverpool, N.S.	72 5	22 2	8 5	69	Anthony Arseneau, Grandigue, N.B.
85,714	John R. Arnoldi	Prescott	Dredge—Drague	1884	Tonawanda, N.Y., U.S.A	72 0	23 0	5 4	68	Wm. Marleton, Goderich, Ont.
130,268	John R. Booth	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1911	Hull, Que.	113 0	24 2	7 8	179	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
100,128	John T. Mott	Wallaceburg	Schr—Glt	1869	Oswego, N.Y., U.S.A.	137 0	26 0	11 0	309	J. McAulay, Wiarton, Ont.
97,148	John & Frank	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1853	Salisbury, Me., U.S.A.	66 8	21 2	6 6	56	Daniel C. Teare, Alma, N.B.
103,134	Johnney	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1894	Rivière du Loup, Que.	58 8	19 0	5 2	36	Wilfred Pednault, Fraserville, Que.
111,850	Johnny M	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Alberton, P.E.I	38 8	13 2	5 3	12	J. T. Murphy, Campbellton, N.B.
83,097	Joseph Ann	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1884	Margaree, N.S.	45 7	15 5	6 4	22	Peter Bleamphie, Arichat, N.S.

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103,247	Joseph Arthur R ..	Montreal	Sloop	1891	Lanoraie, Que	131 6	27 3	11 3	289	Joseph Robillard, Montreal, Que.
116,689	Joseph Doucet. . ..	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1909	Jardineville, N.B.....	34 6	11 6	4 6	10	Alexander Doucet, Jardineville, N.B.
126,825	Joseph Earle.....	Lunenburg.....	Schr—Glt ...	1910	Tancook, N.S.....	54 0	14 2	7 6	29	Alexander Slaunwhite, M.O., Terence Bay, N.S.
100,182	Joseph Edward R...	Montreal	Sloop.	1891	Lanoraie, Que	120 0	26 2	8 6	229	Joseph Robillard, Montreal, Que.
94,789	Joseph McGill	Pictou, N.S.....	Schr—Glt	1889	Shelburne, N.S.....	81 0	23 4	9 7	99	David Roberts, Tatamagouche, N.S.
94,970	Joseph O.....	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1889	Pleasantville, N.S.	58 4	20 0	7 5	53	A. Williams, Musquodoboit, N.S.
103,871	Joseph Souillière....	Montreal	Sloop	1896	Sorel, Que	102 0	23 1	6 2	116	J. Souillière, Sorel, Que.
126,494	Joseph Touzin.....	Montreal.....	Scow--Chd.	1900	Vercheres, Que.....	101 0	31 5	7 0	244	Joseph Touzin, Montreal, Que.
100,965	Josephine..	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, N.B.....	36 5	12 6	4 8	11	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
69,642	Josephine	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1861	Grondines, Que.....	82 1	22 5	8 6	106	Joseph Lavoie, St. Luce, Que.
73,986	Josephine	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1876	Bay St. Paul, Que.....	54 5	18 0	8 1	46	Joseph Desgagnez, Anse St. Jean, Chicoutimi, Que.
*116,951	Josephine.....	Quebec.....	Barge—Chd	1871	Manistee, Mich., U.S.A.	163 6	29 2	10 0	355	The Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
77,892	Josephine..... ...	Sackville..... ..	Schr—Glt	1879	Baie Verte, N.B	33 6	12 4	4 7	12	L. Burke, Botsford, N.B.
121,692	Josephine	Yarmouth.....	Sloop.....	1904	Cape Island, N.S.....	33 0	11 0	6 0	10	F. N. Newell, M.O., Cape Island, N.S.

* Formerly "Eva S. Robinson."

103,857	Josephine Swanton	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1867	Booth Bay, Me., U.S.A.	72 5	21 4	7 2	63	Constant C. Church, Chester, N.S.
83,461	Josie L. Day	Digby	Schr—Glt	1878	Pembroke, Me., U.S.A.	42 5	15 0	5 9	16	W. H. Anderson, Parker's Cove, N.S.
122,594	Josie W	St. Andrews	Sloop	1908	Shelburne, N.S.	42 0	12 9	5 7	15	Lorenzo C. Watt, North Head, Grand Manan, N.B.
126,592	Jost	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1910	Port Greville, N.S.	134 1	32 2	11 2	299	Hubert W. Elderkin, M.O., Port Greville, N.S.
126,030	Joy Folger	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1909	Ingonish, N.S.	45 0	13 0	7 0	17	James W. Gordon and Joseph Shean, J.O., North Sydney, N.S.
111,726	Juanita	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Lunenburg, N.S.	94 0	24 8	10 0	100	Wm. C. Smith, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
116,673	Juanita	St. Andrews	Sloop	1900	West Isles, N.B.	36 0	13 0	6 0	14	Henry H. Bancroft, Grand Manan, N.B.
88,454	Jubilee	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1887	Port Royal, N.S.	51 1	17 6	7 5	34	Arthur Porrier, Descouse, N.S.
73,081	Jubilee	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1875	St. Marcel, Que.	90 0	21 5	5 0	71	D. Chausse, Lanoraie, Que.
107,532	Jubilee	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1887	Rothesay, N.B.	25 2	10 0	3 1	5	H. A. Allison, St. John, N.B.
100,352	Julia	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1891	Ste. Luce, Que.	59 0	18 0	6 6	43	François and Joseph Gaumont, J.O., Berthier, Que.
75,566	Julia A	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1877	La Have, N.S.	41 0	14 0	5 6	15	A. P. Prowse, Murray Harbour South, P.E.I.
90,613	Julia Ann	Moncton	Schr—Glt	1886	Cocagne, N.B.	45 8	16 4	5 8	27	Simon Burk, Cocagne, N.B.
126,468	Julia B. Merrill	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1872	Wenona, Mich., U.S.A.	128 0	26 5	8 4	190	Henry Daryaw, M.O., Wolfe Island, Ont.
122,120	Julia F. C	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1907	Ingonish, N.S.	40 0	12 5	6 8	12	Joseph F. Young, *et al.*, Ingonish, N.S.
116,363	Julia Larson	Goderich	Schr—Glt	1877	Sand Beach, Mich, U.S.A.	71 8	18 3	6 5	61	James A. Low, Port Dover, Ont.
126,869	Julia Murphy	Sault Ste. Marie	Dredge—Dragues	1911	Richards Landing, Ont.	55 5	24 0	5 5	108	James L. Kennedy, Garden River, Ont.
103,616	Julie	Quebec	Sloop	1894	Les Escoumains, Que.	63 0	19 3	5 5	53	Alfred Lavoie, Baie St. Paul, Que.
75,900	Julie Ann	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1878	Richibucto, N.B.	35 8	13 2	4 4	9	Anthony Arseneau, Richibucto, N.B.
126,670	Julie Opp	Shelburne, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S.	69 8	17 8	7 9	38	Herbert R. Swim, M.O., Lockport, N.S.
107,663	Juliette	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1899	Bay St. Paul, Que.	63 0	20 6	7 8	62	Geo. Piuze, Mille Vaches, Que.
103,432	Julio	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1894	Kippewa, Que	40 5	10 0	3 0	7	W. H. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.
100,210	July	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1888	Vancouver, B.C.	75 0	22 0	6 1	95	Gordon T. Legg, Vancouver, B.C.
83,038	Jumbo	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1883	Smith's Falls, Ont	106 0	22 6	7 2	159	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
103,439	Jumbo	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1890	Buckingham, Que.	68 4	14 9	3 4	30	O. M. Harris, Montreal, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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85,713	Jumbo	Prescott	Scow—Chd	1880	Sorel, Que	136 0	20 0	6 0	150	Can. Pac. Car & Pass. Transfer Co., Ltd., Prescott, Ont.
100,207	June	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1888	Vancouver, B.C.	72 0	21 0	6 0	79	Gordon T. Legg, Vancouver, B.C.
122,183	Justina	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1907	River Bourgeois, N.S.	35 0	10 5	5 2	10	Isaiah Boudrot, River Bourgeois, N.S.
111,988	K. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1899	Blaine, Wash., U.S.A.	44 0	12 0	4 0	16	The Fraser River Oil & Guano Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,989	K. 2	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1899	Blaine, Wash., U.S.A.	44 0	12 0	4 0	16	The Fraser River Oil & Guano Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
122,376	K II	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1906	New Westminster, B.C.	66 9	26 0	6 7	107	George C. McKeen, Vancouver, B.C.
130,560	K. 26	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1911	New Westminster, B.C.	62 7	26 0	6 9	102	George C. McKeen, Vancouver, B.C.
117,151	K. W. No. 3	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1905	New Westminster, B.C.	41 0	18 0	4 5	34	G. C. McKeen, Vancouver, B.C., and L. Wilson, New Westminster, B.C.
126,219	K. W. No. 10	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	59 5	23 1	6 9	89	George C. McKeen and Leonard Wilson, Vancouver, B.C.
107,713	K. & G. No. 1	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1890	Vancouver, B.C.	82 4	30 4	6 4	137	Wm. L. Nicol, Vancouver, B.C.
103,301	K. & S. No. 2	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1895	Kaslo, B.C.	75 8	26 0	6 0	101	The Kaslo & Slocan Ry. Co., New Westminster, B.C.
122,369	K. & W. No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1899	New Westminster, B.C.	55 0	19 2	5 1	50	Jordan River Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

117,005	K. & W. No. 4	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1901	New Westminster, B.C.	76 7	26 0	6 6	112	Leonard Wilson, New Westminster, B.C. and George C. McKeen, Vancouver, B.C.
130,796	K. & W. No. 8	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1907	New Westminster, B.C.	64 0	25 8	7 0	97	George C. McKeen, Vancouver, B.C.
103,458	K. McKenzie	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1898	L'Ardoise, N. S.	42 2	13 5	6 2	17	Charles Trenholm, Port Elgin, N.B.
92,676	Kalevala	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1888	River John, N.S.	82 2	24 0	9 4	100	John Pym, *et al.*, North Sydney, N.S.
107,672	Karen	Quebec	Sloop	1897	Yarmouth, N.S.	40 0	12 0	4 4	16	John Foreman, Montreal, Que.
107,970	Karmoe	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	Lunenburg, N.S.	95 6	24 6	9 4	97	Clarence W. Anderson, Sherbrooke, N.S.
116,509	Kasaga	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	LaHave, N.S.	63 2	20 4	7 6	59	F.T. B. Young, M.O., Caraquet, N.B.
92,290	Katahdin	Owen Sound	Schr—Glt	1888	Owen Sound, Ont.	150 0	30 9	10 9	381	Eugene A. LeBel, Sarnia, Ont. and Wm. Turnbul, Huntsville, Ont.
.....	Kate	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1862	St. Francis, Que	101 2	22 1	7 2	113	L. St. Denis, Lachine, Que.
64,239	Kate	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1871	Green Bay, Nfld	70 0	18 0	8 9	68	Richard Turner, Quebec, Que.
38,515	Kate B	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1872	River Bourgeois, N.S.	54 9	18 0	7 6	35	John McMullin, Bridgeport, N.S.
59,369	Kate Clark	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1873	Trenton, Me., U.S.A.	60 3	21 5	7 1	54	Thomas E. Sherwood, New York, U.S.A.
94,849	Kate Grant	Windsor, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1880	Conneaut, U.S.A.	60 4	17 8	4 0	47	Denis Parent, Tecumseh, Ont.
126,012	Katherine V. Mills	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1908	Granville Ferry, N.S.	118 0	29 8	10 2	216	Eber A. Sarty, *et al.*, LaHave, N.S.
112,169	Kathleen	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1903	Shippigan, N.B.	38 0	12 9	5 9	15	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
107,543	Kathleen	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Rothesay, N.B	23 2	9 0	3 6	4	Albert McArthur, St. John, N.B.
126,136	Kathleen W	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1908	Dartmouth, N.S.	47 0	14 3	7 0	22	Robert J. Slaunwhite, Terence Bay, N.S.
94,670	Katie A. Burns	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1889	St. Mary's, N.S	53 5	17 0	6 8	36	John Agnew, Alberton, P.E.I.
103,469	Katie B	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1900	River Bourgeois, N.S.	41 5	13 9	5 9	16	John Burke, River Bourgeois, N.S.
83,105	Katie Bell	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1888	Richibucto, N.B	32 9	11 6	4 9	11	John L. Murphy, Campbellton, N.B.
66,259	Katie E. Stuart	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1871	West Cape, P.E.I.	63 4	20 2	7 6	54	Isaac Gagné, Anchor Point, Nfld.
97,074	Katie E. Wall	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1892	Princetown Royalty, P.E.I.	43 9	14 7	6 3	23	David M. Jackson, Tidnish, N.S.
75,911	Katie Eccles	Napanee	Schr—Glt	1877	Deseronto, Ont	95 0	24 0	8 0	122	C. J. McCallum, Port Colborne, Ont.
125,998	Katie H	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1908	Quebec. Que	154 0	30 2	9 7	370	The Quebec Transportation & Forwarding Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
111,795	Katie J	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1905	West Arichat, N.S	39 9	12 6	4 5	11	J. McNeil, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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100,216	Katie M.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1890	Little Harbour, N.S	35 6	13 3	4 8	11	T. Brophy, Prospect, N.S.
122,131	Katie M.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Port La Tour, N.S	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Clifford Reynolds, Port La Tour, N.S.
126,563	Katie Margaret	Sydney	Schr--Glt	1909	Ingonish, N.S.	39 5	11 6	5 6	15	Peter Dickson, M.O., South Harbour, N.S.
96,936	Katie & Ella.	Charlottetown	Sloop	1880	Five Mile River, Conn., U.S.A.	47 5	15 8	4 8	20	Benj. Watts, Grand Tracadie, P.E.I.
126,285	Katrina	St. John, N.B	Yawl--Yole	1909	Rothesay, N.B.	50 2	14 6	7 5	28	Wallace Rupert Turnbull, Rothesay, N.B.
77,957	Kedron	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1880	Granville, N.S	45 9	16 1	6 3	22	Ansell Snow, Digby, N.S.
122,562	Keene	Peterborough	Barge—Chd	1907	Birdsalls, Ont.	80 0	18 0	4 0	48	Francis Burnet and James D. Simpson, Birdsalls, Ont.
80,573	Keepsake	Windsor, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1880	River Puce, Ont.	72 6	19 9	3 7	45	Horace Fleury, Belle River, Ont.
94,934	Keewatin	Port Hope	Schr—Glt	1888	Lakeport, Ont	120 0	25 0	10 0	199	A. Campbell, Lakeport, Ont.
107,077	Kelpie	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1883	Yarmouth, N.S.	24 1	10 0	2 3	5	R. C. B. Kaye, St. John, N.B.
126,095	Kennaquhair	St. Catharines	Dredge—Drague	1908	Welland, Ont.	100 0	40 0	9 5	462	William E. Phin, Welland, Ont.
121,798	Kenneth S	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Clarke's Harbour, N.S	31 0	10 6	6 0	10	B. C. Smith and M. F. Atkinson, Yarmouth, N.S.
122,290	Kernwood	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1908	Shelburne, N.S.	91 0	21 5	9 6	84	Wm. A. Killam, Yarmouth, N.S.
107,981	Kestrel	Shelburne	Schr--Glt	1900	Shelburne, N.S.	89 0	25 0	9 6	99	Geo. A. Cox, *et al.*, Shelburne, N.S.

126,719	Keta	St. John, N.B	Barge—Chd	1910	Gagetown, N.B	60 0	21 9	4 0	81	J. S. Gregory, St. John, N.B.
92,548	Kildonan	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1888	Kingston, Ont	174 1	33 0	11 1	499	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,778	Kimberley	Chatham, N.B	Barge—Chd	1900	Chatham, N.B	115 3	24 5	6 1	148	J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
111,404	Kimberley	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	Mahone Bay, N.S.	91 8	24 5	9 5	92	Charles U. Mader, *et al.*, Mahone Bay, N.S.
126,685	Kimprose	Montreal	Sloop	1909	Yamaska, Que	109 3	23 2	8 0	146	Moise Robidoux, Yamaska, Que.
92,507	Kinetics	St. Andrews	Sloop	1884	Back Bay, N.B	29 6	11 2	6 0	10	Frank Pendleton, West Isles, N.B.
126,595	King Daniel	Parrsboro	Schr—Glt	1910	Five Islands, N.S	50 2	16 6	5 5	29	Joseph W. Waugh, Five Islands, N.S.
111,466	King Edward	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1901	Caraquet, N.B	38 5	13 0	5 3	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
122,482	King Edward	Quebec	Dredge—Drague	1903	Montreal, Que	106 8	36 5	7 0	330	William J. Poupore, Montreal, Que.
103,949	King Fisher	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1899	Shippigan, N.B	38 0	12 7	5 0	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
116,408	King George	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1903	Massett, B.C	45 0	12 5	4 8	16	Thos. Natkouan, Massett, B.C.
125,965	King Josiah	Parrsboro	Schr—Glt	1908	Port Grenville, N.S	98 1	28 7	8 9	147	Josiah Soley, *et al.*, Lower Economy, N.S.
88,516	Kingfisher	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1881	Ingonish, N.S	33 9	13 2	5 1	10	Daniel Power, North Sydney, N.S.
88,581	Kingfisher	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1884	Eel Brook, N.S	59 8	19 1	7 3	47	Mrs. Mary Jane Daley, Commercial Cross, Lot 59, P.E.I.
	Kinghorn	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1871	Montreal, Que	131 0	24 8	9 1	303	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
94,740	Kings County	Windsor, N.S.	Ship—3 m	1890	Kingsport, N.S.	255 0	45 5	25 7	2061	The Ship Kings County Co., Ltd., Wolfville, N.S.
122,551	Kingsford	Collingwood	Dredge—Drague	1895	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A	85 7	30 0	8 2	270	Charles S. Boone, Toronto, Ont.
103,958	Kingston	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1898	Kingston, Ont	181 0	35 0	12 0	578	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,869	Kippewa	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1903	Turtle Portage, Que	83 0	16 4	1 3	57	Patrick Kelly, Turtle Portage, Que.
126,734	Kirk 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1894	Vancouver, B.C	69 0	24 4	6 4	102	Alfred R. Bissett, Vancouver, B.C.
126,882	Kirk 2	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1910	Vancouver, B.C	54 4	26 0	6 0	77	Alfred R. Bissett, Vancouver, B.C.
107,626	Kirtle	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1898	Vancouver, B.C	50 0	14 6	4 0	23	The Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
100,981	Kite	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B	36 0	12 1	5 1	11	The C. Robin, Collas Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
103,288	Kite	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1895	Shippigan, N.B	34 7	12 0	4 8	10	Patrick E. Lenteigne, Caraquet, N.B.
126,375	Kite II	Halifax	Sloop	1909	Halifax, N.S	29 0	9 0	5 0	6	Victor C. Johnson, Halifax, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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126,424	Kittimouse	Vancouver	Cat—Boat	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	21 7	9 4	3 2	3	Sydney Busby, Vancouver, B.C.
116,419	Klondike	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1904	Whitehorse, Y.T	100 0	31 5	6 0	178	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,774	Klondyke	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Caraquet N.B	37 6	13 0	5 5	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
103,960	Klondyke	Quebec	Sloop	1898	Pierreville, Que	125 9	27 2	10 8	275	Pierre Leclerc, St. Joseph de Sorel, Que.
103,732	Klondyke	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1897	Port Greville, N.S	74 8	24 6	7 7	78	E. Willigan, Parrsboro', N.S.
103,283	Koh-i-noor	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1895	Caraquet, N.B	37 0	12 8	5 2	13	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
90,642	Komaroff	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1883	Shelburne, N.S	33 5	12 7	4 7	10	John Brow, Harbour au Bouche, N.S.
112,271	Koorali	Montreal	Sloop	1898	Dorval, Que	34 3	8 9	1 7	....	S. Arnold Finly, Montreal, Que.
112,331	Kulota	Collingwood	Sloop	1904	Collingwood, Ont.	26 0	7 5	3 7	3	Howard Turnbull, M.O., Montreal, Que.
121,889	Kuroki	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Barrington, N.S	30 0	11 4	6 0	10	Judah A. Newell, M.O., Cape Island, N.S.
126,605	L. 7	Chatham, N.B	Barge—Chd	1908	Loggieville, N.B	74 4	22 6	6 0	142	Richard O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B. and Wm. B. Tennant, St. John, N.B, J.O.
126,606	L. 8	Chatham, N.B	Barge—Chd	1909	Loggieville, N.B	74 4	22 6	6 0	142	Richard O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B. and Wm. B. Tennant, St. John, NB, J.O.

126,872	L. C. M.	Digby	Schr—Glt	1910	Comeauville, N.S.	41 0	13 0	5 5	13	John J. Melanson, Comeauville, N.S.
†126,163	L.C. & S., No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Cornwall, Ont	57 0	16 0	3 5	53	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,303	L.C. & S., No. 2	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1908	Hawkesbury, Ont.	55 4	14 6	3 7	22	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,304	L.C. & S., No. 3	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1908	Cornwall, Ont	79 0	20 0	5 4	91	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,305	L.C. & S., No. 4	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1904	Lachine, Que	65 7	14 0	3 5	26	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,306	L.C. & S., No. 5	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1904	Cornwall, Ont	45 6	13 7	2 6	20	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,307	L.C. & S., No. 6	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1905	Cornwall, Ont	60 1	16 3	4 5	35	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
130,396	L. C. & S., No. 7	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1910	Montreal, Que	49 0	16 0	4 6	37	Lyon Coben, Montreal, Que.
†126,308	L.C. & S., No. 8	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1907	Cornwall, Ont	79 7	24 6	8 0	120	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,309	L.C. & S., No. 9	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1907	Cornwall, Ont	82 3	24 6	7 7	127	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,310	L.C. & S., No. 10	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Cornwall, Ont	78 3	21 0	8 0	106	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,311	L.C. & S., No. 11	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Cornwall, Ont	70 9	20 9	7 4	86	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,312	L.C. & S., No. 12	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1907	Cornwall, Ont	55 2	17 6	5 8	43	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,313	L.C. & S., No. 13	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Cornwall, Ont	70 6	20 2	7 2	84	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,314	L.C. & S., No. 14	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1905	Cornwall, Ont	61 5	16 5	5 0	39	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,315	L.C. & S., No. 15	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Cornwall, Ont	55 3	17 6	4 8	39	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,316	L.C. & S., No. 16	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Cornwall, Out	63 9	18 8	6 1	55	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,317	L.C. & S., No. 17	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Cornwall, Ont	66 6	17 3	6 0	55	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
†126,318	L.C. & S., No. 18	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Cornwall, Ont	61 0	16 8	5 6	43	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
*74,254	L. P	Quebec	Sloop	1876 1903	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que. St. Jean Deschaillons, Q	101 9	23 0	6 3	98	P. Adolphe Lavallée, Quebec, Que.
126,862	L. S. No. 3	Sault Ste. Marie	Dredge—Drague	1896	Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.	100 0	31 3	6 7	383	William R. Parker, Toronto, Ont.
85,685	L. M. Ellis	Digby	Schr—Glt	1883	Digby, N.S.	55 0	18 4	5 8	35	George Lent, *et al.*, Freeport, N.S.
122,230	L. N. Scott	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1903	Three Rivers, Que	78 0	16 0	4 7	42	The Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,410	L. T. Demarais	Montreal	Sloop	1907	St. Francois du Lac, Que	110 0	23 2	7 0	135	Edmond Lizotte, Pierreville, Que.
77,267	L. Edna	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1876	St. Martin's, N.B.	74 0	24 7	6 5	68	Joshua Prescott, St. Martin's, N.B.

† Vessels show date of re-build only. *Formerly "Indianna."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longeur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130,337	L'Acadienne	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1911	Lameque, N.B.	37 0	13 3	5 8	18	John S. Noel, Shippigan Island, N.B.
74,226	L'Ami du Peuple	Montreal	Sloop	1874	St. Marcel, Que.	86 6	22 0	6 1	78	Ignace Caron, jr., St. Aimé, Que.
103,623	L'Ange	Quebec	Sloop	1895	Isle Verte, Que.	30 6	11 9	4 6	10	L. Michaud, Isle Verte, Que.
92,763	L'Audacieuse	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1889	Chicoutimi, Que	55 8	20 0	7 5	48	Louis Leclerc, Kamouraska, Que.
80,655	L'Auréat	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1879	Cap Santé, Que.	57 6	5 2	6 4	39	Malcolm Hovington, Bon Désir, Que.
77,595	L'Aurore	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1878	St. Aimé, Que	87 5	15 7	6 4	73	Edmond Comptois, Sorel, Que.
126,160	L'Aurore Boreale	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1908	St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.	107 0	23 1	6 9	127	Jean B. A. Houde, St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.
103,138	L'Epervier	Quebec	Sloop	1894	Baie St. Paul, Que	37 2	13 8	5 2	15	Edmond T. St. Antoine, Isle-aux-Grues, Que.
83,347	L'Espérance en Marie	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1881	Petite Rivière, Que.	56 4	19 5	7 2	44	Aimé Guérin, St. Siméon, Que.
107,773	L'Etoile	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Caraquet, N.B.	37 0	13 8	5 6	15	Prudent Gallien, Caraquet, N.B.
103,980	L'Etoile de la Mer	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1897	Baie St. Paul, Que	48 6	16 8	6 4	29	Emile Dumont, Tadousac, Que.
107,493	L'Etoile de la Mer	Quebec	Sloop	1897	St. Siméon, Que.	35 2	11 4	4 5	11	F. Savard, St. Siméon, Que.
122,481	L'Etoile de Mer	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1907	Anse St. Jean, Que.	78 4	21 3	7 6	82	Edgar Truchon, St. Fidele, Que.
80,673	L'Exportation	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	St. Aimé, Que.	95 6	20 4	6 5	108	Ignace Caron, St. Aimé, Que.

100,171	L'Imperial	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1891	Pierreville Que.	140 0	27 7	11 5	338	The Canadian Forwarding & Export Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,705	L'Infatiguable	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1904	Les Escoumains, Que.	61 8	20 6	6 0	43	Jean Bouliane, Les Escoumains, Que.
77,870	L'Islet	Quebec.	Sloop	1878	L'Islet, Que	49 0	16 7	4 7	23	Dolphin Langlois, Isle aux Grues, Que.
92,558	L'Union	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1888	Yamaska, Que	132 0	26 9	11 0	304	A. Lomer, Montreal, Que.
111,490	La Bellay	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1900	St. Siméon, Que	69 2	23 0	8 0	80	Eloi Bellay, Matane, Que.
126,154	La Berard	Montreal.	Scow—Chd	1907	Sorel, Que	103 7	22 6	14 5	233	Joseph Berard, Montreal, Que.
126,850	La Bergeronne	Quebec	Sloop	1909	Grandes Bergeronnes, Q.	65 1	21 7	5 9	40	Elzear Tremblay, Grandes Bergeronnes, Que.
103,625	La Biénvenue	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1896	Baie St. Paul, Que	53 4	18 2	7 2	38	Joseph Belanger, Trois Pistoles, Que.
103,355	La Clerina	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1894	Green Island, Que	42 2	13 6	5 8	20	N. Levesque, Green Island, Que.
75,700	La Jeune Perdrix	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1878	St. Jean, Island of Orleans Que.	39 5	13 0	5 6	18	Theodore Clouthier, Moisie, Que.
112,045	La Marie Reine	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1902	Rivière Claude, Que	88 2	26 2	10 0	99	Arthur Boucher, Ste. Luce, Que.
100,855	La Marinière	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1893	Rivière Claude, Que.	67 2	21 6	8 0	76	Revillon Bros., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
74,355	La Mode	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1877	Merigomish, N.S.	48 7	15 1	6 2	26	John Forrestall, Auld's Cove, N. S.
75,696	La Mouette	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1877	Quebec, Que	73 5	20 8	8 5	65	W. S. Kennedy, Agwamus River, Labrador.
71,624	La Providence	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1875	Yamaska, Que	100 3	22 1	6 2	94	J. B. Allard, jr., Sorel, Que.
107,510	La Punaise.	Quebec.	Sloop.	1898	St. Siméon, Que.	31 4	12 0	4 0	10	F. X. Morin, St. Siméon, Que.
100,329	La Rose	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1894	Eel Brook, N.S.	38 0	13 2	4 4	13	M. N. Amiro, Eel Brook, N.S.
126,381	La Trinité	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1891 1906	St. Joachim, Que. St. Joachim, Que.	72 7	23 0	6 6	47	Joseph Gagné, Baie St. Paul, Que.
77,597	Lac St. Pierre	Montreal.	Sloop.	1879	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	91 0	22 7	6 4	89	Agapit Daneau, St. Thomas, Que.
80,651	Lac Superior	Montreal.	Sloop.	1879	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	98 0	22 8	6 9	105	A. Pagé, Berthier, Que.
92,291	Lackawanna	Ottawa.	Barge—Chd	1884	Champlain, Que.	106 0	22 7	7 0	154	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
77,766	Laconic.	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1880	McNutt's Island, N.S.	29 5	14 3	5 8	15	Charles Judge, St. Andrews, N.B.
107,901	Lady Aberdeen	St. Andrews	Sloop	1895	Quaco, N.B.	32 6	14 7	6 0	18	Alva B. Small, Grand Manan, N.B.
121,937	Lady Betty	Halifax	Sloop	1901	New Bedford, Mass., U.S.A.	28 8	7 7	4 5	5	Sidney C. Oland, Dartmouth, N.S.
103,856	Lady Bird	Halifax	Sloop	1897	Dartmouth, N.S.	23 6	6 6	4 0	2	Lt.-Col. A. W. A. Duncan, Naughton, Eng.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
103,059	Lady Bourque	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1886	Tusket, N.S.	38 5	13 2	4 0	11	M. Bourque, Tusket, N.S.
72,072	Lady Fougère.	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1883	River Bourgeois, N.S.	40 7	13 7	5 4	15	Docité Fougère, River Bourgeois, N.S.
75,889	Lady Franklin	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1881	Tatamagouche, N.S.	72 4	21 8	8 0	77	Geo. Jester, North Sydney, N.S.
71,924	Lady Hill	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1875	Exploits Bay, Nfld	67 8	19 9	8 5	64	A. M. Banks, Halifax, N.S.
111,480	Lady Laurier	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1901	Petite de Grat, N.S.	32 6	11 0	5 3	12	S. A. Boudrot, Petite de Grat, N.S.
107,183	Lady May	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1898	Belle River, P.E.I.	46 6	14 6	5 0	21	F. J. G. McDougall, Belle River, P.E.I.
126,951	Lady Mine	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1880	Port Ludlow, Wash., U.S.A.	76 0	21 9	8 4	55	Rupert C. Hall, *et al.*, Victoria, B.C.
111,581	Lady Smith	Peterborough.	Barge—Chd	1900	Lakefield, Ont.	86 0	20 0	5 2	76	Wm. H. White, Lakefield, Ont.
111,461	Ladysmith	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1900	Shippigan, N.B.	37 6	13 6	6 1	17	H. Chiasson, Little Lameque, N.B.
107,809	Ladysmith	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Cambridge, N.B	51 7	20 2	5 3	30	Geo. A. Edgar, Springfield, N.B.
73,089	Lafrenière et St. Onge	Montreal	Sloop	1874	Yamaska, Que	103 2	22 5	8 0	131	James Williamson, Grenville, Que.
96,881	Lake St. Louis, No. 1	Ottawa	Floating Light.	...		58 2	16 8	7 8	63	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
96,882	Lake St. Louis, No. 2	Ottawa	Floating Light.	....		58 2	16 8	7 9	64	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
96,883	Lake St. Louis, No. 3	Ottawa	Floating Light.	....		58 2	16 8	7 6	66	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.

96,884	Lake St. Peter, No. 1	Ottawa	Floating Light	....	.....	56 4	15 6	7 2	46	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
96,885	Lake St. Peter, No. 2	Ottawa	Floating Light	....	.....	56 4	15 6	7 2	46	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
96,886	Lake St. Peter, No. 3	Ottawa	Floating Light	....	.....	56 4	15 6	7 2	46	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
121,929	Lala	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1904	Ste. Anne des Monts, Que.	67 2	21 0	5 5	45	The James Richardson Co., Ltd., Matane, Que.
74,233	Laliberté	Quebec	Sloop	1875	St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.	110 0	24 0	8 0	135	N. Heroux and D. Lefebvre, Deschambault, Que.
126,362	Lanark	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1907	Cornwall, Ont	79 4	22 8	5 3	132	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
71,603	Lancaster	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Lancaster, Que	125 1	22 8	9 5	220	Pierre Paul, Sorel, Que.
126,101	Lantana	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Martin's Brook, N.S.	46 5	12 5	6 7	17	J. Foster Rood Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
96,918	Lapwing	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1892	Garden Island, Ont	175 7	31 2	12 1	516	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,003	Lark	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Shippigan, N.B.	34 0	12 3	4 5	10	Thomas Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
117,092	Lass of Gowrie	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1905	Cape George, N.S.	39 0	12 0	5 7	14	J. Pettipas, Arichat, N.S.
103,232	Lassie	Montreal	Sloop	1894	Roslyn, U.S.A.	20 4	6 2	1 1	1	H. M. Molson, Montreal, Que.
111,635	Latooka	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	La Have, N.S.	91 3	24 3	9 3	99	Hiliare T. LeBlanc, Wedgeport, N.S.
61,837	Laughing Waters	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1871	Port Mouton, N.S.	51 7	18 6	6 8	32	J. Goodwin, jr., Argyle, N.S.
107,290	Laura	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1901	Liverpool, N.S.	129 6	31 0	12 4	299	John Harlow, *et al.*, Milton, N.S.
103,333	Laura	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1895	Yamaska, Que	141 7	29 4	11 2	339	Canadian Forwarding & Export Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,312	Laura	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1895	Cheticamp, N.S.	42 5	13 4	4 9	13	John Doucette, Cheticamp, N.S.
103,316	Laura	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1894	Cheticamp, N.S.	33 8	10 9	5 1	10	The C. Robin Collas Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
107,501	Laura	Quebec	Sloop	1897	Tadousac, Que	37 2	13 8	4 9	16	B. Caron, Tadousac, Que.
107,662	Laura	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1898	Rimouski, Que	28 0	10 5	4 2	8	The Minister of Lands, Mines & Fisheries for Prov. Quebec, Quebec, Que.
96,956	Laura	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Chipman, N.B.	59 0	23 0	5 0	40	Alex. Gale, Waterborough, N.B.
80,980	Laura B	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1883	St. Ann's, N.S.	74 2	23 6	8 7	90	Hugh Campbell, South Whycocomagh, N.S.
117,136	Laura B	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Cape Island, N.S.	34 0	12 0	5 6	10	C. D. Atkinson, Cape Island, N.S.
111,908	Laura B. G	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1898	Country Harbour, N.S.	31 0	11 6	4 6	10	John S. Wells, White Head, N.S.
112,096	Laura C	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	La Have, N.S.	122 6	30 5	11 0	249	John M. Gibson, *et al.*, La Have, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
103,738	Laura C. Hall	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1898	Parrsboro', N.S.	81 0	25 6	8 1	100	J. H. Rockwell, *et al.*, River Hebert, N.S.
61,615	Laura Cox	Guysboro'	Schr—Glt	1875	Country Harbour, N.S.	58 7	20 4	7 1	49	John Murphy, Louisburg, N.S.
88,565	Laura D	Kingston	Sloop	1884	Kingston, Ont	64 6	16 7	5 0	36	Arthur and George Sudds, Simcoe Island, Ont.
117,140	Laura E	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Cape Island, N.S.	31 0	11 0	6 0	10	Peter C. Doucette, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
101,246	Laura E. Franklin	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1892	St. George's Bay, Nfld.	54 5	20 0	7 9	46	Howard G. Verge, SoberIsland, N.S.
122,033	Laura E. Melanson	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1908	Plymton, N.S	88 0	26 0	8 0	100	Bernard N. Melanson, Gilbert's Cove, N.S.
96,797	Laura Pheobe	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1890	Musquodoboit, N.S.	41 5	14 6	6 0	18	John Kent, Musquodoboit, N.S.
121,925	Laure Hortense	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1906	St. Fidele, Que	66 6	19 0	6 5	50	Vezina Duchene, St. Irenee, Que.
116,203	Laurel	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1903	Pubnico, N.S.	40 0	14 0	6 6	16	Camiel Le Blanc, Margaree, N.S.
126,574	Laurent au Coin	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1911	Grand Etang, C.B., N.S.	36 0	10 6	6 6	10	Laurent au Coin, Chelicamp, N.S.
100,451	Laurentides	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1890	Quebec, Que	65 0	21 6	6 0	55	François Bouchard, Quebec, Que.
116,513	Laurie H	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	Tancook Island, N.S.	42 8	12 0	7 0	16	Alonzo Feltmate, Canso, N.S.
116,204	Laurie J	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1903	Meteghan, N.S.	69 0	21 5	8 0	65	Julien D'Entremont, Pubnico, N.S.
126,687	Laurin & Leitch, No. 1.	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1909	Montreal, Que.	74 0	40 0	5 9	297	Treffle Bastien, *et al.*, J.O., Montreal, Que.

130,528	Laurin & Leitch, No. 2.	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1910	Montreal, Que.	55 2	22 0	6 7	89	Treffle Bastien, *et al.*, J. O., Montreal, Que.
130,529	Laurin & Leitch, No. 3.	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1910	Montreal, Que	57 0	22 0	6 6	89	Treffle Bastien, *et al.*, J. O., Montreal, Que.
130,523	Laurin & Leitch, No. 4.	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1911	Montreal, Que	100 4	31 9	4 1	236	Treffle Bastien, *et al.*, J. O., Montreal, Que.
103,035	Laval	Ottawa	Dredge—Drague	1893	Ottawa, Ont	152 6	31 0	12 6	296	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
126,189	Lavengro	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1909	Shelburne, N.S.	127 0	30 4	12 9	269	George A. Cox, M.O., Shelburne, N.S.
111,838	Lavina D.	Digby	Schr—Glt	1902	Mavillette, N.S.	41 0	12 7	6 0	21	Jas. Doucette, Mavillette, N.S.
103,702	Lavinie	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1896	Pinkney's Point, N.S.	64 0	21 5	7 4	50	D. Surette, Yarmouth, N.S.
94,780	Lawrence	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1888	Lunenburg, N.S.	76 4	23 5	9 2	79	Andrew Grant, Port Elgin, Ont.
125,970	Lawson	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1909	Port Greville, N.S.	128 8	31 0	10 8	274	John W. Cochrane, Fox River, N.S.
103,619	Le Canadien	Quebec	Sloop	1895	Tadousac, Que.	54 0	16 8	5 8	31	Xavier Gagne, Tadousac, Que.
107,509	Le Célina	Quebec	Sloop	1898	St. Siméon, Que.	33 9	11 8	4 5	10	Auguste Desbiens, St. Siméon, Que.
111,659	Le Maria	Montreal	Sloop	1901	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	99 6	23 0	6 6	117	Marcel Daneau, Pierreville, Que.
100,456	Le Marquis de Lorne	Quebec	Sloop	1880	Tadousac, Que.	38 0	14 6	4 9	17	A. Talbot, Cap St. Ignace, Que.
85,452	Le Petrel	Quebec	Sloop	1882	Quebec, Que.	42 5	16 0	4 0	18	Simon Peters, Quebec, Que.
103,360	Le Point du Jour	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1895	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	102 6	22 6	6 6	123	Pierre Paul, St. Joseph de Sorel, Que.
126,156	Le Voilier	Montreal	Sloop	1908	St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.	97 2	22 5	7 4	94	Fidele Laliberte, St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.
107,535	Leader	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1898	Canning, N.B.	63 8	23 4	6 2	55	A. McM. Thurrott, Canning, N.B.
94,947	Leader	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1889	Shelburne, N.S.	88 0	24 0	10 6	128	George A. Cox, Shelburne, N.S.
37,551	Leading Star	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1854	Lunenburg, N.S.	56 3	17 8	7 4	39	Isaac Harpsell, Halifax, N.S.
100,077	Leah D.	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1891	Waterborough, N.B.	64 9	23 6	5 5	48	A. L. Farris and A. Gale, Waterborough, N.B.
107,374	Leah Hardy	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1901	Gabarouse, N.S.	45 1	14 5	6 0	20	Peter Landry, St. Peters, N.S.
74,206	Leda	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Sorel, Que.	104 6	21 0	7 2	122	F. X. Croteau, Leclercville, Que.
92,769	Leda	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1890	Yamaska, Que	105 0	22 1	8 2	148	Thomas Gauthier, Montreal, Que.
126,933	Legère	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1910	Bic, Que	86 8	25 0	7 5	82	N. Arthur St. Pierre, Bic, Que.
100,296	Leigh J.	Chatham, N.B.	Barge—Chd	1892	Chatham, N.B.	52 0	17 3	6 8	34	W. S. Loggie & Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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126,653	Leland	Midland,	Dredge—Drague	1911	Welland, Ont	100 0	45 0	9 0	470	Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
96,763	Lelia Linwood	Arichat	Barge—Chd	1870	Salisbury, Mass., U.S.A.	75 5	21 5	7 9	67	Daniel Jackson, North Sydney, N.S.
126,446	Lemay	Kenora	Scow—Chd	1909	Kenora, Ont	51 0	14 3	2 8	18	Napoleon Lemay, Norman, Ont.
100,320	Lena	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1892	Pubnico, N.S	40 0	13 2	5 5	13	Lovitt Nickerson, Cape Island, N.S.
100,343	Lena	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1901	Noel, N.S	62 2	20 5	7 2	51	E. A. O'Brien, Noel, N.S.
121,887	Lena	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Clyde, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	11	Joseph Nickerson, Cape Island, N.S.
107,126	Lena F. Oxner	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1899	Lunenburg, N.S	88 0	24 0	9 6	99	Eugene Gagnon, M.O., Chicoutimi, Que.
111,905	Lena Jane	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1901	Petite de Grat, N.S.	31 0	10 6	5 6	11	Dominic Boudrot, Petite de Grat, N.S.
116,752	Lena M	Canso	Schr—Glt	1904	Port Hilford, N.S.	48 6	16 8	7 4	28	Clarence S. Strople, Boylston, N.S.
100,876	Lena Maud	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Whitehead, N.B.	78 4	27 2	7 0	98	Alfred Ells, St. John, N.B.
100,951	Leo	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, N. B.	37 5	12 4	5 2	13	W. S. Loggie & Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
100,075	Leo	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1891	Waterborough, N.B.	80 2	26 5	6 9	93	E. M. Durant, *et al.*, Parrsboro', N.S.
61,906	Leona	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1870	Liverpool, N.S.	52 0	16 5	6 1	26	A. Harrington, Liverpool, N.S.
94,874	Leona	Montreal	Sloop	1888	Pierreville, Que.	107 6	22 8	7 3	145	A. Martineau, Yamaska, Que.

†126,713	Leonard C.	St. John, N.B.	Schr--Glt	1872	East Machias, Me., U.S.A.	103 7	26 5	8 6	144	John J. Christopher, Hopewell Cape, N.B.
*122,595	Leonice	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1856	Gloucester, Mass., U.S.A	56 0	17 3	6 2	27	James Cosman, Meteghan River, N.S.
83,341	Léonille	Quebec	Schr--Glt	1881	Mille Vaches, Que	38 0	13 1	4 6	13	Edmond Tremblay, Ste. Anne de Portneuf, Que.
100,177	Leopold	Montreal	Sloop	1891	St. François, Que	107 5	22 2	7 3	144	Abraham Desmarais, Pierreville, Que.
96,827	Leopold	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1889	Lunenburg, N.S	79 6	24 0	9 3	93	Henri Carré, M.O., Port au Persil, Que.
100,459	Les Ecureuils.	Quebec	Schr--Glt	1892	Les Ecureuils, Que	65 2	18 6	6 9	57	Joseph Lajoie, St. Fulgence, Que.
83,474	Letter B	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1875	Brier Island, N.B.	29 0	12 1	5 6	12	Mrs. Sophia Cook, St. George, N.B.
122,059	Letty Jane.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1907	Miscou Island, N.B.	37 0	13 6	12 0	15	William Fruing & Co., Ltd., Shippigan Island, N.B.
88,670	Levinia.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1886	Tignish, P.E.I.	40 0	13 9	5 2	18	Wm. Deagle and A. M. Crosby, Miminegash, P.E.I.
100,519	Levuka.	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1893	Port Greville, N,S	69 0	24 5	7 1	76	Frederick Ogilvie, *et al.*, Parrsboro', N.S.
121,990	Lewes	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1907	White Horse, Y.T.	105 5	34 7	5 5	167	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
117,021	Lewis	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1904	Louisburg, N.S.	86 7	24 3	9 7	99	James G. Gray, Windsor, N.S.
130,462	Lewis H. Smith	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Lunenburg, N.S	108 0	26 1	10 5	98	William C. Smith, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
107,324	Lewiston.	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1900	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	60 5	20 5	8 0	59	George E. M. Lewis, Lewiston, N.S.
92,396	Lia.	Kingston	Sloop	1888	Kingston, Ont	53 0	16 4	4 3	21	James Eccles, Belleville, Ont.
94,639	Libbie	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1889	Shelburne, N.S.	81 0	21 9	9 2	93	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
77,848	Libbie T.	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1880	Economy, N.S.	65 0	19 7	8 0	68	Robert Lewis, Economy, N.S.
130,343	Libby P.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1911	North Rustico, P.E.I.	35 7	11 7	5 1	11	Joseph N. Pino, North Rustico, P.E.I.
85,301	Liberal	Montreal	Sloop.	1883	St. Ours, Que	107 0	22 8	10 9	186	F. Marchesault, St. Ours, Que.
.....	Libérateur	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1871	Yamaska, Que	103 8	22 4	8 1	156	L. Delisle, Valleyfield, Que.
107,548	Lidie & Julia.	St. John, N.B.	Sloop.	1897	St. John, N.B.	34 1	12 3	4 0	8	George H. Foster, Grand Manan, N.B.
42,217	Life Boat.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1862	Port Medway, N.S.	63 5	20 0	7 6	48	James Hall, St. Peters, N.S.
107,446	Lighthouse No. 1.	Vancouver.	Scow—Chd	1897	Vancouver, B.C	36 2	10 0	3 0	8	Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,447	Lighthouse No. 2.	Vancouver.	Scow—Chd	1896	Vancouver, B.C.	30 0	12 0	2 5	7	Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,714	Lighthouse No. 3.	Vancouver.	Scow—Chd	1898	Vancouver, B.C	36 0	14 0	3 7	14	Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

† Foreign name "Alma." * Foreign name, "Quick Step."

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42,684	Lightning	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1862	St. John, N.B.	69 3	18 4	7 4	38	F. C. Lahey, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
122,458	Lila A.	Barrington	Sloop	1906	Cape Island, N.S.	32 0	10 6	6 0	10	Uriah and Howard S. Atkinson, Cape Island, N.S.
107,660	Lila D. Young	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1899	Lunenburg, N.S.	99 0	25 0	9 8	100	John B. Young, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
107,129	Lilla B. Hirtle	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1899	Lunenburg, N.S.	99 0	25 0	9 8	99	E. J. Burdock, Belloram, Fortune Bay, Nfld.
112,152	Lillian	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1902	Caraquet, N.B.	39 0	13 0	5 6	15	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
103,760	Lillian	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1898	LaHave, N.S.	80 2	22 2	9 2	84	Arthur Westhaver, Lunenburg, N.S.
80,954	Lillian	Picton, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1859	Henderson, N.Y., U.S.A.	55 0	11 6	4 8	20	Geo. Blowers, Port Credit, Ont.
111,878	Lillian Blauvelt	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1902	Meteghan River, N.S.	106 0	28 0	10 1	195	J. R. Blauvelt *et al.*, Tusket, N.S.
88,273	Lillian E.	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1884	St. George, N.B	31 2	11 8	5 9	13	M. Johnson, *et al.*, Dead Man's Harbour, N.B.
111,901	Lillian Louise	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1901	Guysboro', N.S.	33 0	10 9	5 6	12	Chas. P. Boudrot, Petite de Grat, N.S.
100,338	Lillie.	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1894	Maitland, N.S	130 9	31 5	11 7	311	Albert M. Miller, Tignish, P.E.I.
103,315	Lillie.	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1895	Cheticamp, N.S.	35 2	12 0	5 5	12	Fidele Chiasson, Eastern Harbour, N.S.
88,626	Lillie	Windsor, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1884	Pike Creek, Ont.	70 8	19 3	4 6	46	Julia Neveaux, Windsor, Ont.
80,077	Lillie Bell	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1881	Rexton, N.B.	79 0	26 6	7 4	89	Geo. W. Erb, St. John, N.B.

107,794	Lillie E	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1899	Waterborough, N.B.	62 4	23 4	5 7	53	W. W. Barton, Waterborough, N.B.
122,040	Lillie E. Melanson	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1911	Gilbert's Cove, N.S.	80 2	23 4	8 8	90	Bernard N. Melanson, Gilbert's Cove, N.S.
103,217	Lilly	Ottawa	Scow—Chd	1890	Buckingham, Que.	49 0	10 2	2 5	7	George Bothwell, Buckingham, Que.
96,790	Lilly C	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1888	Sambro, N.S	35 2	11 8	6 5	12	W. McC. Boak, Halifax, N.S.
51,961	Lilly Dale	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1865	Beaver River, N.S.	38 0	12 8	5 0	11	Dexter W. Morrison, Westport, N.S.
112,377	Lilly May	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1902	West Arichat, N.S.	41 9	14 0	5 9	18	A. Poirier, Descouse, N.S.
103,280	Lily	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1894	Caraquet, N.B	35 0	12 0	6 0	11	Prudent Gallien, Caraquet, N.B.
126,065	Lime Light	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1908	Souris, P.E.I.	94 0	26 0	9 2	126	Thos. Kickham and James J. Hughes, Souris West, P.E.I.
.....	Lina..	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1869	Sorel, Que.	98 0	22 5	6 9	108	Ant. Lavellée, Sorel, Que.
83,472	Lindon	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1881	St. George, N.B.	29 0	11 5	6 0	12	Benjamin Parker, West Isles, N.B.
88,407	Linnet	Digby	Schr—Glt	1881	Liverpool, N.S	38 5	13 3	5 7	15	Jos. H. Morehouse, Sandy Cove, N.S.
100,745	Linnet	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1896	Blomidon, N.S.	41 4	14 0	4 8	14	David J. Spear, Pennfield, N.B.
100,540	Linnie & Edna	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1894	Tiverton, N.S	52 2	17 6	6 5	30	D. Guptill and Q. Small, J.O., Grand Manan, N.B.
55,644	Lion	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1873	House Harbour, M.I., Que.	58 0	19 3	7 6	42	C. Richard, Magdalen Islands, Que.
103,292	Lion	New Westminster	Scow—Chd	1894	New Westminster, B.C.	85 0	28 5	5 5	124	The Vancouver Dredging & Salvage Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
103,546	Lis	Halifax	Sloop	1896	Dartmouth, N.S.	23 5	6 4	3 6	3	F. H. Bell, Halifax, N.S.
122,571	Lita C.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1907	Mavillette, N.S.	33 0	13 0	6 0	13	Michael Comeau, Mavillette, N.S.
83,464	Little Annie	Digby	Schr—Glt	1868	Essex, Mass., U.S.A.	44 3	15 3	5 0	19	Walter F. Leonard, St. John, N.B.
75,605	Little Annie	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1878	Port Gilbert, N.S.	47 0	16 7	6 4	27	Edward Eisner, Marriott's Cove, N.S.
75,851	Little Annie	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1877	Meteghan River, N.S.	38 8	14 3	5 3	16	Peter H. Belliveau, St. Bernard, N.B.
121,693	Little Charley	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S.	33 0	11 3	6 0	10	H. Newell, M.O., Cape Island, N.S.
94,822	Little Eddie	Yarmouth.	Schr—Glt	1889	Church Point, N.S.	28 6	11 2	4 8	7	G. A. Mallett, Gilbert Cove, N.S.
126,161	Little Giant	Montreal	Dr'dge—D'gue	Unkn 1908	Cornwall, Ont.	79 5	26 8	5 7	133	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
104,000	Little Gracie	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1894	Spencer's Island, N.S.	29 0	11 0	5 0	11	Andrew Millar, St. John, N.B.
103,318	Little Heir	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1895	Cheticamp, N.S	41 8	13 3	5 9	19	John Chiasson, Eastern Harbour, N.S.

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88,261	Little Joe	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1883	St. John, N.B	46 9	15 0	5 9	18	Harvey Goodwin, Pubnico, N.S.
122,569	Little Lake	Peterboro	Scow—Chd.	1908	Peterboro, Ont	71 0	21 0	4 0	50	Wm. Irwin and David Conroy, Peterboro', Ont.
59,395	Little Minnie	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1872	Lubec, Me., U.S.A	36 9	14 4	4 9	14	Joseph McGee, St. George, N.B.
59,321	Little Nell	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1853	Gloucester, Mass., U.S.A.	46 5	15 2	5 7	21	Albert Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.
75,759	Lively	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1877	Meteghan, N.S.	34 2	11 0	4 0	9	W. Quinty, Carleton, St. John, N.B.
94,871	Livon	Montreal	Sloop	1889	Pierreville, Que.	107 8	22 8	8 2	167	Prospère Laplante, Lachine, Que.
100,563	Lizzie	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1892	Mahone Bay, N.S.	120 7	25 8	12 9	245	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Glace Bay, N.S.
100,900	Lizzie	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1875	Bath, Me., U.S.A	76 5	21 8	7 8	68	A. H. Comeau, Meteghan River, N.S.
69,964	Lizzie A.	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1877	Strait of Canso, N.S.	44 0	16 0	5 9	20	Augustin McInnes, Earnscliffe, P.E.I.
72,282	Lizzie A	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1876	Canning, N.B.	57 6	20 6	5 7	35	J. D. Hatfield, Kars, N.B.
122,455	Lizzie A	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1907	Pubnico, N.S	60 0	15 6	8 0	33	Existe M. D'Entremont, M.O., Pubnico, N.S.
64,552	Lizzie B	St. John, N. B.	Schr—Glt	1870 / 1886	Westfield, N.B.	76 5	27 5	7 0	81	Miss Mary E. Shields, Alma, N.B.
122,101	Lizzie B	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Mavillette, N.S	35 0	14 6	7 0	18	Leazine Boudreau, M.O., Mavillette, N.S.
79,979	Lizzie C	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1878	St. Martin's, N.B	75 0	22 4	7 9	79	R. H. Cann, Louisburg, N.S.

103,466	Lizzie Catharine....	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1899	Red Island, N.S.....	92 0	23 8	9 8	99	Ronald Campbell, Summerside, P.E.I.
88,664	Lizzie D.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1884	Tracadie, N.B.....	40 7	14 4	5 6	17	Mrs. Helen Arseneau, Tracadie, N.B.
100,972	Lizzie D	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, N.B	35 2	12 6	5 2	11	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T.B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
122,144	Lizzie D...	Yarmouth.....	Sloop.	1906	Salmon River, N.S.....	35 0	11 3	5 6	12	Frank J. Harris, Yarmouth, N.S.
103,709	Lizzie E	Yarmouth.....	Schr—Glt	1897	Port Maitland, N.S.....	42 0	12 8	5 4	19	J. Ellis, Port Maitland, N.S.
111,910	Lizzie J. Greenleaf . .	Arichat.....	Schr—Glt	1899	Canso, N.S.....	32 0	10 2	5 9	11	Thos. Ryan, Canso, N.S.
75,448	Lizzie Lindsay.....	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1884	Douglastown, Que ...	74 1	22 3	9 9	91	William Burton, Luce, Que.
103,467	Lizzie May..... ...	Arichat.....	Schr—Glt	1900	River Bourgeoise, N.S ..	40 1	12 4	6 3	12	Alfred Boudrot and Daniel Boudrot, Petite de Grat, N.S.
117,097	Lizzie May.....	Arichat.....	Schr—Glt	1906	Larry's River, N.S.....	37 0	11 8	5 6	12	Benjamin L. Pelrine, Larry's River, N.S.
116,549	Lizzie Metzner.....	Kingston.....	Schr—Glt	1888	Manitowoc, Wis., U.S.A.	82 8	21 8	6 6	91	Joseph Fagan, Belleville, Ont.
100,097	Lizzie R	St. John, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1892	Cambridge, N.B	74 0	25 0	4 9	80	James A. Gibbon, St. John, N.B.
100,316	Lizzie S	Yarmouth.....	Schr—Glt	1892	Yarmouth, N.S.....	30 0	11 0	4 5	8	Wm. Surette, Yarmouth, N.S.
59,342	Lizzie S. McGee....	St. Andrews.....	Schr—Glt	1868	St. George, N.B	35 0	13 0	5 9	14	Joseph McGee, St. George, N.B.
92,365	Lizzie W.....	St. John, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1887	Greenwich, N.B	42 0	15 6	5 4	17	Mrs. Annie George, Parrsboro', N.S.
88,266	Lizzie Young.....	St. John, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1883	Musquash, N.B	37 1	13 9	5 2	13	Michael Quigg, Musquash, N.B.
85,534	Lloyd	Yarmouth.....	Schr—Glt	1883	Maitland, N.S.....	45 4	16 3	6 0	31	W. H. Anderson, Hillsburn, N.S.
126,821	Lloyd George.....	Lunenburg.....	Schr—Glt	1910	Shelbourne, N. S.....	108 0	26 0	10 5	99	Gabriel Himmelman, M. O., Riverport, N. S.
75,495	Lochiel..	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1877	Murray River, P.E.I....	56 0	19 0	7 6	41	Mrs. Catherine Smith, Point du Chêne, N.B.
* 61,833	Lockwood....	St. John, N.B	Bk—Bq	1872	Port Gilbert, N.S.....	175 0	35 5	21 6	950	C. A. Palmer, St. John, N.B.
126,915	Lola B.....	Halifax	.Schr—Glt	1910	Spry Bay, N. S.....	32 3	11 4	5 4	10	C. W. Boutilier, Spry Bay, N. S.
.....	Longueuil	Montreal.....	Barge—Chd	1868	Montreal, Que..... .	171 1	21 1	9 1	275	E. Haynemand, Lanoraie, Que.
83,465	Look Out	St. Andrews.....	Schr—Glt	1857	Essex, Mass., U.S.A....	63 2	19 6	7 1	48	F. Wooster, Grand Manan, N.B.
85,690	Lora T.....	Digby.....	Schr—Glt	1883	Beaver River, N.S.....	41 0	14 0	5 7	15	Judson T. Thurber, Freeport, N.S.
116,729	Lorain.....	St. John, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1905	Cumberland Bay, N.B...	60 2	22 4	5 6	53	C. T. White & Son, Ltd., Apple River, N. S.
03,560	Loranzo	Montreal	Sloop	1896	St. François du Lac, Que.	106 7	23 2	8 0	118	E. Desmarais, St. François du Lac, Que.

* Formerly "Lillie Soullard.'

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112,040	Loranzo	Quebec	Sloop	1902	Tadousac, Que	60 0	18 3	5 2	33	Geo. Lavoie, La Petite Riviére, St. François Xavier, Que.
74,256	Lord Dufferin	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1873	Yamaska, Que	103 0	22 0	7 0	110	Alfred Charland, Yamaska, Que.
100,902	Lord Stanley	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B	35 0	12 4	4 5	10	R. Young, M.O., Caraquet, N.B.
93,156	Lord Templetown	Victoria	Bk—Bq	1886	Belfast, Ireland	282 9	40 1	24 0	2048	The Ship Lord Templetown Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
121,816	Loren B. Snow	Digby	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	89 8	24 6	10 0	85	Joseph E. Snow, Digby, N S.
90,640	Lorena	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1886	Bay Fortune, Nfld	32 8	12 4	4 5	15	John McLeod, *et al.*, Pugwash, N.S.
92,499	Lorena Jane	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1886	Cornwallis, N.S	34 0	14 0	5 1	11	Willard Coffill, Cornwallis, N.S.
116,349	Lorina	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1888	River Bourgeois, N.S	44 5	15 6	6 0	18	Wm. J. Levisconte, River Bourgeois, N.S.
121,813	Loring B. Haskell	Digby	Schr—Glt	1884	Essex, Mass., U.S.A	82 0	22 8	8 8	70	Alexander McFadyen, Tignish, P.E.I.
75,907	Lorne	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1879	Bathurst, N.B	43 0	14 4	5 6	19	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
80,998	Lorne	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1886	Isaac's Harbour, N.S	63 6	20 6	7 3	51	Joseph Dauphinee, French Village, N.S.
83,290	Lorraine	Kingston	Sloop	1882	Kingston, Ont	81 0	18 6	5 7	63	John S. Phillips, Wolfe Island, Ont.
85,676	Lottie	New Westminster	Schr—Glt	1884	New Westminster, B.C	42 0	12 0	4 3	19	James Hart, Mud Bay, B.C.
83,316	Lottie	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1885	Vogler's Cove, N.S	76 6	23 5	9 0	76	S. E. Teel, Vogler's Cove, N.S.

75,741	Lottie	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1875	Eel Brook, N.S.	38 0	12 5	4 9	12	H. McGrath, Granville, N.S.
122,105	Lottie G	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Clyde, N.S.	30 0	11 3	6 0	10	Vincent Brannen, Wood's Harbour, N. S.
80,884	Lottie M.	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1881	St. Patrick, N.B.	37 7	14 6	5 7	16	Thomas Carter, Pennfield, N.B.
117,098	Lottie M. Beatrice	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1906	Half Island Cove, N.S.	39 0	13 3	6 3	17	M. J. Connors, *et al.*, East Dover, N.S.
130,688	Lottie M. Blanche	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancook, N.S.	40 8	10 1	5 4	12	David Moland, M.O., East Chester, N.S.
126,132	Lottie V. M	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1908	West Dover, N.S.	40 6	11 8	4 7	10	Isaac Morash, M.O., West Dover, N.S.
107,072	Lottie W.	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1898	Westfield, N.B	69 3	23 3	6 2	60	Mrs. Annie M. Neville, Grandville Ferry, N.S.
167,819	Lotus	Peterborough	Barge—Chd	1889	Cobourg, Ont.	45 0	20 0	3 0	56	R. B. Rogers, Peterborough, Ont.
107,805	Lotus	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1899	Newcastle, N.B.	80 0	27 2	7 5	98	F. T. Tingley, *et al.*, Sackville, N.B.
94,949	Louil	Yarmouth	Bgtn—Bkglt	1890	Shelburne, N.S.	109 0	26 6	11 1	187	Edgar K. Spinney, Yarmouth, N.S.
94,665	Louis Luby	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1889	Chezetcook, N.S.	59 8	19 0	7 6	41	R. E. Dorey, Hubbard's Cove, N.S.
59,925	Louis Lumina	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1869	Batiscan, Que.	98 3	23 0	5 7	82	A. A. Larocque, Sorel, Que.
83,426	Louis	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1883	Port Gilbert, N.S.	40 0	13 5	5 6	16	B. Hargrove, Chance Harbour, N.B.
116,583	Louisa A	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1900 1903	Sable River, N.S. Port Mouton, N.S	36 0	10 9	5 2	10	Reuben J. Cott, *et al.*, Port Mouton, N.S.
117,100	Louisa Ellen	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1905	White Head, N.S.	35 0	10 5	6 0	11	Daniel Casey, Raspberry, N.S.
88,351	Louisa J. Selig	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1884 1911	Lunenburg, N.S. St. Simeon, Que.	85 5	23 8	8 4	66	Adelard Belley, St. Simeon, Que.
83,402	Louisa Maud	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1882	Indian Harbour, N.S.	43 8	15 3	6 3	21	D. R. and Wm. Pettipas, East Chezetcook, N.S.
80,614	Louise	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1881	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	79 0	23 0	8 8	85	T. E. Worthen, M.O., Barrington, N.S.
96,775	Louise	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1894	Cheticamp, N.S.	38 0	11 5	5 3	11	P. Boudrot, Cheticamp, N.S.
92,338	Louise	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1886	Ste. Luce, Que.	40 0	13 4	4 6	14	A. Letellier, Quebec, Que.
111,550	Louise	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	128 0	36 7	6 1	552	The British Yukon Nav. Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
122,098	Louise	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Pubnico, N.S.	30 0	11 4	6 0	10	Dason H. Langthoun, Wood's Harbor, N.S.
92,349	Louisia	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1888	Les Eboulements, Que	69 2	21 7	8 0	76	Francis Gagnon, Cap Chatte, Que.
69,619	Louisiana	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1874	Grondines, Que.	84 3	23 5	9 5	106	J. B. R. Thibaudeau, Portneuf, Que.
112,227	Louvima	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1902	St. John, N.B.	40 3	13 1	6 4	15	F. J. Likely, St. John, N.B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
97,189	Lovisa	Windsor, N.S	Bktn—Bkglt	1891	Horton, N.S	180 5	37 2	18 5	880	George R. Fairbanks, New York, N. Y., U.S.A.
130,730	Lowell F. Parks	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	La Have, N.S	104 8	26 2	10 2	99	Robt. Parks, M.O., La Have, N.S.
96,889	Lower Traverse	Ottawa	Lt. Ship			92 6	21 8	11 6	142	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
126,601	Loze	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1909	Caraquet, N.B	35 0	11 5	5 6	13	Eli Cormier, Upper Caraquet, N.B.
111,735	Lucania	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	La Have, N.S	92 0	24 5	9 4	99	Reuben Romkey, *et al.*, La Have, N.S.
121,949	Lucien	Sorel	Sloop	1907	Sorel, Que	110 0	23 2	7 4	136	Madam Marie A. Beaudet, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
116,905	Lucille	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1906	Parrsboro, N.S	102 5	28 8	10 0	164	Harvey Randall, M.O., Parrsboro', N.S.
103,330	Lucy	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1901	Cheticamp, N.S	36 9	11 6	5 6	11	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
103 718	Lucy	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1898	Pubnico, N.S	32 0	10 8	5 0	10	A. D'Entremont, Pubnico, N.S.
116,210	Lucy A	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1903	Meteghan, N.S	55 0	15 2	8 4	32	D. D. LeBlanc, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
103,563	Lue	Montreal	Sloop	1896	St. Thomas, Que	86 5	21 5	5 1	58	Alexandre Réné, Pierreville, Que.
117,186	Luella	Chatham, N.B	Sloop	1905	Stonehaven, N.B	88 3	24 0	8 6	99	R. P. Soley, Economy, N.S.
92,552	Lulu	Montreal	Sloop	1881	Harlem, N.Y., U.S.A	24 5	10 4	1 8	2	J. Morris, St. Lambert, Que.
126,188	Lulu S	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1909	Shelburne, N.S	53 6	16 1	6 1	23	Herbert R. Swim, M.O., Lockeport, N.S.

103,435	Lumber	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1894	Rockland, Ont	71 1	18 1	4 4	47	Alex. McLaren, Buckingham, Que.
80,632	Lumen	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1882	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	50 0	17 8	6 6	30	A. O. Porter, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
66,041	Lumina	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1872	Cap. St. Ignace, Que.	58 6	21 5	6 1	44	Adelard Fournier, St. Jean Port Joli, Que.
72,945	Lumina	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1875 / 1908	Malbaie, Que.	52 1	17 3	7 3	33	Adelard Warren, Malbaie, Que.
130,760	Lund No. 3	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1911	Lund, B.C.	84 8	27 2	6 0	117	Frederick G. Thulin, Lund, B.C.
100,256	Lutetia	Halifax	Sloop	1894	Dartmouth, N.S.	29 2	7 3	5 1	4	John J. Jenney, Halifax, N.S.
96,789	Lydia A. Mason	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1890	Tangier, N.S	54 3	17 7	7 5	39	Peter Mason, Tangier, N.S.
100,217	Lydia E	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1892	Jeddore, N.S.	35 8	13 1	4 5	10	W. McC. Boak, Halifax, N.S.
116,899	Lydia L	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Plymouth, N.S.	34 0	12 0	6 2	14	Chas. D. LeBlanc, Plymouth, N.S.
122,042	Lyla H	St. Andrews	Sloop	1894	Shelburne, N.S.	30 8	10 0	6 0	11	Owen Frankland, Grand Manan, N.B.
116,486	Lyman Casey	Wallaceburg	Schr—Glt	1867	Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.	126 1	26 0	13 3	277	David A. Gordon, Wallaceburg, Ont.
85,296	Lys	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1879	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	82 0	20 0	3 6	36	A. Gervais, St. Louis, Que.
111,609	M. B., No. 2	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1896	Vancouver, B.C.	65 0	20 0	5 0	60	McKenzie Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,310	M. C. A.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1906	Souris, P.E.I.	73 4	22 7	7 4	77	Cleophas Arseneau, House Harbour, Magdalen Islands, Que.
111,947	M. & P.	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1902	New Westminster, B.C.	85 0	26 0	7 6	135	N. R. Preston, New Westminster, B.C.
126,576	M. C. G. Boudreau	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1911	Cheticamp, N.S.	51 9	13 7	7 0	22	Chas. G. Boudreau, Cheticamp, N.S.
83,408	M. A. Franklyn	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1882	Clam Harbour, N.S.	36 7	14 3	5 8	22	D. Gerrior, Tor Bay, N.S.
111,440	M. A. Josey	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1903	Spry Bay, N.S.	47 2	14 0	6 0	17	Berti Leslie, Halifax, N.S.
88,596	M. A. Louis	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1885	Pubnico. N.S.	71 5	21 5	7 8	64	Simeon Boutilier, Seabright, N.S.
130,362	M. A. McDonald	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1911	Ingonish, N.S.	38 3	12 9	6 6	17	Neil McDonald, South Bay, N.S., and Charles McDonald, Ingonish, N.S.
107,571	M.B. & Co. No. One	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1892	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	86 6	20 0	5 0	87	Mossom M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.
107,572	M.B. & Co. No. Two	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1890	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	88 0	22 4	5 0	99	Mossom M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.
107,573	M.B. & Co. No. Three	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1892	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	80 7	24 6	5 0	100	Mossom M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c —*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or ManagingOwner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
107,574	M.B. & Co. No. Four	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1890	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	70 0	21 7	5 0	76	Mossom M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.
103,971	M. C. No. 3	Quebec.	Barge—Chd	1896	Quebec, Que	86 0	29 2	7 6	130	M. Connolly, Quebec, Que.
103,972	M. C. No. 4	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1896	Quebec, Que	86 0	29 2	7 6	130	M. Connolly, Quebec, Que.
130,535	M. G. C. Co. No. 1.	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1911	Welland, Ont.	101 0	30 0	8 0	401	Montreal General Contracting Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,871	M. E. Hains	Digby	Schr—Glt	1910	Meteghan River, N.S.	58 0	17 7	6 5	31	Milton Hains, M.O., Freeport, N.S.
116,710	M. Elvina C	Quebec	Schr- Glt	1904	St. Fabien, Que.	52 8	19 3	7 3	47	Charles Gagnon, St. Simeon, Que.
121,903	M. F. Atwood	Barrington	Sloop.	1906	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	34 0	13 3	6 3	15	James Kenney Co., Ltd., Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
116,302	M. J. Butler	Charlottetown	Dredge—Drague	1901	River John, N.S.	102 5	20 8	7 3	459	M. J. Haney, Toronto, Ont.
111,676	M. J. Taylor	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1901	Spencer's Island, N.S.	150 5	33 6	12 7	377	Joseph Murphy, Lauzon, Que.
122,240	M. L. Nickerson	Barrington	Sloop.	1908	Central Woods Harbour, N.S.	29 8	12 0	5 0	10	James E. Nickerson, Central Woods Harbour, N.S.
130,732	M. M. Gardner	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Lunenburg, N.S.	106 8	26 0	10 6	100	William Chas. Smith, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S
126,343	M. S. Kenney	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1909	Shelburne, N.S.	72 0	21 6	8 2	66	William H. Kenney, M.O., Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
130,366	M. T. Williams	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt.	1911	Ingonish, N.S.	38 0	12 3	7 4	16	William C. Williams, Ingonish, N.S.
97,022	M. & L. Chase	Digby	Schr—Glt	1866	Kennebunk, Me., U.S.A.	69 9	19 7	6 6	46	Edwin Hooper, Hamilton, Bermuda B.W.I.

122,186	M. O'Toole	Arichat	Schr--Glt	1908	Louisburg, N.S.	51 6	15 5	6 9	32	Vincent O'Toole, Louisburg, N.S.
130,536	M. Robidoux	Montreal	Stoop	1911	Yamaska, Que	109 4	23 2	6 9	132	Moise Robidoux, Yamaska, Que.
126,104	M. Unity	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Tancook, N.S.	50 4	13 7	8 0	26	Thomas Doucet, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
116,977	Mabel	Chatham, N.B.	Schr--Glt	1905	Shippigan, N.B.	38 0	13 4	5 0	16	The W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
85,687	Mabel	Digby	Schr—Glt	1883	Digby, N.S.	59 4	17 7	6 7	38	Frank Leighton, Pennfield, N.B.
83,293	Mabel	Kingston	Sloop	1883	Dog Lake, Ont.	87 8	19 0	5 3	59	Wm. Jones, Belleville, Ont.
103,173	Mabel	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1894	Lockeport, N.S.	53 3	15 4	7 2	21	Geo. Savoy, Chatham, N.B.
100,564	Mabel	Sydney	Schr--Glt	1892	Mahone Bay, N.S.	120 7	25 8	12 9	247	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,658	Mabel A	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Pubnico, N.S.	40 0	12 6	6 6	15	The Yarmouth Trading Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
107,914	Mabel B.	St. Andrews	Sloop	1890	Grand Manan, N.B.	29 0	10 5	4 6	9	Webster Cosseboom, Grand Manan, N.B.
121,880	Mabel C	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1905	Cape Island, N.S.	32 0	10 6	6 0	10	Burkley Reed, Cape Island, N.S.
103,796	Mabel Denvers	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1890	North East Harbour, N.S.	32 0	13 3	6 0	14	Alexander Smith, Cape Negro, N.S.
107,704	Mabel G	Toronto	House-boat	1899	Penetanguishene, Ont.	50 0	20 0	3 0	82	W. M. Thompson, Penetanguishene, Ont.
116,533	Mabel H	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Lunenburg, N.S.	67 2	21 4	8 6	64	Hubert Clarke, Burin, Nfld.
122,140	Mabel L	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Barrington, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Harry Banks, Shag Harbour, N.S.
85,458	Mabel M	Quebec	Barge--Chd	1883	Iberville, Que.	103 0	23 5	7 6	129	Jos. Mochon, Iberville, Que.
107,605	Mabel M	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1900	Mavillette, N.S	30 0	12 8	6 0	20	Herbert Martin, Sheet Harbour, N.S.
90,641	Mabel R. H	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1885	Yarmouth, N.S.	60 5	13 5	7 0	38	John Hipson, Shelburne, N.S.
121,799	Mabel V	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S.	31 0	10 6	6 0	10	D. V. Smith, Cape Island, N.S.
126,357	Maberly	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1907	Sorel, Que	83 5	22 9	5 3	110	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
112,154	Mac	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1902	Miscou, N.B.	31 0	12 0	4 8	11	John M. Ward, Miscou Centre, N.B.
121,718	McB. No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd		Vancouver, B.C.	74 0	26 0	6 3	73	Thomas G. McBride, Vancouver, B.C.
107,584	McD. & C.. No. One	Lindsay	Barge—Chd	1897	Lindsay, Ont.	66 5	18 3	5 0	61	John Carew, Lindsay, Ont.
107,585	McD. & C., No. Two	Lindsay	Barge Chd.	1897	Lindsay, Ont.	62 6	18 1	4 8	54	John Carew, Lindsay, Ont.
107,937	McW. No. 1	New Westminster	Barge Chd.	1898	New Westminster, B.C.	40 0	12 0	4 0	19	Dan'l McWilliams, West Ham Islands, B.C.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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.....	McCarthy	Montreal.	Schr—Glt	1871	Sorel, Que.....	124 9	23 1	10 0	254	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
100,704	McClure..	Pictou, N.S.....	Schr—Glt	1900	Tatamagouche, N.S.....	104 4	27 1	10 8	191	T. Dinsmore, *et al.*, Lower Economy, N.S.
117,152	McDowell No. 3....	New Westminster ..	Barge—Chd....	1902	Vancouver, B.C.....	68 0	23 0	6 6	102	John McDowell, Vancouver, B.C.
100,991	McMahon	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.....	35 0	12 6	4 8	11	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
121,691	Maccabee.....	Yarmouth	Sloop.....	1904	Port Maitland, N.S.....	34 0	10 3	5 5	10	Edison Ellis, M.O., Port Maitland, N.S.
88,237	Madcap	Brockville.	Sloop.	1888	Rockport, Ont..... ..	52 6	15 5	3 5	20	Jos. Dewsberry, Belleville, Ont.
107,120	Madeira	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1898	Lunenburg, N.S.....	98 8	25 0	9 6	99	George Hartling *et al.*, Spanish Ship Bay, N.S.
116,919	Madeline..... ...	Liverpool.....	Sloop.....	1906	Brooklyn, N.S.....	44 0	13 6	7 0	16	George H. Hackett, North Sydney, N.S.
83,384	Madeline	Toronto	Schr—Glt . ..	1882	Bronté, Ont....	69 0	18 5	5 1	39	S. L. Peer and Geo. Hare, Port Credit, Ont.
121,676	Madeline..... ...	Vancouver.....	Sloop	....	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A...	25 0	9 0	4 0	7	Arthur H. Smythe, Vancouver, B.C.
121,896	Madeline Frances Louise	Shelburne	Sloop	1906	Shelburne, N.S..	37 0	13 0	5 7	13	Chester L. Guptill, Grand Harbour, N.B.
96,866	Madge.	Prescott.	Barge—Chd	1897	Toronto, Ont.....	130 0	27 0	11 0	335	The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,410	Madona	Montreal..... ..	Sloop	1899	Sorel, Que.....	120 2	25 4	10 7	258	Charles Mongeau, Ste. Anne de Sorel, Que.
126,569	Madona May.	Sydney.....	Schr—Glt	1910	Long Island, N.S.....	38 8	11 9	5 5	16	James Bonnar, Glace Bay, N.S.

64,917	Magenta	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1873	Pomquet, N.S.	41 5	14 9	6 4	20	Samuel Dexter, *et al.*, Brooklyn, N.S.
116,480	Maggie	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1902	Caraquet, N.B	34 0	12 0	4 6	10	John Paulin, Caraquet, N.B.
88,570	Maggie	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1869	Garden Island, Ont.	166 4	26 4	11 8	415	Alexander Laplante, Lachine, Que.
117,094	Maggie Alice	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1905	Port Felix, N.S.	36 0	12 1	5 7	11	P. Cashin, M.O., Port Felix, N.S.
107,064	Maggie Alice	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1897	The Range, N.B.	65 0	23 2	5 7	51	Alvin A. Wilbur, New Horton, N.B.
107,316	Maggie B	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1899	West Chezetcook, N.S.	46 5	16 2	5 9	25	Norman Chandler, Chester, N.S.
80,968	Maggie Bell	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1881	George River, N.S.	59 3	20 5	8 0	46	James E. Brown, M.O., Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
112,018	Maggie Bell	Canso	Schr—Glt	1902	Half Isld. Cove, N.S.	45 5	14 5	8 0	26	Chas.S. Horton, Half Isld. Cove, N.S.
90,874	Maggie Bell	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1886	Melbourne, N.S.	41 0	14 0	4 8	10	D. Surette, Melbourne, N.S.
116,516	Maggie Belle	Lunenburg	Bgtn—Bkglt	1904	Mahone Bay, N.S.	99 5	25 8	10 0	99	Abraham Ernst, M.O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
100,580	Maggie E. C.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1893	Mahone Bay, N.S.	41 8	15 5	6 1	20	Thomas McNutt, Malpeque, P.E.I.
107,377	Maggie Ella	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1901	Cape North, N.S.	38 3	12 2	5 3	11	Timothy Donavan, Cape North, N.S.
116,350	Maggie F.	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1904	River Bourgeois, N.S.	37 7	13 9	6 0	15	Alexey Baccardox, Poirierville, N.S.
92,514	Maggie Jane	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1879	Back Bay, N.B.	29 4	10 5	5 0	10	Alex. McNichol, St. George, N.B.
88,277	Maggie Jane	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1883	Beaver Harbour, N.B.	37 4	13 2	5 2	18	Thos. Bright, Pennfield, N.B.
85,539	Maggie Jane	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1883	Mavillette, N.S.	40 2	12 3	5 1	12	Wm. Robbins, Port Maitland, N.S.
126,564	Maggie Julia	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1909	Cape North, N.S	35 4	12 2	5 9	13	James Fitzgerald, Cape North, N.S.
96,902	Maggie L.	Kingston	Schr—Glt.	1889	Picton, Ont.	67 0	17 4	5 2	42	Richard La Rush, Kingston, Ont.
77,958	Maggie M	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1880	Granville, N.S	44 2	15 2	5 6	16	P. Zwicker, Clements, N.S.
116,231	Maggie M	Digby	Sloop.	1904	Margaretsville, N.S.	32 5	12 0	5 2	11	R. A. McGrannahan, Margaretsville, N.S.
111,424	Maggie M	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	40 8	10 7	5 6	13	Isaac Dauphinée, M.O., Tantallon, N.S.
107,995	Maggie M. F.	Canso	Schr—Glt	1900	Queensport, N.S.	41 0	12 4	6 9	15	James Fitzgerald, Queensport, N.S.
97,100	Maggie M. W.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1891	Lunenburg, N.S.	77 5	23 5	8 8	89	Geo. M. Barr, St. John's, Nfld.
61,400	Maggie May	Chatham, N.B.	Schr- Glt	1872	Tracadie, N.B.	38 5	13 5	4 9	13	Frank J. Gatain, Bathurst, N.B.
96,805	Maggie May	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1891	Chezetcook, N.S.	62 6	21 0	9 0	62	John E. Beaver, Pleasant Harbour, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
116,733	Maggie May	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1904	Mahone Bay, N.S.	39 8	14 3	6 5	17	A. P. Calnen, Halifax, N.S.
92,364	Maggie Miller	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1887	Waterborough, N.B.	77 5	26 8	7 0	93	Joseph A. Hawes, Parrsboro', N.S.
116,655	Maggie P.	Yarmouth	Schr- Glt	1902	Meteghan, N.S.	31 0	11 6	4 0	8	Stillman Crowell, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
77,754	Maggie Page	Shelburne	Bgtn—Bkglt	1879	Port Le Bert, N.S.	86 0	24 0	9 4	110	John Peters, Halifax, N.S.
72,253	Maggie S.	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1876	St. Martin's N.B.	79 0	26 0	7 5	83	Caleb Reed, Rockport, N.B.
130,333	Maggie Swift	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1907	Point Sapin, N.B.	32 0	10 0	5 0	11	Arthur A. McGrath, Escuminac, N.B.
116,915	Maggie and Esther	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1905	Port Mouton, N.S.	42 0	12 4	5 0	11	McGregor Fraser, Pictou, N.S.
85,401	Magno	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1902	Pointe Basse, Que.	55 7	17 4	6 8	32	Alex. C. Arseneau, Alright Island, M.I., Que.
103,552	Magnum	Montreal	Sloop	1895	Pierreville, Que.	86 8	21 7	5 4	76	Severe Larose, St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.
116,922	Magog	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1904	Victoria, B.C.	95 0	30 3	6 8	132	The Pacific Towing & Lighterage Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
97,055	Maid of the Mist	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1893	Liverpool, N.S.	69 0	19 6	7 7	58	John Millard, Liverpool, N.S.
112,112	Maimie Dell	Lunenburg	Schr--Glt	1903	Mahone Bay, N.S.	92 0	24 8	9 6	98	Chas. U. Mader, *et al.*, Mahone Bay, N.S.
126,608	Mainland	Chatham, N.B.	Barge—Chd	1909	Chatham, N.B.	104 0	26 0	6 6	101	J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
74,339	Maitland	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1877	Green Cove, N.S.	62 0	19 0	7 2	45	Joseph Howe, Maitland, N.S.

116,548	Maize	Kingston	Schr--Glt	1856		136 8	25 4	11 0	294	John F. Sowards, Kingston, Ont.
100,955	Majestic	Chatham, N.B	Schr--Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	36 0	12 9	4 5	10	The W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
96,779	Majestic	Port Hawkesbury	Schr--Glt	1894	Cheticamp, N.S.	35 0	11 8	5 3	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
111,558	Majestic	St. Andrews	Sloop	1902	Grand Manan, N.B.	28 6	12 4	5 0	12	Wm. Flewelling, Grand Manan, N.B.
126,130	Major N. H. Ferry	Kingston	Schr--Glt	1867	Ferrysburg, Mich., U.S.A	117 0	24 0	8 2	168	John F. Sowards, Kingston, Ont.
94,775	Malabar	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1888 1905	Lunenburg, N.S. St. John, N.B.	77 8	23 5	8 9	93	Geo. C. Read, Summerside, P.E.I.
130,381	Malden	Amherstburg	Scow—Chd.	1886	Chatham, Ont	77 6	20 0	5 0	65	John S. McQueen, Amherstburg, Ont.
75,650	Malta	St. Catharines	Schr—Glt	1868	St. Catharines, Ont	137 5	23 5	8 2	198	Mrs. Mary M. Blodgett, Windsor, Ont.
103,558	Malvina	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1896	Yamaska, Que.	109 2	23 4	22 5	107	Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,309	Malwa	Windsor, N.S.	Bktn—Bkglt.	1901	Black River, N.S.	165 2	35 0	13 3	540	F. C. Lockhart, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
96,867	Mamie	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1897	Montreal, Que	129 4	28 0	11 2	370	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
96,887	Manicougan	Ottawa	Barge—Chd			92 6	21 8	12 0	143	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
83,286	Manitoba	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1882	Bedford Mills, Ont.	103 0	17 2	5 6	75	Benjamin Tett, Bedford Mills, Ont.
116,523	Mankato	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Bridgewater, N.S.	73 8	22 6	9 0	76	S. Walters, M O., La Have, N.S.
121,995	Manoa	Montreal	Schr--Glt	1906	Mahone Bay, N.S.	60 8	15 5	8 7	34	Mrs. Louise M. Ames, Montreal, Que.
126,144	Manseau	Sorel	Sloop	1908	Sorel, Que	82 2	21 1	5 7	67	Geo. Dansereau, Grenville, Que.
	Maple Leaf	Amherstburg	Schr—Glt	1871 1890	Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.	47 7	14 0	5 0	28	Wm. Berry, Port Stanley, Ont.
116,829	Maple Leaf	Barrington	Sloop	1902	Cape Island, N.S.	30 5	11 9	6 2	11	C. E. Nickerson, Villagedale, N.S.
112,158	Maple Leaf	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1903	Shippigan. N.B.	38 0	13 0	5 5	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
116,237	Maple Leaf	Digby	Sloop	1905	Westport, N.S	33 6	11 3	5 6	10	Albert B., and Herbert E. Bailey, Westport, N.S.
103,511	Maple Leaf	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1903	Malbaie, Que.	37 3	12 4	5 2	13	William Chicoine, Malbaie, Que.
107,567	Maple Leaf	Parrsboro'	Schr –Glt	1900	Spencer's Island, N.S.	91 8	25 1	7 8	98	Leonard H. Baird, Wolfville, N.S.
94,800	Maple Leaf	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1902	Welford, N.B.	48 0	15 0	5 0	21	Christina E. Fraser, Rexton, N.B.
107,546	Maple Leaf	St. Andrews	Sloop	1892	St. John, N.B	32 8	11 8	5 4	10	Howard Rigby, St. Andrews, N.B.
92,436	Maple Leaf	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1886	Bronté, Ont.	70 0	18 5	5 4	59	Richard Goldring, M.O., Toronto, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant et adresse.
*92,709	Maple Leaf	Winnipeg	Barge—Chd	1890	Fort Frances, Ont	62 0	14 6	5 5	34	Walter Ross, Kenora, Ont.
111,421	Maple-leaf	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1901	Bickerton, N.S	48 2	15 4	7 5	25	Eli Baker, Lower East Jeddore, N.S.
100,718	Marchioness	Montreal	Catboat	1891	Fairhaven, U.S.A	16 3	8 0	2 9	2	R. Campbell Nelles, Montreal, Que.
117,056	Margaret	Canso	Schr—Glt	1903	Queensport, N.S	41 6	13 6	7 6	16	Robert T. Matthews, M.O., Queensport, N.S.
116,978	Margaret	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1905	Shippigan, N.B	40 0	13 1	5 4	16	The W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
103,117	Margaret	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1866	Gloucester, Mass., U.S.A	59 0	18 2	7 0	49	J. S. Clark, St. George, N.B.
111,811	Margaret	Dawson	Scow—Chd	1901	Vancouver, B.C	129 6	36 7	6 1	556	Andrew S. Grant, Dawson, Y.T.
121,888	Margaret	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Cape Island, N.S	31 0	11 0	6 0	10	Bryant Newell, Cape Island, N.S.
112,163	Margaret Ann	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1903	Lemeque, N.B	37 0	13 3	5 3	13	John Jones, Little Lameque, N.B.
112,322	Margaret G	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1902	Port Greville, N.S	138 9	32 2	11 1	299	Hugh Gillespie, *et al.*, Parrsboro', N.S.
38,506	Margaret Jane	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1869	Port Richmond, N.S	53 4	18 2	6 7	42	R. B. Noble, Richibucto, N.B.
75,640	Margaret Jane Leeson.	St. Catharines	Scow—Chd	1879	Merritton, Ont	113 8	24 9	7 1	148	Joseph Battle, Thorold, Ont.
126,291	Margaret Katheleen	Canso	Schr—Glt	1907	White Haven, N.S	40 3	13 0	6 0	16	Patrick J. Conway, White Haven, N.S.
111,909	Margaret May	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1899	Canso, N.S	36 4	10 1	5 1	12	J. Kavanagh, Canso, N.S.

* Formerly a steamer.

107,296	Margaret May Riley.	St. John, N.B.	Schr--Glt	1900	Granville, N.S.	123 5	30 5	11 2	241	Alex. Wilson, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
107,479	Marguerite.	Digby	Schr--Glt	1900	Digby, N.S	40 0	15 3	6 5	24	F. A. MacDonald and H. J. Thorpe, Scott's Bay, N.S.
100,728	Marguerite	Montreal.	Sloop	1888	Booth Bay, Me., U.S.A.	21 8	8 0	3 0	3	Fred. L. Barlow, Montreal, Que.
111,894	Marguerite.	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1904	Grosses Coques, N.S.	97 0	24 8	8 0	98	Sam. Piercy, Grand Bank, Nfld.
103,712	Marguerite.	Yarmouth.	Sloop.	1897	Pubnico, N.S.	35 0	11 9	5 4	10	F. Brannen, Wood's Harbour, N.S.
130,672	Marguerite H.	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1911	Mahone Bay, N.S.	74 6	23 0	9 2	75	David Heisler, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
88,463	Maria	Arichat.	Schr—Glt	1892	Petite de Grat, N.S.	37 9	14 0	5 7	14	H. McDonald, Glace Bay, N.S.
103,622	Maria	Quebec.	Sloop	1896	Isle aux Grues, Que.	33 4	13 0	4 2	11	G. Normand, Isle aux Grues, Que.
103,990	Maria	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1897	Isle aux Coudres, Que.	56 0	17 6	6 5	40	J. Boudreault, Moïsie River, Que.
112,033	Maria	Quebec.	Schr--Glt	1902	Manicouagan, Que.	44 4	16 4	5 4	23	Louis Pagé, Manicouagan, Que.
116,702	Maria	Quebec.	Sloop	1903	St. Jean Deschaillons, Que	56 3	17 9	4 8	27	Ernest Hamel, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
103,532	Maria A.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1895	Smith's Cove, N.S	42 2	13 3	5 9	22	Bradford W. Lepage, Rusticoville, P.E.I.
55,863	Maria Adelmina.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1866	Bic, Que	37 6	14 0	5 0	13	Louis Bouchard, M.O., Isle aux Coudres, Que.
55,893	Maria Annette	Port Hope.	Schr—Glt	1867	Quebec, Que	125 0	25 3	9 5	196	R. Henning, Port Hope, Ont.
92,339	Maria Decora.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1887	St. Jean de Chicoutimi, Que.	54 8	17 2	7 0	37	C. Savard, St. Fulgence, Que.
83,349	Maria Elizabeth	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1881	Kegaska, Que.	43 0	15 6	5 9	18	Thos. Denniss, Kegaska, Que.
111,615	Maria Stella.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1901	St. Fulgence, Que.	68 8	21 5	7 0	61	David Tremblay, Mille Vaches, Que.
85,742	Maria Stella	Quebec.	Sloop.	1883	St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans, Que.	40 2	15 2	5 4	19	J. Tremblay, Tadousac, Que.
116,854	Mariana	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1905	Sable River, N.S.	62 4	18 5	6 7	33	John H. Thorbourn, *et al.*, Sand Point, N.S.
107,779	Marie	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Shippigan, N.B.	40 4	13 2	5 6	15	Gaspard Savoy, Shippigan, N.B.
72,100	Marie.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1876	Shippigan, N.B.	33 0	11 2	4 6	11	O. Chiasson, Shippigan, N.B.
92,403	Marie.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr--Glt	1885	Grande Anse, N.B.	50 1	16 2	5 4	25	Joseph U. Landry, Grande Anse, N.B.
96,771	Marie.	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1892	Cheticamp, N.S.	33 3	10 6	5 0	10	Robin, Jones & Whitman Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
100,853	Marie.	Quebec.	Sloop.	1892	Tadousac, Que.	62 0	19 9	5 6	42	P. Guérin, Mille Vaches, Que.
111,630	Marie.	Quebec.	Sloop.	1901	Bay St. Paul, Que	51 6	19 8	4 8	25	Edward Lavoie, Bay St. Paul, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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69,581	Marie	Quebec	Sloop	1871	St. Antoine, Que	53 6	12 9	4 3	16	Isaïe Côté, St. Antoine de Tilly, Que.
92,752	Marie Adela	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1888	Les Escoumains, Que	58 6	22 0	6 9	55	Cyrice Rivoux, Isles Verte, Que.
66,024	Marie Adélaide	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1872	Pointe aux Trembles, Que	51 2	14 9	5 5	29	F. C. Boulianne, Bon Désir, Que.
69,630	Marie Adèle	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1874	Grondines, Que	108 0	23 0	9 9	149	Olivier Rivard, Grondines, Que.
75,877	Marie Alice	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1879	Shediac, N.B.	36 7	13 5	4 6	13	P. Porrier, Shediac, N.B.
103,983	Marie Alice	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1897	Ste. Croix, Que	70 0	21 4	5 9	53	Louis Delisle, Ste. Croix, Que.
116,229	Marie Almanda	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1903	Ile aux Coudres, Que	64 2	18 0	6 9	44	Jean B. Gagné, M.D., Cap Chat, Que.
107,236	Marie Alphonsine	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1897	St. Michel, Que	32. 8	10 5	4 4	10	P. Vézina, St. Michel de Bellechasse, Que.
66,061	Marie Alvina	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1872	Mille Vaches, Que	57 0	18 0	8 0	49	Honoré Tremblay, Malbaie, Que.
107,671	Marie Ange	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1899	St. Fulgence, Que	73 6	22 2	8 2	87	Charles Gagné, sr., St. Octave de Métis, Que.
112,034	Marie Ange	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1902	Ste. Croix, Que	76 2	23 0	7 2	75	Joseph Tremblay, St. Simeon, Que.
111,621	Marie Anna	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1901	Isle aux Coudres, Que	49 6	16 7	8 5	27	Antoine Riverin, M.O., Malbaie, Que.
111,624	Marie Anna	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1901	Natashquan, Que	51 0	16 4	6 4	31	Louis Tremblay, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
66,034	Marie Anna	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1872	St. Irenée, Que	82 4	22 0	10 0	116	Joseph Bergeron, Les Eboulements, Que.

103,135	Marie Anna.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1866	La Romaine, Que.	33 6	11 6	4 8	11	H. Bilodeau, St. Thomas de Montmagny, Que.
69,380	Marie Anne... ...	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1875	Esquimaux Point, Que . .	54 2	17 0	6 8	36	A. Letellier, Quebec, Que.
107,227	Marie Anne...	Quebec	Schr—Glt . . .	1897	Château Richer, Que	80 0	21 0	7 0	75	W. Patry, Château Richer, Que.
107,239	Marie Anne... . . .	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1894	Caribou Islands, Que	32 4	11 7	4 8	12	I. T. Comeau, Caribou Islands, Que.
103,627	Marie Anne.	Quebec	Schr—Glt . . .	1895	Les Ecureuils, Que	43 6	13 2	3 8	14	Isidore Godin, Les Ecureuils, Que.
80,766	Marie Anne.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1881	St. Irenée, Que	38 5	14 0	5 1	17	Thos. Minville, St. Thomas de Montmagny, Que.
92,340	Marie Anne.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1887	Cap Chatte, Que	58 8	19 8	8 6	61	L. A. Boivin, Cap Chatte, Que.
97,130	Marie Anne.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1891	Ste. Croix, Que	90 0	22 1	7 9	108	X. Boisvert, Ste. Croix, Que.
103,365	Marie Anne.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1894	Murray Bay, Que	64 4	19 0	7 1	59	F. Tremblay, t. St méon, Que.
121,663	Marie Anne	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1905	St. Simeon, Que	68 4	19 7	7 5	59	Joseph Chartier, Cacouna, Que.
111,616	Marie Antoinette...	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1901	St. Fulgenc Que	61 2	20 8	6 4	46	Hidalla and Euchariste Lavoie, Baie St. Paul, Que.
66,053	Marie Arthémise. . . .	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1870	Rivière du Loup, Que . . .	46 6	12 8	5 6	22	Onésime Bélanger, Kamouraska, Que.
83,342	Marie Arthémise. . . .	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1881	Baie St. Paul, Que	35 9	13 5	5 2	18	Jude Harvey, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
92,764	Marie Bertha.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1887	Cacouna, Que	44 0	14 8	6 0	22	Firmin Paradis, Cacouna, Que.
116,218	Marie Blanche.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1903	Les Eboulements, Que . .	47 6	16 9	5 2	21	Emile Fournier, St. Roch des Aulnaies, Que.
88,320	Marie Blanche	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1885	St. Siméon, Que	54 0	17 2	6 8	40	A. Roy dit Desjardins, St. Germain, Que.
111,798	Marie C.	Port Hawkesbury . . .	Sloop	1907	Shelburne, N.S	38 0	13 1	6 5	18	John Munroe, Aulds Cove, and John O. Strachan, Port Mulgrave, N.S.
103,278	Marie Célia.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1891	Bathurst, N.B	37 0	12 5	5 2	13	The C. Robin Collas Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
53,850	Marie Celina.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1866	St. Jean Port Joli, Que . .	55 0	16 9	7 4	38	Louis Bois, St. Siméon, Que.
103,136	Marie Claude.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1894	Sandy Bay, Que	43 4	14 7	5 4	21	Melasse Simard, La Petite Rivière, St. François, Que.
103,369	Marie Clodia.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1894	Les Escoumains, Que . . .	64 2	20 2	6 5	52	C. Bélanger, Les Ecoumains, Que.
103,835	Marie Elise.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1896	Isle aux Coudres, Que . .	46 2	15 0	5 6	19	N. Harvey, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
72,932	Marie Eliza	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1874	Malbaie, Que	47 0	14 8	6 6	27	John Savard, St. Siméon, Que.
100,366	Marie Elizabeth. . . .	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1891	St. Fidèle, Que	46 8	16 2	5 6	23	Alfred Frenette, St. Luce, Que.
88,315	Marie Emélie. . . .	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1884	Baie St. Paul, Que. . . .	60 0	21 7	8 0	56	B. Boudreault, Anse St. Jean, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
69,654	Marie Emma.....	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt ...	1874	Les Eboulements, Que...	38 5	12 9	5 8	16	Joseph Bouchard, Baie St. Paul, Que.
107,223	Marie Emma.	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1897	Bic, Que.....	64 0	20 2	7 0	56	P. Pineault, Rimouski, Que.
116,716	Marie Emma	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1905	St. Alexis, Que	68 0	22 3	6 1	54	A. Cote, St. Alexis, Que.
73,024	Marie Enesie.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1877	Pointe Basse, M.I., Que.	61 7	20 2	7 4	47	Benjamin Mathieson, Point Sapin, N.B.
117,182	Marie Etoile.....	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1905	Caraquet, N.B....	42 0	13 7	5 8	20	J. A. Doiron, Caraquet, N.B.
116,222	Marie Huticaisse...	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1903	Isle aux Coudres, Que...	44 4	18 8	5 2	20	Joseph Miller, Bersimis, Que.
80,761	Marie Isabelle.....	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1881	Les Eboulements, Que...	48 5	18 2	7 8	38	Henry Dinning, Quebec, Que.
66,079	Marie Jeanne... .	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1873 1895	Grondines, Que ..... Quebec, Que.....	92 0	23 5	8 4	128	J. Tremblay, Murray Bay, Que.
103,985	Marie Jeanne.....	Quebec..... .	Schr—Glt	1897	Les Eboulements, Que...	49 4	15 7	6 0	23	Mrs. Celestine Gauthier, St. Irenée, Que.
100,292	Marie Joseph.. ..	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1891	Shippigan, N.B..... ..	36 4	12 3	4 6	12	Lazare Gauvin, Shippigan, N.B.
96,777	Marie Joseph.....	Port Hawkesbury...	Schr—Glt	1894	Cheticamp, N.S.	32 2	11 1	5 4	11	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
100,452	Marie Joseph.	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1892	St. Fulgence, Que. ...	60 6	20 6	6 0	47	Symphorien Bernier, Montmagny, Que.
107,495	Marie Joseph.	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1898	Natashquan, Que.....	45 0	13 8	6 0	22	Alfe. Bergeron, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
116,718	Marie Joseph.....	Quebec.	Sloop	1905	La Petite Riviere, St Francois Xavier, Que.	63 0	19 6	5 6	41	J. Bluteau, La Petite Riviere, Francois Xavier, Que.

85,757	Marie Josephine....	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1876	St. Michel, Que.....	31 0	13 5	4 6	11	Narcisse Lévesque, Isle Verte, Que.
107,505	Marie L'Espérance.	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1898	Isle aux Coudres, Que...	38 4	12 9	4 8	15	Louis Harvey, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
83,346	Marie Laure.....	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1881	Les Eboulements, Que...	49 7	16 8	6 8	33	Amable Létourneau, St. Thomas, Que.
80,741	Marie Léda.....	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1880	Baie des Mille Vaches, Que.	50 2	16 8	6 4	34	Luc Tremblay, Portneuf, Que.
100,295	Marie Louisa.. . ..	Chatham, N.B .. .	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	38 0	13 3	6 4	18	Joseph A. Paulin, Caraquet, N.B.
116,471	Marie Louise.	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1903	Caraquet, N.B.....	33 0	11 7	5 0	10	Gustave Chiasson, Caraquet, N.B.
75,449	Marie Louise.....	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1886	Anticosti, Que.....	40 0	11 1	4 3	11	Chas. G. Le Bas, Percé, Que.
69,584	Marie Louise..	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1873	Natashquan, Que.....	45 6	15 5	6 3	23	Mrs. Z. Castonguay, Macnider, Que.
69,586	Marie Louise.....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1872	Baie St. Paul, Que	48 0	15 5	7 6	31	Alfred Tremblay, La Petite Rivière St. François-Xavier, Que.
72,940	Marie Louise.....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1875	St. Fidèle, Que.....	42 5	14 0	5 7	22	Dennis Gauthier, St. Fidèle, Que.
73,020	Marie Louise.....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1874	Isle aux Coudres, Que...	34 1	14 0	5 6	13	Bernard Tremblay, St. Louis, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
73,983	Marie Louise.....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1875	Champlain, Que..... ...	77 1	21 4	7 7	90	F. Thibaudeau, Portneuf, Que.
100,365	Marie Louise.....	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1889	Isle aux Grues, Que.....	35 0	12 8	4 8	13	F. Germain, sr., Quebec, Que.
100,457	Marie Louise..	Quebec	Schr—Glt .. .	1892	Grandes Bergeronnes, Que.	52 4	18 6	6 4	38	Alfred Tremblay, Grandes Bergeronnes, Que.
103,611	Marie Louise.....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1895	Isle aux Coudres, Que...	44 0	14 8	5 7	21	T. Tremblay, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
107,222	Marie Louise..	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1897	Bic, Que...	50 6	18 6	6 4	39	Charles Couillard, Sandy Bay, Que.
116,720	Marie Louise.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1905	St. Fidèle, Que	49 6	15 9	6 2	29	J. Lavoie, St. Fidele, Que.
107,224	Marie Louise Elida..	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1897	Isle aux Coudres, Que...	53 2	17 0	6 1	31	Horace Chouinard, M.O., Grand Metis, Que.
103,139	Marie Louisiana....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1894	Murray Bay, Que.....	64 4	19 2	8 1	61	Pierre Murray, St. Siméon, Que.
80,734	Marie Louisina,.....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1880	Isle aux Coudres, Que...	49 9	15 5	6 2	29	Désiré Morin, L'Islet, Que.
103,628	Marie Nelida.....	Quebec	Schr—Glt ...	1896	Tadousac, Que.....	39 0	12 6	5 6	19	I. Bouliane, Petites Bergeronnes, Que.
100,464	Marie Oliva	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1893	Isle aux Coudres, Que...	32 4	12 4	4 8	12	Alex. Blais, Berthier, Que.
74,289	Marie Philomène....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1877	Les Eboulements, Que...	60 5	19 0	8 1	63	Mrs. Elizabeth Roy, Baie St. Paul, Que.
111,497	Marie Posa.....	Quebec.	Sloop	1900	La Petite Rivière, St. François Xavier, Que.	58 6	18 2	5 4	35	Thomas Tremblay, Les Eboulements, Que.
111,626	Marie Roseanna	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1901	Baie St. Paul, Que	48 0	15 1	6 0	26	Léon Elie, Baie St. Paul, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longeur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largueur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
125,999	Marie St. Laurent	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1908	Isle-aux-Coudres, Que	52 3	15 8	5 9	31	Joseph and Marcial Harvey, Isle-aux-Coudres, Que.
117,150	Marie Stella	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1906	Grand Desert, N.S.	59 4	16 5	6 5	36	Simon Lapierre, Grand Desert, N.S.
103,092	Marie Stella	Montreal	Sloop	1893	Pierreville, Que	107 7	23 0	8 2	143	J. Donnelly, jr., Kingston, Ont.
100,469	Marie Victoire	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1892	Isle aux Coudres, Que.	40 2	13 9	5 7	20	Ernest Lavoie, Chicoutimi, Que.
72,931	Marie Victoria	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1874	Isle aux Coudres, Que.	41 4	13 5	6 2	18	Joseph Boily, Baie St. Paul, Que.
74,281	Marie Vigilante	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1863	Isle aux Coudres, Que.	41 2	14 0	5 6	19	Joseph Harvey, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
97,139	Marie Vigilante	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1888	Goose Island, Que.	71 2	19 2	5 0	39	J. B. Bernier, Bird Island, Que.
103,986	Marie Vigilante	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1897	Baie St Paul, Que.	56 0	18 5	7 0	41	Samuel Côté, Cape Chatte, Que.
100,354	Marie Zoé	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1886	Isle aux Coudres, Que	32 0	11 8	4 4	10	P. Perron, St. Thomas, Montmagny, Que.
121,862	Marina	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S.	77 6	22 5	8 8	78	William Schmeisser, M.O., La Have, N.S.
111,709	Mariner	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Mahone Bay, N.S.	95 7	24 8	9 8	100	Edward Maxner, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
72,157	Marion	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1875	Walton, N.S.	48 2	15 8	6 1	26	Sam. Best, Parrsboro', N.S.
126,184	Marion C	Shelburne	Sloop	1908	Shelburne	31 0	11 3	6 3	11	William J. Crowe, Sand Point, N.S.
100,696	Marion Emerson	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1895	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	51 5	16 0	6 5	30	J. W. and J. P. White, J.O., Murray Harbour, P.E.I.

.....	Marion L. Breck....	Kingston.	Schr—Glt	1863	Garden Island, Ont.....	127 1	23 5	11 9	298	John McGibbon, Sarnia, Ont.
126,820	Marion Mosher.. ...	Lunenburg..	Schr—Glt	1910	Lunenburg, N.S.....	105 0	25 8	10 5	93	Mahlon Rodenheizer, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
126,916	Marion R.	Halifax.....	Schr—Glt	1910	Popes Harbour, N.S ..	51 5	13 6	6 2	22	David Richardson, DeBay Cove, N.S.
103,831	Mariposa.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1896	St. Antoine, Que.....	98 6	23 4	7 0	115	Z. Gosselin, St. Antoine de Lotbinière, Que.
103,346	Marjorie.....	Montreal.....	Sloop.....	1895	Dorval, Que.	27 2	9 3	2 6	3	W. G. Ross, Montreal, Que.
130,502	Marjorie N. Inkpen.	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S..	95 0	22 9	9 8	96	Ephraim Inkpen, Burin, Nfld.
126,829	Mark Twain.....	Lunenburg..	Schr—Glt	1910	Lunenburg, N.S.....	42 8	10 6	5 6	12	William Wight, Blue Rocks, N.S.
112,110	Markland.....	Victoria	Schr—Glt . .	1903	Mahone Bay, N.S.....	93 5	24 9	9 7	99	The Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
94,875	Marquis of Lorne....	Montreal.....	Barge—Chd ...	1879	Whitehall, N.Y., U.S.A.	104 4	21 8	8 4	163	Norbert Leclaire, Contrecœur, Que.
100,455	Marteau.....	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1888 1905	Les Escoumains, Que.. St. Fidele, Que.....	73 2	23 7	6 6	61	Joseph Dufour, St. Fidèle, Que.
92,313	Martha.....	Liverpool..... ...	Schr—Glt	1886	Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A..	33 2	12 7	5 0	11	John Arseneau, Margaree, N.S.
107,769	Martha B..	Charlottetown... ...	Schr—Glt	1902	Montague, P.E.I..	37 3	14 6	6 6	19	James Fraser, New Harris, N.S.
97,035	Martha Ella.....	Yarmouth.	Schr—Glt . ..	1891	Yarmouth, N.S.....	36 4	12 7	5 0	13	George Hamilton, Argyle, N.S.
38,522	Mary.....	Arichat.....	Schr—Glt	1874	French Village, N.S.....	49 5	16 3	6 4	23	James Mullins, Glace Bay, N.S.
72,077	Mary.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1870	Shippigan, N.B.	35 3	11 7	4 3	12	P. Robichaud, Shippigan, N.B.
75,896	Mary	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1878	Richibucto, N.B	34 7	12 3	4 3	9	Anthony Gallant, Lot 15, P.E.I.
85,692	Mary.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1880	Caraquet, N.B.....	34 0	12 8	4 7	11	J. Gionet, Caraquet, N.B.
111,847	Mary.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1902	Caraquet, N.B.....	38 7	13 2	5 4	14	D. Albert, Caraquet, N.B.
103,314	Mary.....	Port Hawkesbury...	Schr—Glt	1893	Cheticamp, N.S.....	34 0	10 6	5 0	10	John Boudrot, Eastern Harbour, N.S.
66,066	Mary.....	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1873	Malbaie, Que.	59 5	18 0	8 0	54	Emile Potvin, St. Alexis, Que.
112,371	Mary A..... . .	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1900	Canso, N.S..... ..	34 0	10 0	5 9	11	Joseph Peitzsch, White Head, N.S.
112,387	Mary A. Dunphy. .	Sydney.....	Schr—Glt	1903	Ingonish, N.S.	45 5	14 1	5 5	18	Henry Gibbs, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
94,671	Mary A. W.....	Halifax ...:	Schr—Glt	1889	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.	36 5	11 9	6 0	13	Mary Ann Blakney, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.
103,459	Mary Alice.....	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1898	West Arichat, N.S.....	60 8	17 9	7 6	47	Abraham Terrio, West Arichat, N.S.
116,345	Mary Alice.....	Arichat.....	Schr—Glt	1903	L'Ardoise, N.S..... ...	36 4	10 0	4 9	10	Patrick E. Sampson, L'Ardoise, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
85,388	Mary Alice	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1883	La Have, N.S	41 0	16 4	6 5	21	Wm. Malcolm, Port Malcolm, N.S.
61,413	Mary Ann	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1873	Richibucto, N.B	41 5	12 5	4 8	13	A. Richard, Richibucto, N.B.
.....	Mary Ann	Dunnville	Barge—Chd	1867	Stromness, Ont	78 0	15 0	8 0	57	Pigeon River Lumber Co., Port Arthur, Ont.
.....	Mary Ann	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1860	Sorel, Que	89 2	19 7	5 4	90	Gilbert Pilant, Montreal, Que.
69,440	Mary Ann	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1875	Antigonish, N.S	45 6	15 9	6 0	22	George A.C. McIntosh, Murray River, P.E.I.
71,162	Mary Ann Lydon	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1874	Port Burwell, Ont	112 0	23 0	10 5	180	John F. Sowards, Kingston, Ont.
111,479	Mary Atalanta	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1901	River Bourgeois, N.S	37 6	13 4	5 6	15	Wm. I. LeVesconte, River Bourgeois, N.S.
90,811	Mary Baldwin	Port Hope	Schr—Glt	1876	Sackett Harbour, U.S.A.	34 6	10 3	4 5	7	A. Mathews, Lakeport, Ont.
116,476	Mary Beatrice	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1903	Tracadie, N.B	34 0	12 0	4 3	10	Thomas Savoy, Buctouche, N.B.
92,385	Mary Bedford	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1888	Bedford Mills, Ont	101 0	17 5	4 6	61	Benjamin Tett, Bedford Mills, Ont.
122,181	Mary Bell	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1906	Martinique, N.S	49 0	16 8	7 0	38	Arthur Rogers, Port Royal, N.S.
100,238	Mary Bell	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1893	Harrigan Cove, N.S	32 8	11 9	5 7	10	J. A. McDonald, Harrigan Cove, N.S.
88,114	Mary Culmer	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1884	Harbour Island, Bahamas B.W.I.	110 4	27 6	10 4	207	G. C. Hart, Halifax, N.S.
100,380	Mary D	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1893	Little Bras d'Or, N.S	46 8	16 7	6 2	27	Simeon Deveaux, Bras d'Or, N.S.

88,464	Mary E	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1882	Sandy Cove, N.S.	33 1	11 2	5 2	10	C. W. Rankin, Grindstone, Magdalen Islands, Que.
85,664	Mary E	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1881	Mahone Bay, N.S.	41 6	12 6	5 6	14	Ira S. Baker, West Dover, N.S.
52,159	Mary E	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1865	Carleton, N.B	46 6	14 6	5 7	21	Frederick Buchanan, St. John, N.B.
107,355	Mary E	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1894	Ingonish, N.S.	33 2	12 4	5 2	10	Allan McIntyre, Ingonish, N.S.
130,365	Mary E. Burton	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1910	Aspy Bay, N.S	56 7	18 0	6 4	47	Angus Burton, Aspy Bay, N.S.
117,144	Mary E. Faulkner	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1905	Jeddore, N.S.	42 3	12 0	6 0	14	Angus Nicholson, North Sydney, N.S.
57,485	Mary E. Lent	Annapolis Royal	Bgtn—Bkglt	1872	Freeport, N.S.	86 8	22 2	9 3	96	Wm. Lent, Freeport, N.S.
75,826	Mary E. McDougall	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1878 1896	Mahone Bay, N.S. Guysboro', N.S.	87 5	24 9	9 7	98	C. A. Anderson, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
126,068	Mary E. Spears	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt.	1905 1910	Whitehead, N.S. French River, P.E.I.	35 7	12 1	5 4	10	David Spears and Watson Jost, French River, P.E.I.
116,342	Mary Elda	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1903	River Bourgeois, N.S.	32 6	11 9	5 0	10	Charles Fougere, River Bourgeois, N.S.
122,182	Mary Elizabeth	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1907	River Bourgeois, N.S.	34 4	12 0	4 8	11	Placide Burke, River Bourgeois, N.S.
107,056	Mary Ellen	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1855	U.S.A.	65 5	19 5	7 4	56	M. W. Cook, Isaac's Harbour, N.S.
85,695	Mary Ellen	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1882	Belledune, N.B,	36 1	13 0	4 5	12	Geo. Gordon, Dalhousie, N.B.
77,977	Mary Ellen	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1863	San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.	75 0	23 7	7 0	63	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
77,970	Mary Emeline	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1880	Beaver Harbour, N.B.	36 0	13 2	5 6	18	Jas. Murphy, Grand Manan, N.B.,
103,084	Mary Emma	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1894	Caraquet, N.B	36 0	12 7	4 8	11	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
83,156	Mary Everett	Belleville	Schr—Glt	1867 1887	Shannonville, Ont. Oakville, Ont.	120 0	26 0	8 1	198	John Cooper, Wallaceburg, Ont.
80,026	Mary F	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1878	Canning, N.S.	51 2	18 5	5 3	28	A. W. Eakins, Yarmouth, N.S.
126,668	Mary F. Hyde	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1911	Allendale, N.S	87 4	24 9	9 0	78	William Forsey, M.O., Grand Bank, Nfld.
116,886	Mary J	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1902	Port Felix, N.S.	35 4	10 6	5 8	11	Whitman Fish Co., Ltd., Canso, N.S.
117,099	Mary J	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1906	River Bourgeois, N.S.	54 8	17 1	6 7	33	Wm. I. LeVesconte, River Bourgeois, N.S.
121,803	Mary J	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S.	31 0	10 6	6 0	10	M. Atwood, Cape Island, N.S.
92,413	Mary Jane	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Tracadie, N.B	37 5	13 0	5 4	14	P. C. Dorion, Caraquet, N.B.
80,917	Mary Jane	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1880	Cape Wolfe, P.E.I.	69 0	19 0	7 3	55	Thos. Dunlap, Amherst, N.S.
80,819	Mary Jane	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1881	Cornwallis, N.S.	32 0	11 0	5 3	9	Wm. C. Bill, Cornwallis, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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74,352	Mary Joseph	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1877	Merigomish, N.S.	56 1	18 1	7 4	43	Uriah Matthew, Souris, P.E.I.
96,769	Mary Lambert	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1889 / 1899	Cheticamp, N.S.	38 0	12 4	5 4	11	C. Chiasson, Cheticamp, N.S.
92,420	Mary Louise	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	Pokemouche, N.B.	35 4	13 2	5 2	13	D. Loggie, Church Point, N.B.
100,781	Mary Louise	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	Caraquet, N.B.	36 7	12 3	4 5	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
116,881	Mary M	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1904	L'Ardoise, N.S.	44 5	15 0	6 0	21	David Martell, M.O., L'Ardoise, N.S.
117,053	Mary M. Bell	Canso	Schr—Glt	1906	Port Felix, N. S	30 0	12 0	5 6	10	John Belfountaine, Port Felix, N.S.
122,242	Mary M. Lord	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1903	Lubec, Me., U.S.A.	50 6	16 2	7 1	21	Harley E. Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.
111,437	Mary M. Romkey	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1902	Smith's Cove, N.S.	70 5	21 0	9 0	77	Alfred Mercier, Berthier, Que.
83,095	Mary Margaret	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1876	South River, P.E.I.	37 1	14 0	6 1	17	J. Chiasson, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
111,475	Mary Matilda	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1901	St. Peter's, N.S.	37 5	13 9	6 6	15	Fred Pelrine, Larry's River, N. S.
83,434	Mary May	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1886	Gilberts Cove, N.S.	44 0	15 6	5 8	20	A. J. Firth, Shelburne, N.S.
116,478	Mary O	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1904	Pt. Misonette, N.B.	34 0	11 4	4 6	11	Joseph O. Cormier, Point Misonette, N.B.
88,583	Mary Odell	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1884	Argyle, N.S.	40 5	13 5	5 0	14	T. Terrio, Meteghan, N.S.
100,957	Mary R.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, N.B.	38 1	13 1	5 0	12	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

116,475	Mary Rose	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1904	Caraquet, N.B	42 1	13 0	5 3	17	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
112,379	Mary S.	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1903	L'Ardoise, N.S.	41 3	13 1	5 8	18	F. Sampson, *et al.*, J.O., L'Ardoise, N.S.
77,780	Mary S. Gordon	Goderich	Schr—Glt	1882	Kincardine, Ont	56 0	17 0	4 9	28	John D. Corstan, Owen Sound, Ont.
112,161	Mary Star	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1903	Caraquet, N.B	39 0	13 9	5 6	15	Hyacinthe Le Bouthellier, Caraquet, N.B.
112,150	Mary Star of the Sea	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1902	Caraquet, N.B	38 8	13 9	5 6	15	L. Friolet, Caraquet, N.B.
111,844	Mary Star of the Sea	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Caraquet, N.B	59 6	12 9	5 4	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
116,477	Mary Star of the Sea	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1904	Caraquet, N.B	41 0	14 4	5 7	20	Ferdinand Savoy, Shippigan, N.B.
83,457	Mary Taylor	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1875	Utsalady, U.S.A	67 0	20 3	8 0	43	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
126,295	Mary W. Catherine	Canso	Schr—Glt	1910	Port Felix, N.S.	36 6	11 0	5 9	13	William Pelrine, M.O., Port Felix, N.S.
88,447	Mary W. J.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1884	Mosher's River, N.S	65 8	21 2	7 9	69	David McLeod, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
121,859	Mary W. S	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	La Have, N.S.	74 3	22 5	8 8	74	Samuel Harris, Grand Bank, Nfld.
107,912	Mary & Hilda	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	Quaco, N.B	30 0	14 6	5 0	17	Mrs. Nancy J. Guptill, Grand Manan, N.B.
*72,675	Mascot	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1875	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A	68 7	19 2	4 6	40	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
126,183	Mathalia	Shelburne	Sloop	00	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	31 0	11 6	6 4	11	Walter Watts and Elijah Holmes, Sand Point, N.S.
	Matilda	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Yamaska, Que	104 0	22 0	7 6	139	J. Courteau, Nicolet, Que.
121,879	Matilda	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	32 0	11 0	6 0	16	Leslie Johnston, M.O., Port La-Tour, N.S.
130,676	Matilda H	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Tancook, N.S.	40 0	10 1	5 2	12	Collins Heisler, Tancook, N.S.
121,854	Mattawa	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	92 0	24 6	9 8	96	Scott Corkum, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
117,043	Mattie and Charlie	Barrington	Sloop	1903	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	30 0	11 5	5 4	10	F. Nickerson, M.O., Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
103,462	Maud	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1902	Guysboro', N.S.	43 0	17 0	5 6	20	Henry Duong, Arichat, N.S.
71,036	Maud	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1876 1900	Yarmouth, N.S St. John, N.B	52 0	16 5	6 2	34	Chas. S. Smith, St. Martin's, N.B.
90,269	Maud Carter	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1885	Humber Sound, Nfld	74 9	21 9	9 0	92	John Weatherbie, M. O., Louisburg, N.S.
94,679	Maud Gillam	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1889	Shelburne, N.S.	76 0	22 0	8 6	79	Michael Gillam, Channel, Nfld.
107,999	Maud S	Canso	Schr—Glt	1901	Canso, N.S.	36 6	11 0	6 9	12	John W. Sproule, Canso, N.S.
77,982	Maud S	Port Rowan	Schr—Glt	1880	Georgian Bay, Ont	52 0	15 0	6 5	21	R. Crooker, Port Rowan, Ont.

* Formerly "Juanita."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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94,749	Maud S	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Maquapit Lake, N.B	65 5	20 5	5 4	63	Isaac H. Carle, Canning, N.B.
100,376	Maud S	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1892	Cow Bay, N.S	36 6	12 4	6 3	13	G. P. Leslie, Spry Bay, N.S.
85,518	Maud S	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1884	Port Credit, Ont	52 3	16 4	3 6	25	Robert Osborne, Bronté, Ont.
* 74,368	Maud Weston	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1887	Sable River, N.S	57 0	19 8	7 3	49	William Weston, *et al.*, Richibucto, N.B.
92,604	Maudie	Digby	Schr—Glt	1889	Louisburg, N.S.	46 3	15 5	6 4	26	Freeman A. Beardsley, Port Lorne, N.S.
107,477	Maudie Ellen	Digby	Sloop	1900	Parker's Cove, N.S	29 5	12 8	5 5	14	Clarence Eisnor, Digby, N.S.
111,502	Mavis	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1900	St. John, N.B	53 4	14 6	8 1	29	Wm. H. Street, Campo Bello, N.B.
103,088	Max	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, N.B	34 4	13 4	4 8	10	M. Cormier, Caraquet, N.B.
122,309	Max C.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Petite Rivière, N.S	61 8	18 8	7 2	46	Harris Croft, M.O., West Dublin, N.S.
100,227	May	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1893	Sambro', N.S	37 8	11 4	5 0	10	James Howard, Terence Bay, N.S.
100,206	May	Vancouver	Schr—Glt	1887	Vancouver, B.C.	68 0	18 9	4 4	46	Gordon T. Legg, Vancouver, B.C.
92,581	May B	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1888	P. E. Island	39 8	12 3	4 9	14	Robert J. Vincent, Montrose, P.E.I.
94,793	May English	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1890	Rexton, N.B.	38 0	13 0	5 4	10	Daniel English, Rexton, N.B.
96,840	May Flower	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1890	Summerside, P.E.I.	61 5	21 6	8 0	60	George Wightman, Montague, P.E.I.

* Formerly "Maggie Roach."

107,777	May Flower	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Shippigan, N.B.	39 0	12 8	4 8	11	Octave Benoit, Shippigan, N.B.
69,125	May Flower	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1875	Harbour au Bouche, N.S.	41 0	14 0	6 8	20	Hyacinthe Chiasson, Cheticamp, N.S.
100,614	May Flower	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1891	Jordan River, N.S.	32 0	12 4	5 4	11	J. E. Lloyd, Brighton, N.S.
107,967	May Myree	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1900	La Have, N.S.	86 0	23 2	9 3	89	John G. Maskell, Halifax N.S.
75,762	May Queen	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1877	Liverpool, N.S.	41 2	14 3	5 5	17	Wm. Peterson, Liverpool, N.S.
111,896	May Queen	Weymouth	Sloop.	1905	Church Point, N.S.	36 4	13 0	5 4	15	M. C. Thibodeau, M.O., Church Point, N.S.
126,786	Mayers No. 1	New Westminister.	Barge—Chd	1910	New Westminister, B.C.	86 2	28 0	7 2	133	Joseph Mayers, New Westminister, B.C.
107,757	Mayflower	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1901	Cascumpec, P.E.I.	45 1	13 4	6 2	18	Jas. R. Lumsden, Canso, N.S.
116,307	Mayflower	Charlottetown.	Schr—Glt	1901	West Point, P.E.I	39 4	12 8	4 5	13	John McLeod, Tidnish, N.S.
111,462	Mayflower	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Miscou Harbour, N.B.	33 0	11 6	5 0	10	B. J. Williston, Bay du Vin, N.B.
103,768	Mayflower	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Caraquet, N.B.	34 3	12 6	5 0	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
103,184	Mayflower	Digby	Schr—Glt	1895	Shelburne, N.S	46 0	15 5	6 5	26	M. P. Farnsworth, *et al.*, Hampton, N.S.
88,431	Mayflower	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1884	Chezetcook, N.S.	39 6	14 8	7 0	21	John Donovan, Ingonish, N.S.
92,576	Mayflower	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1884	Sambro, N.S.	37 5	12 6	5 0	13	James Young, Sambro, N.S.
64,864	Mayflower	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1871	Barrington, N.S.	35 9	12 8	5 2	14	S. M. Malone, Barrington, N.S.
116,553	Mayflower	Maitland..	Schr—Glt	1906	Lower Selmah, N.S.	93 5	27 8	9 0	132	Wm. Anthony, *et al.*, Lower Selmah, N.S.
103,177	Mayflower	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1891	Little Harbour, N.S	32 3	11 6	5 6	12	A. B. Hamilton, Carleton Village, N.S.
103,057	Mayflower	Yarmouth.	Schr—Glt	1894	Shelburne, N.S	34 0	12 4	6 1	12	L. O. Blades, Pubnico, N.S.
103,545	Mayfly	Halifax.	Sloop.	1896	Dartmouth, N.S.	23 5	6 4	3 6	3	Dr. A. W. Cogswell, Halifax, N.S.
126,588	Mayola	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Bridgewater, N.S.	101 4	26 8	10 5	119	Elisha C. Wentzel, M.O., Riverport, N.S.
107,883	Mazar	Montreal.	Sloop.	1899	Sorel, Que	98 4	23 0	6 6	107	Canada Quarry & Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
83,315	Mazurka	Port Medway.	Schr—Glt	1885	Vogler's Cove, N.S.	76 4	23 5	9 2	83	Edward B. Richardson, Halifax, N.S.
103,189	Meda	Montreal	Schr-Glt	1896	Shelburne, N.S.	58 0	16 7	7 1	27	Charles W. Trenholme, Montreal, Que.
92,777	Meda	New Westminster.	Sloop.	1888	Burrard Inlet, B.C.	31 5	11 4	4 9	10	O. Thomas, M.O., Victoria, B.C.
121,861	Medina A	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	74 2	22 4	8 7	74	Amiel Corkum, M.O., LaHave, N.S.

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69,593	Medora	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1873	St. Emélie, Que	98 0	23 5	8 2	124	Damase Beaudette, Ste. Emélie, Que.
77,563	Medway	Montreal	Sloop	1873	Sorel, Que	89 9	22 6	6 4	90	M. Mongeau, Sorel, Que.
37,428	Medway Belle	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1854	Broad Cove, N.S	64 0	19 8	7 7	50	Wm. Henderson, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
107,627	Mein	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1898	Vancouver, B.C	50 0	14 6	4 0	23	Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
74,550	Melanope	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1876	Liverpool, G.B	258 2	40 2	25 8	1561	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Que.
85,773	Melinda	Montreal	Sloop	1883	Pierreville, Que	94 0	22 1	6 7	102	Alfred Boucher, Sorel, Que.
100,574	Melrose	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1893	LaHave, N.S	63 2	21 9	9 0	71	Wm. J. and John McDonald, Gabarouse, N.S.
103,556	Melrose	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1895	Kingston, Ont	183 6	35 8	14 0	740	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
85,389	Mentor	Halifax	Sloop	1881	Georgetown, P.E.I	21 3	6 5	3 4	2	O. Streidinger, Halifax, N.S.
100,897	Mercedese	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1896	Belliveau's Cove, N.S	95 5	27 2	9 7	149	Herbert Hicks, Clementsport, N.S.
59,474	Merit	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1871	LaHave, N.S	57 0	18 7	7 2	41	C. Garnier, St. George's Bay, Nfld.
80,666	Merlin	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Montreal, Que	106 2	22 3	6 8	146	Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que.
100,779	Mermaid,	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Caraquet, N.B	34 7	13 1	4 5	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
111,463	Mermaid	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Petit Rocher, N.B	35 8	12 3	4 5	12	Sydney DesBrisay, Petit Rocher, N.B.

111,797	Mermaid	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1907	Cheticamp, N.S.	35 6	11 4	6 4	13	Thomas Harris, Cheticamp, N.S.
97,012	Mermaid	St. Catharines	Scow—Chd	1885	Chippewa, Ont.	36 0	7 5	5 1	9	Robt. Sutor, Cayuga, Ont.
100,496	Mermaid	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1853	Fort Frances, Ont.	93 7	20 3	10 0	73	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
112,164	Merry Christmas	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1903	Little Lemeque, N.B	38 0	13 5	5 0	13	Celestin Jean, Little Lemeque, N.B.
85,796	Merry May	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1884	Mount Stewart, P.E.I.	67 7	21 8	7 2	64	Donald McRae, *et al.*, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
*103,671	Merrythought	Toronto	Sloop	1895	Oakville, Ont	56 0	12 2	9 0	39	E. G. Staunton, Toronto, Ont.
92,347	Mersey	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1888	Point Lévis, Que	100 0	23 4	5 8	96	John Burstall, Quebec, Que.
38,417	Messenger	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1861	Cheticamp, N.S.	56 8	15 8	6 3	30	Cyprien Burke, River Bourgeois, N.S.
78,030	Messenger	Collingwood	Barge—Chd	1881	Collingwood, Ont.	84 0	21 6	6 8	94	Geo. Moberly, M.O., Collingwood, Ont.
111,553	Messenger	St. Andrews	Sloop	1899	Grand Manan, N.B.	29 8	12 8	5 1	12	Turner Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.
64,949	Meteor	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1871	Ste. Emélie, Que.	97 2	22 0	7 2	105	Z. Gosselin, St. Antoine de Tilly, Que.
107,802	Meteor	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1897	Deer Island, N.B.	40 8	12 8	6 0	13	Sylvester R. Watt, North Head, Grand Manan, N.B.
113,022	Miantonomah	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1872	Newburyport, U.S.A.	80 0	23 1	8 0	72	Edward J. Dicks, Georgetown, P.E.I.
57,728	Mic Mac	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1868	LaHave, N.S.	47 1	17 4	6 9	34	G. R. Davis, Bay of Islands, Nfld.
64,948	Michigan	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1871	Quebec, Que	122 3	24 5	9 2	206	Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que
100,300	Mikado	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B.	35 4	12 5	5 0	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
122,314	Mildred	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1907	Lunenburg, N.S.	107 0	27 0	10 8	166	William C. Job, *et al.*, St. John's, Nfld.
121,996	Mildred G. Myers	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S.	66 3	20 0	6	55	Freeman Myers, Cole Harbour, N S.
111,831	Mildred K	Digby	Schr—Glt	1901	Granville, N.S.	45 5	16 8	6 5	35	Edward Keans, *et al.*, Granville, N.S.
‡72,976	Mildred M	Digby	Schr—Glt		U.S.A.	63 8	19 5	7 0	52	Maurice D. Peters, *et al.*, Westport, N.S.
111,523	Mildred P	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1895	Port Maitland, N.S.	32 3	11 5	6 0	11	Hugh McManus, Yarmouth, N.S.
90,823	Miletus	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1888	Port Medway, N.S	76 0	24 0	9 0	96	Abel E. Dean. Sydney, N.S.
122,117	Millie	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1907	Ingonish, N.S.	37 7	13 0	6 2	13	John F. Carey, Ingonish, N.S.
121,865	Millie Louise	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Mahone Bay, N.S.	85 6	24 0	9 0	80	Abraham Ernst, M O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
100,153	Milo	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1891	Lunenburg, N.S	81 1	24 4	9 3	99	Thomas Gannion, Arichat, N.S.

* Formerly "Winneta." ‡ Formerly "Mary A. Taylor."

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116,736	Milo	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1904	Beckerton, N.S.	46 4	15 0	8 0	23	The Stormont Fish Co., Ltd., Isaac's Harbour, N.S.
122,585	Mina German.	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1909	Meteghan, N.S.	93 6	27 6	9 6	148	Thomas German, Meteghan, N.S.
†126,883	Mina May	Vancouver	Sloop	....	U.S.A.	27 4	11 0	4 5	7	Daniel Ross, Vancouver, B.C.
126,355	Minion No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1899	Lachine, Que	100 8	26 7	7 5	177	Bishop Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,356	Minion No. 2	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1899	Lachine, Que	100 2	26 7	7 5	180	Bishop Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal Que.
83,119	Minnehaha	Halifax	Sloop	1881	Dartmouth, N.S	26 0	10 2	4 3	7	Capt. Geo. J. Playfair, R.A., Halifax, N.S.
100,224	Minnie	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1892	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	85 6	24 2	10 6	96	William Trenholm, St. Peters, N.S.
77,628	Minnie	Kingston	Sloop	1878	Howe Island, Ont.	40 0	11 9	4 9	17	R. J. Wilson, Gananoque, Ont.
....	Minnie	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1873	Brewer's Mills, Ont.	95 5	20 3	5 8	109	John Eligh and Peter Eligh, J.O., Beckett's Landing, Ont.
*72,067	Minnie	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1881	River Bourgeois, N.S.	49 5	17 0	6 3	26	J. Pelham, Jauvrin's Harbour, N.S.
83,144	Minnie	St. Catharines	Schr—Glt	1880	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	38 0	9 8	4 9	8	Joseph Adamson, Toronto, Ont.
111,907	Minnie A.	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1902	River Bourgeois, N.S.	66 0	18 4	7 4	46	A. Sampson, River Bourgeois, N.S.
75,576	Minnie A.	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1877 / 1904	La Have, N.S / Wallace, N.S.	61 8	20 0	7 7	46	Wm. Reid, Wallace, N.S.
107,375	Minnie B.	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1900	Ingonish, N.S	38 7	11 6	5 1	10	James H. Brewer, Ingonish, N.S.

†Foreign name "Foam." * Formerly "Philomene D."

96,935	Minnie Bell	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1890	Wood Island, P.E.I.	49 5	17 1	6 0	36	David M. Jackson, Tidnish, N.S.
90,722	Minnie Bell	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1886	Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S.	34 5	12 6	4 8	11	John Kent, Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S.
75,450	Minnie Bride	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1888	Barachois, Gaspé, Que.	74 5	22 0	9 7	93	Cleophas Pelletier, Matane, Que.
85,533	Minnie C	Digby	Schr—Glt	1883	Maitland, N.S	39 0	12 4	5 0	12	Stephen Haynes, Digby, N.S.
90,682	Minnie D	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1886	Shelburne, N.S	73 0	21 7	8 8	76	James T. Thomson, Halifax, N.S.
103,606	Minnie D	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1896	Ingonish, N.S	33 7	12 1	5 1	9	J. Daphne, Ingonish, N.S.
130,421	Minnie Davis	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1876	Bristol, Me., U.S.A.	28 2	16 4	6 2	23	Simon Brown, Campo Bello, N.B.
94,792	Minnie E. Moody	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1888	Richibucto, N.B.	83 3	24 7	8 9	99	Aime A. Terrio, *et al.*, Arichat, N S.
107,438	Minnie F	St. Andrews	Sloop	1895	Grand Manan, N.B.	29 0	11 5	5 0	11	Chester Frankland, Grand Manan, N.B.
126,103	Minnie F. Crosby	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1908	LaHave, N.S	97 6	27 2	10 0	119	Andrew King, Halifax, N.S.
88,577	Minnie Francis	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1885	Kingston, Ont	101 0	22 8	5 0	89	G. B. Magee, Merrickville, Ont.
107,434	Minnie G	St. Andrews	Sloop	1886	West Isles, N.B	30 6	12 2	5 6	13	Owen Green, Grand Manan, N.B.
103,023	Minnie H	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1894	Canada Creek, N.S	37 1	12 7	5 5	12	J. A. Bowser, Sackville, N.B.
116,918	Minnie Harris	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1906	Liverpool, N.S	86 0	25 0	9 6	91	Samuel Harris, Grand Bank, Nfld.
88,466	Minnie J	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1893	Sonora, N.S	30 3	11 2	4 7	10	P. Munro, White Head, N.S.
112,022	Minnie J	Canso	Schr—Glt	1903	Tancook, N.S.	40 0	12 4	6 9	14	James W. Feltmate, Whitehaven, N.S.
103,416	Minnie J. Smith	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1895	Shelburne, N.S	94 0	23 8	9 5	99	Bowring Bros. Ltd., St. John's, Newfoundland.
111,904	Minnie L	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1901	Cape George, N.S.	39 2	11 3	5 9	15	Elias Bois, Petite de Grat, N.S.
122,234	Minnie Laura	Barrington	Sloop	1907	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	36 0	10 8	6 3	11	R. C. Maxwell, Cape Island, N.S.
107,751	Minnie Laura	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1900	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	50 0	15 9	6 6	31	Reuben W. Penney, Murray Harbour South, P.E.I.
77,631	Minnie Lieuedin	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1878	Seely's Bay, Ont	94 0	17 7	4 8	64	C. F. Gildersleeve, Kingston, Ont.
83,104	Minnie Long	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1887	Richibucto, N.B	43 1	14 3	5 8	20	Arthur Campbell, South Gut, St. Anns, N.S.
100,249	Minnie M	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Ship Harbour, N.S	34 8	12 0	5 2	10	J. P. Martin, Ship Harbour, N.S.
85,400	Minnie M	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1901	Old Harry, Que	39 5	11 5	6 3	13	John J. Bushey, Grand Entry, M.I., Que,
122,112	Minnie M	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1906	Little Bras D'or, N.S.	32 8	10 9	4 1	7	Arthur Buchanan, St. Anns, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire	Port of Registry — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
107,952	Minnie M. Cook	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1899	La Have, N.S	87 0	24 0	9 3	84	Nathaniel Butt, Bay St. George, Nfld.
116,739	Minnie M. Dora	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1904	Spry Bay, N.S.	36 4	11 8	6 4	14	John Beaver, Spry Bay, N.S.
126,107	Minnie M. Mosher	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Mahone Bay, N.S.	90 8	23 4	9 8	73	William Duff, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
83,302	Minnie Mac	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1882	Port Medway, N.S.	71 0	22 1	8 6	76	Hiram Hyde, M.O., Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
90,206	Minnie Mack	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1884	Bay St. George, Nfld.	38 2	12 5	5 7	15	John McKlogan, Bay View, Pictou, N.S.
97,052	Minnie Maud	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1891	Liverpool, N.S.	81 0	23 7	8 6	85	John Kemp, Monte Bello, Que.
85,399	Minnie May	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1897	Spry Bay, N.S.	35 2	12 5	5 6	10	Charles Cormier, Amherst, Magdalen Islands, Que.
100,446	Minnie May	Canso	Schr—Glt	1896	Sonora, N.S.	33 7	12 4	5 2	12	Wm. L. Dart, Sandy Cove, N.S.
116,536	Minnie May	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Lunenburg, N.S.	49 3	16 1	7 2	29	Howard Boutilier, *et al.*, French Village, N.S.
*61,578	Minnie T.	Sackville	Schr—Glt	1875 1905	Lemco Head, N.S. Port Elgin, N.B.	90 8	24 3	8 8	89	C. Trenholm, Port Elgin, N.B.
107,702	Minniehaha	Toronto	House-boat	1898	Penetanguishene, Ont.	42 0	23 0	3 0	133	David Davidson, Penetanguishene, Ont.
122,231	Minola	Barrington	Sloop	1905	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	32 0	11 4	5 8	13	Job E. Nickerson and Thomas Penney, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
111,574	Minota	Toronto	Sloop	1899	Oakville, Ont.	40 0	9 0	5 3	13	G. H. Aitkin, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
100,450	Minto	Canso	Schr—Glt	1899	Canso, N.S.	42 2	13 7	6 9	18	E. C. Whitman, Canso, N.S.

*Formerly "L. P. Churchill."

107,791	Minto	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1899	Westville, N.B	63 0	20 0	5 0	49	W J. McNamara, *et al.*, Round Hill, N.B.
121,905	Mira L. Smith	Barrington	Sloop	1906	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	33 0	12 1	6 2	14	E. P. Crowell, *et al.*, Port La Tour, N.S.
126,351	Miramichi, No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1902	Baie Verte, N.B.	80 0	26 0	7 5	156	Dominion Barging Co., Ltd., Lachine, Que.
126,352	Miramichi, No. 2	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1902	Baie Verte, N.B.	80 0	26 0	7 5	156	Bishop Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,353	Miramichi, No. 3	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1902	Baie Verte, N.B.	84 2	26 7	7 3	130	Bishop Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,354	Miramichi, No. 4	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1902	Baie Verte, N.B.	84 2	26 8	7 5	130	Dominion Barging Co., Ltd.. Lachine, Que.
100,873	Miranda B	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Long Reach, N.B.	73 5	27 0	6 3	79	J. E. Moore, St. John, N.B.
111,700	Miriam F.	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1902	Port Mouton, N.S	36 4	11 6	5 7	11	Smith C. Craig, Sable River, N.S.
*69,376	Miriam G	Sydney, N.S.	Bgtn—Bkglt	1874	Parish St. Peter, Que.	102 2	22 5	11 9	154	Mrs Miriam S. Cruickshank, Sydney, N.S.
126,439	Miss Swift	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1909	Vancouver, B.C	34 0	19 9	2 5	68	Benjamin G. Duggan, Vancouver, B.C.
88,402	Mizpah	Digby	Schr—Glt	1884	Freeport, N.S.	57 9	19 8	7 4	53	Jos. E. Gaskill, Grand Manan, N.B.
103,326	Mizpah	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1899	Cheticamp, N.S.	35 8	10 7	5 0	10	George LeBrun, Cheticamp, N.S.
126,162	Mogul	Montreal	Dredge Drague	1906	Cornwall, Ont	82 6	32 5	6 5	168	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
85,470	Moïse	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1883	Yamaska, Que	103 4	22 6	7 3	124	Moïse Robidoux, Yamaska, Que.
116,856	Mollie	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	82 0	21 8	8 3	85	T. Thomson, Halifax, N.S.
130,427	Mollie G. Gaskill	St. Andrews, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1911	Campo Bello, N.B	52 4	16 1	6 6	23	Joseph E. Gaskill, Grand Manan, N.B.
103,599	Mollie Myrer	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1897	Souris, P.E.I	34 0	12 0	5 4	9	Socime Fouchère, Etang du Nord, Magdalen Island, Que.
100,175	Molly Bawn	Montreal	Sloop	1891	Boston, Mass., U.S.A	26 2	9 0	4 6	4	Walter Kavanagh, Montreal, Que.
116,674	Mona	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1893	West Isles, N.B.	36 0	13 4	6 4	18	Edwin H. Richardson, West Isles, N.B.
116,851	Mona	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1904	Shelburne, N.S.	79 0	22 0	8 2	87	James T. Thomson, *et al.*, Halifax, N.S.
116,668	Monarch	Midland	Dredge—Drague	1906	Welland, Ont	100 0	36 0	9 3	372	The Canadian Dredge & Construction Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
107,998	Money Bush	Canso	Schr—Glt	1901	Port Felix, N.S.	40 0	13 4	6 9	15	Thomas Richard, Port Felix, N.S.
116,282	Monica A. Thomas	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1903	Shelburne, N.S.	65 0	18 2	7 2	46	Charles H. Thomas, Herring Cove, N.S.
116,372	Monitor	Port Arthur	Schr—Glt	1862	Cheboygan, Mich.. U.S.A	130 0	30 0	8 0	214	The Thunder Bay Contracting Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
121,687	Monitor	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	32 0	11 0	6 0	10	S. N. Perry and G. E. Hersey, Port Maitland, N.S.

*Formerly "Dawn" and Foreign name "Francis Réne."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.— *Suite.*

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100,361	Montagnais	Quebec	Sloop	1891	Isle aux Coudres, Que	37 4	14 2	5 4	17	Jacob Mailloux, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
121,665	Montagnaise	Quebec	Sloop	1904	Isle aux Coudres, Que	32 6	14 9	4 6	13	Emilien P. Bernier, Isle-aux-Grues, Que.
116,535	Montana	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Lunenburg, N.S.	89 8	24 6	10 0	85	J. E. Backman, *et al.*, Riverport, N.S.
103,979	Montmorency	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1897	Quebec, Que	68 0	21 4	6 0	51	Edgard Tremblay, Ance St. Jean, Que.
.....	Montreal	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Montreal, Que	143 0	33 3	9 7	337	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
80,608	Montrose	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1880	Salmon River, N.S	33 0	11 5	5 0	7	G. A. Parker, Lunenburg, N.S.
103,630	Moohauk	Quebec	Sloop	1896	Les Ecureuils, Que	37 6	13 6	5 0	16	Leon Langlois, Les Ecureuils, Que.
126,443	Moose	Kenora	Dredge—Drague	1909	Keewatin, Ont	80 0	30 0	6 0	233	James Harrigan and Richard Beagle, J.O., Port Arthur, Ont.
111,645	Moran	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	La Have, N.S	93 8	25 0	10 0	100	Elias Richard, sr., *et al.*, La Have, N.S.
83,283	Moravia	Kingston	Sloop	1882	Kingston, Ont	81 5	18 7	5 0	53	S. H. Pippin, Belleville, Ont.
107,656	Moravia	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1899	LaHave, N.S	100 4	25 6	10 0	99	C. W. Roberts, *et al.*, Gaspé, Que.
90,639	Morell	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1883	Georgetown, P.E.I	39 0	13 2	5 1	16	Edward D. Delorey, Georgetown, P.E.I.
103,547	Morning Glory	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1896	Ship Harbour, N.S	36 6	12 3	5 0	11	W. E. Murphy, Ship Harbour, N.S.
88,230	Morning Light	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1884	Chezetcook, N.S.	44 5	16 5	6 8	28	W. G. Richards, Grand River, P.E.I.

74,065	Morning Light	Windsor, Ont	Sloop	1876	Anderson, Ont	45 6	13 0	2 4	14	H. I. Stricker, Shrewsbury, Ont.
88,669	Morning Star	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1881	Pokemouche, N.B	32 2	11 4	4 5	12	Gustave Gionet, Pokemouche, N.B.
117,188	Morning Star	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1906	Shippigan Island, N.B.	38 6	13 3	5 6	14	Romain Noel, (son of Jacques) Shippigan Island, N.B.
83,100	Morning Star	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1884	Port Royal, N.S.	34 8	12 2	5 2	13	Matthew Maddox, Grandigue, N.S.
80,677	Moses	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Montreal, Que	61 0	19 9	4 2	41	The Gilbert Blasting & Dredging Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,839	Move	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1896	Château Richer, Que.	34 0	11 8	4 6	11	H. Caron, Château Richer, Que.
107,538	Mowgli	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1895	Yarmouth, N.S.	24 4	9 1	3 8	4	E. A. Whelpley, Fairville, N.B.
80,914	Mowhawk	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1872	Garden Island, Ont	154 0	26 7	10 8	341	Alex. Rondeau, Lanoraie, Que.
100,719	Mudine	Montreal	Sloop	1889	Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.	26 0	9 8	2 8	5	George R. Marler, Montreal, Que.
100,631	Mudlark	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1890	Victoria, B.C.	90 0	30 0	6 0	139	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
116,868	Mudpout Scow	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1904	Hull, Que	40 0	16 0	4 4	23	The E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., Hull, Que.
122,589	Mule	Yarmouth	Sloop	1910	Belliveau's Cove, N.S	93 0	30 0	6 4	146	Hugh Cann & Son, Ltd., Yarmouth N.S.
90,542	Muriel	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1886	Montreal, Que.	121 9	24 6	7 5	192	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
85,760	Muriel	Quebec	Yawl—Yole	1883	St. Laurent, Que	40 8	15 5	5 0	19	John D. Gilmour, Quebec, Que.
107,985	Muriel	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1900	Sable River, N.S.	49 1	15 4	6 5	25	Silas Sencabaugh, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
126,113	Muriel B. Walters	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Lunenburg, N.S.	97 6	25 8	10 2	98	Joshua E. Backman, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
103,733	Muriel E. Winters	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Lunenburg, N.S.	106 8	26 3	10 4	100	Freeman Anderson, Lunenburg, N.S.
117,051	Muriel G	Canso	Schr—Glt	1904	White Haven, N.S.	41 6	15 0	6 6	21	Alden Munroe, White Haven, N.S.
130,573	Muriel L.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Little Tancook, N.S.	44 6	11 2	7 0	15	Peter Lowe, Blandford, N.S.
130,479	Muriel M. Richard	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	La Have, N.S.	102 8	25 8	10 2	97	Wm. Richard, M.O., La Have, N.S.
122,007	Muriel M. Young	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S.	103 8	26 1	10 2	100	John B. Young, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
122,103	Muriel S	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Cape Island, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Thomas Symonds, Cape Island, N.S.
107,298	Murray B	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1901	Margaretsville, N.S.	59 0	19 7	7 1	43	Sidney Blenkhorn, Canning, N.S.
126,296	Murray R. Munroe	Canso	Schr—Glt	1910	White Haven, N.S.	45 0	14 8	8 9	21	Thurlo Munroe, White Haven, N.S.
	Muskoka	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1872	Chatham, Ont	149 0	26 0	11 6	481	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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83,310	Myosotis	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1884	Port Medway, N.S	80 0	23 5	8 8	93	Alfred Boudrot, Arichat, N. S.
100,606	Myra Louise	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1893	Lockeport, N.S.	46 0	14 0	6 0	17	James A. Richardson, Port Shoreham, N.S.
85,477	Myrtle	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1883	Shelburne, N.S	80 5	22 7	8 8	91	G. Cunningham, Halifax, N.S.
111,668	Myrtle	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1902	Charlemagne, Que	96 4	26 4	5 3	92	The Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,801	Myrtle	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1898	St. John, N.B	26 5	8 4	3 0	5	Edward N. Herrington, St. John, N.B.
103,175	Myrtle	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Little Harbour, N.S	33 6	12 0	4 9	10	Thomas A. Henneberry, Devil Islands, N.S.
126,873	Myrtle L.	Digby	Schr—Glt	1910	Hillsburn, N.S.	63 2	18 0	8 8	47	Arthur Longmire, Hillsburn, N.S.
*116,687	Myrtle Mack	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1865	Bath, Me., U.S.A	46 4	14 2	5 2	20	John Donald McLeod, Tidnish, N.S.
88,425	Myrtle Purdy	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1884	Chipman, N.B	77 3	26 5	7 0	85	Willard Wilbur, New Horton, N.B.
116,897	Myrtle S.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Sanford, N.S	35.0	12.0	6.0	12	Alexander Shaw, Sanford, N.S.
85,442	Mystery	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1883	Cornwallis, N.B	40 0	13 2	6 0	14	C. W. Thompson, St. John, N.B.
100,640	Mystery No. 1	Victoria	Scow—Chd	1889	Vancouver, B.C.	84 0	25 8	5 0	89	T. Earle, Victoria, B.C.
100,641	Mystery No. 2	Victoria	Scow—Chd	1889	Vancouver, B.C	76 0	24 0	5 0	74	T. Earle, Victoria, B.C.

* Foreign name "Pierbastah."

126,164	N. G.	Montreal	Sloop	1908	St. Michel, Que.	110 3	23 1	7 9	143	Regis Joly, St. Anne de Sorel, Que.
75,627	N. W. White	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1878 1908	Jordan River, N.S. Rivière St. Francois, Q'e	79 8	22 5	8 5	90	Henri Belly, St. Siméon, Que.
126,761	N. Lafleur	Montreal	Sloop	1901	St. Antoine, Que	63 3	21 7	5 2	38	Napoleon Lafleur, St. Antoine de Tilly, Que.
97,197	N. Paul	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1890	Sorel, Que	100 1	22 9	8 5	126	Wm. J. Poupore, Montreal, Que.
116,785	Nada	Vancouver	Sloop	1904	Sechelt, B.C.	37 0	11 5	5 4	11	J. H. Cavanagh *et al.*, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
107,681	Nadine	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1899	Toronto, Ont.	166 0	29 8	12 6	484	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,530	Nahada	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Lunenburg, N.S.	88 6	24 6	9 5	94	Howard Wynacht, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
116,392	Naiad	Sarnia	Schr—Glt	1863	Huron, Mich., U.S.A.	140 6	29 0	11 6	276	M. MacKenzie and R. I. Towers, J.O., Sarnia, Ont.
90,543	Naomi	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1886	Montreal, Que.	122 5	24 6	7 6	196	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
	Napoléon	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1866	Gentilly, Que.	90 8	23 1	5 9	83	Octave Lafleur, St. Jean, Que.
103,249	Napoléon	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1894	Sorel, Que.	104 6	22 7	8 3	167	The Robert Reford Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,629	Napoléon	Quebec.	Sloop	1895	Les Ecureuils, Que.	64 8	21 4	5 7	47	A. Lemieux, Les Ecureuils, Que.
126,187	Nathalie	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1909	Allendale, N.S.	53 2	16 4	6 5	28	Yarmouth Trading Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
92,547	National	Montreal	Sloop	1886	Pierreville, Que.	108 7	22 8	8 1	151	Mrs. E. Lalonde, Montreal, Que.
130,469	Natoma	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Mahone Bay, N.S.	94 8	25 0	10 3	92	William Duff, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
70,294	Nebraska	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	Quebec, Que.	151 5	26 8	11 2	388	Alphonse Desrosierre, Lanoraie, Que
85,774	Negociant	Montreal.	Sloop	1884	St. Thomas de Pierreville Que.	105 4	22 3	7 7	129	Urbain Laroche, Sorel, Que.
126,699	Nehoc	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1908	Sorel, Que.	79 3	25 8	5 7	146	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
107,638	Nellie	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1898	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	28 0	8 0	3 0	5	Thomas H. Worsnop, Atlin, B.C.
107,607	Nellie	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1901	Meteghan River, N.S.	68 0	21 0	8 2	59	L. F. Barkhouse and E. C. Bowers, Westport, N.S.
90,892	Nellie	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1889	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	68 9	20 1	7 3	59	N. J. B. Tooker, *et al.*, Yarmouth, N.S.
112,288	Nellie D.	Digby	Schr—Glt	1903	Mavillette, N.S.	53 8	19 0	7 7	32	John Romkey, Necum Teuch, N.S.
85,665	Nellie D	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1881	Lunenburg, N.S.	36 2	12 7	5 7	12	Andrew Mason, Pope's Harbour, N.S.
72,977	Nellie H. Ham	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1873	U.S.A.	49 5	14 7	6 3	26	Francis A. Brannen, Barrington, N.S.
71,174	Nellie Hunter	Kingston.	Schr—Glt	1874	Dog Lake, Ont.	101 0	25 0	9 7	172	Jos. Darian, Lanoraie, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant et adresse.
126,663	Nellie J. Banks	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1910	Allendale, N.S.	57 3	17 8	7 0	35	Alfred M. Banks, Halifax, N.S.
103,800	Nellie J. King	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1900	Shelburne, N.S.	90 0	23 3	9 2	99	George H. King, Sand Point, N.S.
107,920	Nellie L.	St. Andrews	Sloop	1900	West Isles, N.B	36 4	14 0	6 6	17	Austin Levy, Grand Manan, N.B.
116,299	Nellie M. Snow	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1871	Booth Bay, Me., U.S.A.	77 0	22 2	7 4	75	Charles Dunn, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
121,811	Nellie Myrtle	Digby	Schr—Glt	1905	Parker's Cove, N.S.	29 0	10 5	5 8	11	Alfred Toner, Mispec, N.B.
92,685	Nellie Reid	Pictou. N.S	Schr—Glt	1891	Brulé, N.S	80 3	21 6	8 9	79	Charles Reid, Brulé, N.S.
92,368	Nellie Watters	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1887	Canning, N.S.	79 5	26 5	7 0	96	B. B. Bishop, Hopewell Cape, N.B.
103,559	Nelson	Montreal	Sloop	1896 1908	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que. Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.	108 9	23 0	7 3	126	Zoel Yergeau, Pierreville, Que.
111,875	Nelson A.	Yarmouth.	Schr—Glt	1902	Shelburne, N.S.	75 0	22 0	5 9	72	The Yarmouth Trading Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
117,132	Nema D.	Barrington	Sloop.	1904	Port La Tour, N.S.	33 0	11 0	6 0	10	J. C. Brannen, M.O., Port La Tour, N.S.
122,457	Nema & Mellie	Yarmouth	Sloop.	1907	Cape Negro, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	11	Sanford Slate, M.O., Cape Negro, N.S.
85,396	Neptune	Magdalen Islands.	Schr—Glt	1889	Amherst, M.I., Que.	54 6	16 9	7 4	34	Alexander G. McLeod, Point Ste. Anne, N.S.
37,470	Neptune	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1839	Lunenburg, N.S.	48 0	15 9	7 0	27	P. D. Cohoon, East Port Medway, N.S.
103,294	Neptune.	New Westminster.	Barge—Chd	1894	Kootenay Lake, B.C	58 0	15 5	3 7	21	R. Yuill, Kaslo, B.C.

126,690	Nerée Harvey No. 1	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1909	Isle aux Coudres, Que.	64 6	20 0	7 4	50	Nerée Harvey, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
80,843	Nettie B. H	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1880	Clam Harbour, N.S.	42 5	15 5	6 3	23	Albert E. Edwards, M.O., Dartmouth, N.S.
116,232	NettieM	Digby	Sloop	1903	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	32 5	12 0	6 0	12	Wm. McDormand, *et al.*, Westport, N.S.
69,145	Neva	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1875	Pomquet, N.S	97 5	27 9	10 4	167	W.W. Clarke, M.O., Bear River, N.S.
103,539	Neva	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1882	Pennant, N.S	33 5	11 0	5 5	11	H. D. Maryatt, Sambro, N.S.
	Neva	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1869	Sorel, Que	91 5	18 9	5 1	92	T. Owens, Stonefield, Que.
116,552	Nevis	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1903	Noel, N.S	92 4	25 8	8 6	124	Charles N. Hines, Noel, N.S.
85,703	New Dominion	Wallaceburg	Schr—Glt	1868	Port Rowan, Ont	117 5	25 3	9 2	196	Geo. H. Morden, Oakville, Ont.
107,968	New Era	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1900	Mahone Bay, N.S.	95 2	25 7	10 2	116	Charles V. Mackintosh, Liverpool, N.S.
100,895	New Home	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1896	Church Point, N.S	48 0	17 2	6 9	31	Raymond Wilson, Doctor's Cove, N.S.
112,006	New Ontario	Port Arthur	Pile-driver	1898	Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.	50 0	20 0	2 8	17	James Whalen, Port Arthur, Ont.
94,833	News Boy	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1877	Vinal Haven, U.S.A.	36 5	12 8	5 5	16	James S. Bell, Dublin Shore, N.S.
90,568	Newsboy	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1885	Bronté, Ont	67 5	18 9	4 5	40	Lemuel Dorland, Bronté, Ont.
90,861	Nicanor	Lunenburg	Barge—Chd	1886	Mahone Bay, N.S.	140 3	31 0	17 0	393	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.
122,008	Nicola	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	99 8	25 7	10 2	99	Eleazer Zinck, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
103,854	Nifti	Halifax	Sloop	1897	Dartmouth, N.S	23 6	6 6	4 0	2	John M. Geldert, Halifax, N.S.
89,882	Nile	Dorchester	Bgtn—Bkglt	1857	Maryland, U.S.A	96 6	24 6	8 2	164	Judson Edgett, Brooklyn, N.Y. U.S.A.
122,311	Nile	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	La Have, N.S	57 8	17 0	7 4	38	John S. Wolfe, M.O., West Dublin, N. S.
107,322	Nim	Halifax	Sloop	1897	Mahone Bay, N.S.	28 8	7 5	4 2	3	Edward C. Bethune, Halifax, N.S.
80,841	Nina	Halifax	Sloop	1880	Owl's Head, N.S	34 8	13 2	5 4	13	Jos. E. Parker, Owl's Head, N.S.
112,104	Nina	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1903	Lunenburg, N.S	42 0	11 6	5 1	10	Max Clattenburg, M.O., Port Medway, N.S.
94,830	Nina Blanche	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Belliveau's Cove, N.S.	50 0	17 2	7 0	31	Alfred and R. B. Cline, St. John, N.B.
124,915	Nina L	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1907	Notre Dame Bay, Nfld.	88 5	24 2	10 2	96	John C. Crosbie, St. John's Nfld.
126,135	Nina S	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1908	Tancook, N.S.	44 0	12 2	6 2	19	Jeremiah Slaunwhite, Terence Bay, N.S.
121,726	IX	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	90 2	30 3	7 7	104	The Union SS. Co., of British Columbia, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds en 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
.....	Nine (9)	Montreal..	Barge—Chd	1871	Pierreville, Que.....	93 5	19 2	5 5	100	N. Vigneau, Montreal, Que.
103,387	Ninety-six.....	Winnipeg.....	Barge—Chd	1896	Keewatin, Ont.....	52 0	13 5	6 3	26	Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
130,476	Nita M. Conrad	Lunenburg.....	Schr—Glt	1911	Mahone Bay, N.S.....	102 4	25 8	10 8	91	Jos. Conrad, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
107,628	Nith.....	New Westminster...	Barge—Chd	1898	Vancouver, B.C.....	50 0	14 6	4 0	23	The Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,827	Nobility	Lunenburg.....	Schr—Glt	1910	LaHave, N.S.....	97 5	25 8	10 5	99	Hiram Ritcey, M.O., Riverport, N.S.
112,090	Noble H.....	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	87 8	24 7	9 4	95	Abraham Ernst, *et al.*, Mahone Bay, N.S.
107,588	Nogey.....	Lindsay.....	Barge—Chd	1898	Bobcaygeon, Ont.....	69 7	19 4	5 0	68	Robert Kennedy, Lindsay, Ont.
74,330	Nokomis.....	Yarmouth...	Schr—Glt	1877	Tusket Wedge, N.S.....	71 7	20 4	8 3	68	N. Smith, Halifax, N.S.
103,861	Nomad.....	Halifax.....	Cutter...	1898	Dartmouth, N.S.....	30 2	7 8	4 5	5	C. L. Newman, Halifax, N.S.
126,744	Nonobiki	Vancouver.....	Schr—Glt	1910	Steveston, B.C.....	51 0	13 0	4 9	25	Masagus Minakata, Vancouver, B.C.
116,660	Nora.	Yarmouth.....	Sloop.	1904	Cape St. Mary's, N.S...	37 0	11 3	4 6	11	Stephen A. Doucette, M.O., Cape St. Mary's, N.S.
126,475	Nora Sybil	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1910	Owls Head, N.S.....	31 0	9 6	5 0	6	Menno Stevens, Owls Head, N.S.
71,097	Norah.....	Belleville.....	Sloop.....	1880	Trenton, Ont.....	52 0	15 0	5 0	30	R. C. Smith, Port Hope, Ont.
.....	Nore.....	Montreal.....	Barge—Chd	1866	Sorel, Que	91	18 9	6 1	95	F. LaRivière, Plantagenet, Ont.

100,387	Norina	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1894	St. Ann's, N.S.	47 0	17 2	7 1	31	J. McLeod, St. Ann's, N.S.
112,081	Norman	Kenora	Barge—Chd	1902	Norman, Ont.	63 0	16 0	5 8	47	The Armstrong Trading Co., Ltd., Portage-la-Prairie, Man.
103,284	Normandy	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Shippigan, N.B	35 0	12 0	4 8	11	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
126,621	North Bend	Vancouver	Schr—Glt	1877	Coos Bay, Ore., U.S.A.	152 6	32 0	11 0	392	The Grand Trunk Pacific Development Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
83,107	North Star	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1881	Chezetcook, N.S.	46 8	16 5	6 8	26	Murdoch Finlayson, Pinette, P.E.I.
83,378	North West	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1882	Bronté, Ont	75 5	20 0	6 0	57	Edmund Goldring and Francis Goldring, Whitby, Ont.
66,081	Northern Bridge	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1871	Kamouraska, Que.	46 5	13 9	5 2	20	Elzear Tremblay, St. Siméon, Que.
92,771	Northern Light	New Westminster	Schr—Glt	1887	New Westminster, B.C.	35 0	12 0	4 0	12	Geo. B. Main, Ladner, B.C.
72,583	Norway	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1873 1881	Garden Island, Ont.	135 5	26 0	11 9	332	The Kaine & Bird Transportation Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
92,538	Notre Dame de Bonsecours.	Montreal	Sloop	1887	Lanoraie, Que	108 4	24 3	8 3	152	Louis E. Bonaventure, Lanoraie, Que.
55,870	Notre Dame de la Garde.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1866	Natashquan, Que.	42 0	15 7	6 5	23	S. Robertson, Spear Point, Gaspé, Que.
103,879	Notre Dame de Pierreville.	Montreal	Sloop	1897	Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.	106 2	23 1	7 4	139	Joseph Gauvin, St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.
74,365	Nova Stella	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1877	Lockeport, N.S.	63 0	21 2	7 5	53	L. N. Poirier, Descouse, N.S.
88,342	Nova Zembla	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1883	Lunenburg, N.S.	74 8	23 2	8 7	79	Jesse M. Hanson, Port Mulgrave, N.S.
126,929	Nuage Gris	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1901	Limoilou, Que.	66 8	20 3	5 6	38	Flavien Boulianne, Escoumains, Que.
107,389	No. C	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Cornwall, Ont	79 5	20 0	5 2	55	John L. Wood, Montreal, Que.
107,388	No. D	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1897	Belleville, Ont	50 0	20 0	3 5	24	John L. Wood, Montreal, Que.
122,125	No. 1	Halifax	Dredge—Drague	1906	Mahone Bay, N.S.	60 5	25 8	5 7	153	Henry Beazley, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
80,678	No. 1	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Sorel, Que.	108 0	22 6	7 1	157	Narcisse Paul, Sorel, Que.
80,686	No. 1	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Pierreville, Que.	77 0	22 0	5 5	59	M. Fréchette, Sorel, Que.
107,390	No. 1	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1895	Ottawa, Ont.	64 5	20 5	5 0	57	L. E. Dufresne, *et al.*, J.O., Three Rivers, Que.
107,615	No. 1	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1893	Ostoboning Lake, Que.	37 0	16 0	3 2	14	H. F. McLachlin and Claude McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.
103,036	No. 1	Ottawa	Scow—Chd	1889	Mattawa, Ont.	63 0	14 6	3 6	35	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
103,637	No. 1	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1894	Kippewa, Que	50 0	13 0	3 0	31	Peter Whelen, Ottawa, Ont.
103,845	No. 1	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1895	Rockland, Ont.	91 8	20 2	5 3	74	W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Rockland, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
100,520	No. 1	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1893	St. John, N.B.	147 4	35 3	10 0	430	Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Montreal, Que.
121,931	No. 2	Halifax	Barge—Chd	1905	Dartmouth, N.S.	70 5	26 3	5 7	164	Henry Beazley, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
80,687	No. 2	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Pierreville, Que	92 0	22 3	6 0	80	D. Lesperance, St. Aimé, Que.
80,679	No. 2	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Sorel, Que	108 0	22 6	7 0	155	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
.....	No. 2	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1858	Montreal, Que	90 6	18 6	5 8	78	J. R. St. Amour, Montreal, Que.
103,037	No. 2	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1889	Mattawa, Ont	63 0	14 6	3 6	35	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
103,638	No. 2	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1895	Ostoboning, Que	40 5	14 0	3 0	24	Peter Whelen, Ottawa, Ont.
121,788	No. 2	Ottawa	Scow—Chd	1906	Hull, Que	55 4	18 5	4 8	40	L. E. Dufresne, *et al.*, J.O., Three Rivers, Que.
103,846	No. 2	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1895	Rockland, Ont	91 8	20 2	5 3	74	W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Rockland, Ont.
100,521	No. 2	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1893	Black River, N.B.	146 2	35 3	10 0	433	Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Montreal, Que.
103,038	No. 3	Ottawa	Scow—Chd	1888	Mattawa, Ont	55 0	16 0	3 4	25	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
100,523	No. 3	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1893	Gardner's Creek, N.B.	146 7	35 2	10 0	431	Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Montreal, Que.
103,039	No. 4	Ottawa	Scow—Chd	1888	Mattawa, Ont	70 0	18 0	4 0	37	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
100,526	No. 4	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1893	St. Martin's, N.B.	146 8	35 3	10 0	439	Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Montreal, Que.

122,227	No. 5	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1904	Toronto, Ont.	90 2	30 0	7 2	271	The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
107,387	No. 5	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Hull, Que	34 0	16 0	2 6	7	Hugh F. Cumming, Cornwall, Ont.
100,529	No. 5	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1893	Black River, N.B.	146 6	35 1	10 5	443	Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Montreal, Que.
122,228	No. 6	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1902	Coteau du Lac, Que.	71 1	30 1	4 9	171	Gaspard Deserres, Montreal, Que.
112,327	No. 6	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1903	Parrsboro', N.S	170 0	35 4	12 5	536	Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Montreal, Que.
116,324	No. 7	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1903	Parrsboro', N.S.	170 0	35 4	12 5	536	Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Montreal, Que.
.....	No. 24	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1862	Sorel, Que	94 5	19 0	6 9	110	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,383	No. 31	Ottawa	Scow—Chd	1898	Hull, Que.	40 9	16 0	3 6	17	E. G. Laverdure, Ottawa, Ont.
107,384	No. 33	Ottawa	Scow—Chd	1898	Hull, Que.	40 9	16 0	3 6	17	E. G. Laverdure, Ottawa, Ont.
.....	No. 38	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1870	Sorel, Que	91 1	18 8	6 0	90	Louis Gareau, Lachine, Que.
117,171	No. 41	Windsor, Ont.	Scow—Chd	1891	Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A	112 5	25 5	8 6	247	A. F. Bowman, *et al.*, J.O., Southampton, Ont.
117,172	No. 42	Windsor, Ont.	Scow—Chd	1891	Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.	112 5	25 3	8 6	245	A. F. Bowman, *et al.*, J.O., Southampton, Ont.
126,673	Number Forty Five	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd.	1911	Port Arthur, Ont.	172 0	37 2	13 0	726	The Western Dry Dock & Ship-building Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
126,674	Number Forty Six	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd.	1911	Port Arthur, Ont.	172 0	37 2	13 0	726	The Western Dry Dock & Ship-building Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
107,263	No. 1 Calumet	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Aylmer, Que	51 5	12 2	3 0	32	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,264	No. 2 Calumet	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Aylmer, Que.	51 5	12 2	3 0	32	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,617	No. 5 Deep River	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1899	Pembroke, Ont	52 3	13 2	3 0	28	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,618	No. 6 Deep River	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1899	Pembroke, Ont	52 3	13 2	3 0	28	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,261	No. 1 Quyon	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Quyon, Que.	51 5	12 2	3 0	32	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107,262	No. 2 Quyon	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1898	Quyon, Que.	51 5	12 2	3 0	32	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
122,136	Nyctia	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Shag Harbour, N.S.	30 0	11 0	6 0	10	Edgar Adams, Shag Harbour, N.S.
59,367	Nymph	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1875	Grand Manan, N.B.	34 0	12 5	4 8	11	Robert Spear, Eastport, Me., U.S.A.
126,924	O. C	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1907	Chateau Richer, Que	70 4	22 4	6 8	54	Onésime Caron, fils, Chateau Richer, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c. -*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or ManagingOwner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
96,770	O. L. B	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1893	Cheticamp, N.S.	37 1	11 7	5 0	12	James McNeill, Malpeque, P.E.I.
116,802	O. P	Sorel	Sloop	1904	Sorel, Que	103 1	23 3	6 4	118	Francois Dussault, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
77,571	O. E. Owens	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1877	Hull, Que	90 4	19 5	6 2	85	W. Owens and T. Owens, Stonefield, Que.
54,139	Ocean Belle	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1866	Chezetcook, N.S.	41 8	14 7	6 1	20	E. McCallum, Bryon Island, M.I., Que.
85,632	Ocean Belle	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1883	Lunenburg, N.S	74 4	22 5	9 2	87	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
121,689	Ocean Belle	Shelburne	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S.	33 0	11 0	6 0	10	Frank F. Hunter, Shelburne, N.S.
75,427	Ocean Bird	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1878	Granville, N.S	60 3	19 1	7 0	44	F. E. Atchison and L. H. Ray, Margaretsville, N.S.
83,398	Ocean Child	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1879	Chezetcook, N.S.	41 8	15 0	5 5	19	Jas. W. Meisner, Chezetcook, N.S.
75,602	Ocean Lily	Digby	Schr—Glt	1877	Clare, N.S.	29 4	15 4	5 6	17	Albert Morrell, *et al.*, Westport, N.S.
103,485	Ocean Rover	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1896	Cordova Bay, B.C.	67 7	19 9	9 2	55	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
122,104	Ocean Spray	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Cape Island, N.S.	30 0	11 5	6 0	11	Charles E. Atkinson, Cape Island, N.S.
116,502	Oceanic	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	Lunenburg, N.S	95 5	25 5	10 0	99	Reuben Ritcey, M.O., La Have, N.S.
103,568	Octavie	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1896	Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.	108 0	22 8	8 8	108	Ubald Lafreniere, Pierreville, Que.
80,663	Oka	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Sorel, Que	98 0	22 6	8 9	141	O. Gatineau, Contrecœur, Que.

94,837	Olga	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1889	West Isles, N.B.	31 2	11 5	5 5	11	Lincoln Richardson, West Isles, N.B.
122,451	Olga A.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Shelburne, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	W. D. Sweeney, Yarmouth, N.S.
107,275	Olinda	Liverpool, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1899	Liverpool, N.S.	110 0	28 5	10 6	199	Walter S. Munroe, St. John's, Nfld.
122,055	Olive	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1907	Shippigan Island, N.B.	37 4	13 0	5 6	14	Amedee Dugue (son of Lange) Shippigan Island, N.B.
107,358	Olive A	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1899	Scattarie, N.S	42 0	14 2	7 0	19	Robert Spencer, Port Morien, N.S.
122,044	Olive C.	St. Andrews	Sloop.	1906	Seeleys Cove, N.B.	41 3	16 0	7 0	26	Thomas Carter, Seeleys Cove, N.B.
61,630	Olive J	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1881	Coddle's Harbour, N.S.	62 3	20 3	8 4	57	James Malcolm, Port Malcolm, N.S.
117,050	Olive R.	Barrington	Sloop	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	35 0	12 5	6 6	14	Herbert and John Swim, Lockeport, N.S.
112,378	Olive S.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1902 1905	New Harbour, N.S. New Harbour, N.S.	44 0	14 6	6 0	26	John Gosbee, Murray River, P.E.I.
92,384	Oliver Mowat.	Bowmanville	Schr—Glt	1873	Kingston, Ont.	116 0	23 8	9 8	170	John McClennan, *et al.*, Bowmanville, Ont.
85,999	Olivia.	Digby.	Schr—Glt	1882	Cambridge, N.B.	79 0	26 8	8 1	93	Stilman Henshaw, Waldeck West, N.S.
85,428	Olivia Abbey	St. Catharines.	Scow—Chd.	1884	Port Robinson, Ont.	100 0	23 0	5 0	88	John Bradley, Merritton, Ont.
74,398	Olympia	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1879	Bronté, Ont.	57 0	15 5	3 6	23	Peter Arnot, Toronto, Ont.
107,196	Omega.	Winnipeg.	Barge—Chd	1897	Kenora, Ont.	40 0	10 2	3 9	10	C. E. Neads, Kenora, Ont.
85,408	Onato	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1910	House Harbour, Mag., Isl., Que.	51 8	18 1	7 0	35	Wm. G. Leslie, Grindstone, Magdalen Islands, Que.
	One (1).	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1857	Sorel, Que.	125 2	26 5	8 5	71	Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Que.
	One (1) Pierreville	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1870	Pierreville, Que.	94 7	18 8	6 1	106	P. Laplante, Lachine, Que.
61,916	Only Son.	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1871	East Port Medway, N.S.	39 0	14 5	6 0	16	Wilbert Young, *et al.*, Mill Cove, N.S.
94,732	Only Son	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1889	Isle Haute, N.S.	33 6	12 4	5 0	13	J. Gordon, Margaretsville, N.S.
77,775	Ontario.	Goderich.	Schr—Glt	1867	Goderich, Ont.	105 0	23 0	9 5	150	Francis Granville, Southampton, Ont.
	Ontario.	Kingston.	Schr—Glt	1868	Dog Lake, Ont.	56 6	17 5	4 7	56	J. Swift, Kingston, Ont.
70,291	Ontario	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	Lancaster, Ont	126 8	27 0	9 8	228	P. Laplante, Lachine, Que.
72,190	Ontario.	Windsor, N.S	Bk—Bq	1876	Hantsport, N.S.	160 7	35 3	20 1	825	Gypsum Packet Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.
103,258	Onward	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1895	Waterborough, N.B.	77 5	27 0	7 0	92	J. W. Snow and G. S. Johnson, Granville, N.S.
97,021	Onward	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1884	Smith's Cove, N.S	37 0	11 7	4 0	10	James M. Davis, Yarmouth, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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122,052	Opal	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1904	Shippigan Island, N.B	35 0	12 4	4 4	10	Pierre Chiasson, Shippigan Island, N.B.
111,690	Ophelia	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1902	Shelburne, N.S	103 0	24 8	9 0	136	Andrew King, Halifax, N.S.
.....	Ora	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1860	Montreal, Que	95 0	19 0	6 0	95	Antoine Bertrand, Vaudreuil, Que.
121,658	Ora Nickerson	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	35 0	11 2	6 0	12	Wm. H. Nickerson, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
100,245	Oracle	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Sambro, N.S	41 2	13 8	5 9	18	Stannage Publicover, West Dublin, N.S.
103,728	Orcas	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1897	Port Greville, N.S	66 3	21 2	6 0	53	Burpee Tupper, Parrsboro, N.S.
116,509	Oreda	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	Lunenburg, N.S	44 4	13 6	7 0	16	Henry Selig, M.O., Vogler's Cove, N.S.
112,106	Oregon	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	Lunenburg, N.S	94 6	25 0	10 0	99	Austin Creaser, *et al.*, La Have, N.S.
85,562	Oresa	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1883	Port Saxon, N.S	40 0	13 4	5 5	14	J. F. Proctor, Port Malcolm, N.S.
103,194	Oressa	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1894	Port Mouton, N.S	32 0	12 1	5 3	10	J. P. Smith, *et al.*, East Port Medway, N.S.
112,120	Oressa Belle	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	Lunenburg, N.S	89 6	25 0	9 5	95	Walter J. Tuck, Fortune, Nfld.
126,664	Organ	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1908	Port Elgin, N.B	60 8	19 6	7 0	46	Wellington Mutch, Eldon, P.E.I.
85,303	Orient	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1883	Montreal, Que	104 6	22 4	7 1	150	Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que.
103,176	Orient	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1890	Vogler's Cove, N.S	30 8	11 1	5 2	10	Jas. A. Ringer, Little Harbour, N.S.

57,473	Orilla	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1870	Clements, N.S.	45 0	15 5	5 3	23	Henry R. Weaver, Digby, N.S.
83,422	Orinoco.	Digby.	Schr –Glt	1882	Gilbert Cove, N.S.	75 6	23 0	9 4	99	Alfred Morrell, Digby, N.S.
121,893	Orinoco	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1906	Lockeport, N.S.	32 5	12 7	6 1	15	Wm. West, *et al.*, White Point, N.S.
103,004	Oriole	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1890	Shippigan, N.B.	34 0	12 2	4 4	11	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
88,427	Oriole	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1884	St. John, N.B.	89 0	26 7	7 9	124	Christopher Splane, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
122,427	Oriole B	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1908	Chezzetcook, N.S.	60 0	18 4	6 8	33	John Bellefontaine, M.O., Chezzetcook, N.S.
130,683	Oriole L.	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1909	Tancook, N.S	39 4	10 0	5 0	10	William Levy, Little Tancook, N.S.
80,970	Orion.	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1881	Gabarouse, N.S.	43 6	15 2	5 8	24	Joseph Pelrine, Sr., Larry's River, N.S.
112,311	Oronhyatekha	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1902	Back Bay, N.B.	38 2	15 0	6 2	21	Miss Blanche McGee, Back Bay, N.B.
90,439	Oscar F	Barrington.	Schr—Glt	1902	Bear Point, N.S.	43 5	13 5	3 7	18	David E. Loomer, Tiverton, N.S.
126,152	Oscar Rouette	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1900	Point du Lac, Que.	75 0	19 9	5 3	53	Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Que.
97,156	Oscar and Hattie.	Victoria.	Schr—Glt	1884	Essex, Mass., U.S.A.	79 2	22 3	8 6	81	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
92,550	Oscor.	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1888	Valleyfield, Que.	96 4	18 8	8 6	122	Hiram Easton, Merrickville, Ont.
88,249	Osirus	Deseronto	Barge—Chd	1892	Deseronto, Ont.	109 5	26 5	6 1	106	P. Larkin, St. Catharines, Ont., and A. Sangster, Iroquois, Ont.
112,285	Ospray.	Digby.	Schr—Glt	1902	Port Maitland, N.S.	32 6	10 6	6 0	16	W. H. Adams, Port Maitland, N.S.
103,005	Osprey.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	Shippigan, N.B.	33 0	12 6	4 4	10	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
103,349	Osprey	Montreal	Sloop	1888	Toronto, Ont.	22 4	7 6	1 8	2	C. L. Shorey, Montreal, Que.
130,583	Oswald	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancook, N.S.	45 0	13 6	6 8	20	James O. Christian, *et al.*, Prospect, N.S.
103,395	Oswego	Deseronto	Barge—Chd	1903	Oswego, N.Y., U.S.A.	....	. ..	.....	130	The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Ont.
103,268	Otis Miller.	Dorchester.	Schr—Glt	1896	Waterborough, N.B.	79 9	27 1	7 6	98	W. B. Mahoney, Parrsboro, N.S.
130,572	Otokia	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1911	Mahone Bay, N.S.	96 6	25 0	9 8	89	Abraham Ernst, M.O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
111,882	Otonabee	Peterboro'	Barge—Chd	1904	Peterboro,' Ont.	76 0	17 6	5 0	55	Henry Calcutt, Peterboro', Ont.
107,736	Ottawa	Montreal	Dredge—Dragues	1889	Cornwall, Ont.	76 5	26 2	6 6	130	Montreal General Contracting Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,375	Otter	Winnipeg.	Schr—Glt	1891	Fort Alexander, Man.	36 4	11 5	3 3	10	Robert Henderson, Fort Alexander, Man.
94,954	Otto.	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1889	Mahone Bay, N.S.	71 3	23 5	9 2	86	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

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116,679	Ouida	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	West Isles, N.B	37 7	13 0	5 0	17	Connors Bros., Ltd., Black's Harbour, N. B.
88,318	Our Maud	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1885	Little Métis, Que	61 6	17 0	6 0	30	Geo. Dechene, Grand Metis, Que.
116,296	Outlook	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1903	Souris, P.E.I.	44 0	13 0	6 2	21	Hugh Jackson, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
126,429	P. A. No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1909	New Westminster, B.C.	51 0	22 0	6 0	40	Gulf of Georgia Towing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,306	P. A. No. 3	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1910	New Westminster, B.C.	62 6	26 1	5 5	82	Wilfrid F. Brougham, Vancouver, B.C.
130,307	P. A. No. 4	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1910	North Vancouver, B.C.	73 4	28 2	6 7	125	Gulf of Georgia Towing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,382	P. B. & Co. No. 1	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1908	St. Thomas, Que	139 0	30 0	7 3	245	Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
126,383	P. B. & Co., No. 2	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1908	St. Thomas, Que	130 0	30 0	7 3	245	Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
130,492	P. D. C. 5	New Westminster	Dredge—Drague	1911	New Westminster, B.C.	71 3	19 7	6 0	149	Joseph W. Pike, New Westminster, B.C.
126,497	P. L. S. No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1905	Montreal, Que	98 5	30 6	6 6	174	Traill Lyall, M.O., Montreal, Que.
126,498	P. L. S. No. 2	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1905	Montreal, Que	88 5	26 5	6 6	134	Traill Lyall, M.O., Montreal, Que.
126,499	P. L. S. No. 3	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1904	Montreal, Que	79 2	20 6	5 0	72	Traill Lyall, M.O., Montreal, Que.

126,500	P. L. S. No. 4	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1904	Montreal, Que	78 8	20 8	5 0	72	Traill Lyall, M.O., Montreal, Que.
126,921	P. M.	Quebec	Sloop	1909	L'Islet, Que	43 7	15 9	4 8	17	Phydime Moreau, L'Islet, Que.
130,602	P. R. & G. Co. 17	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1911	Victoria, B.C.	88 8	30 1	8 0	174	Producers' Rock and Gravel Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
126,637	P. S. B. Co., No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	74 0	30 2	7 2	154	The Progressive Steamboat Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,257	P. S. Co. I	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	45 0	15 6	3 8	22	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,258	P. S. Co. II	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C	46 3	15 6	3 8	22	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
112,259	P. S. Co. III	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C	52 5	17 2	4 1	43	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,421	P. S. Co. IV	Yancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C	49 7	16 2	4 2	27	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,422	P. S. Co. V	Vancovver	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	51 0	18 2	4 2	33	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,423	P. S. Co. VI	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C	42 0	16 1	4 2	22	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,426	P. S. Co. VII	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C	48 0	16 1	4 1	25	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,427	P. S. Co. VIII	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C	42 1	16 1	4 1	20	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,428	P. S. Co. IX	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C	55 0	18 1	4 1	52	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,429	P. S. Co. X	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	50 0	16 0	4 0	29	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,430	P. S. Co. XI	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	50 0	16 0	4 0	29	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,431	P. S. Co. XII	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	50 0	16 0	4 0	29	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,432	P. S. Co. XIII	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	50 0	16 0	4 0	29	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,433	P. S. Co. XIV	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	50 0	16 0	4 0	29	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,434	P. S. Co. XV	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	56 0	17 0	4 1	35	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,435	P. S. Co. XVI	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	56 0	17 0	4 1	35	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,436	P.S. Co. XVII	Vanconver	Scow—Chd	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	60 0	18 0	4 2	42	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,437	P. S. Co. XVIII	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	60 0	18 0	4 2	42	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,461	P.S. Co. XIX	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1902	Vancouver, B.C	75 2	28 0	6 0	101	Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
107,633	P. Co. No. 1.	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1898	New Westminster, B.C.	60 0	14 0	3 0	23	Jas. D. Burn, M.O., New Westminster, B.C.
107,634	P. Co. No. 2.	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1898	New Westminster, B.C.	60 0	14 0	3 0	23	Jas. D. Burn, M.O., New Westminster, B.C.

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111,815	P. No. 3	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1899	Vancouver, B.C.	48 0	18 0	4 0	29	Robert D. Paterson, Vancouver, B.C.
100,904	P.T.S.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B.	34 0	12 3	4 6	11	Jos. N. LeBouthillier, Caraquet, N.B.
111,573	P. B. Locke	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1888	Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.	134 3	26 0	11 4	305	Point Anne Quarries, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
61,979	P. C. Hill	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1870	Jeddore, N.S.	45 0	15 6	6 2	26	Philip Young, Petpeswick, N.S.
125,968	P. J. McLaughlin	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1909	Parrsboro, N.S.	96 9	28 0	8 8	147	Georg H. Russell and David Malone, Hope Town, Bahamas, B.W.I.
88,298	P. Cormier	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1884	St. Michel d'Yamaska, Que.	105 3	22 3	8 0	142	Mrs. Jeanne C. Cormier, Sorel, Que.
66,060	P. Fortin	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1872	Ste. Anne des Monts, Que.	70 0	20 5	9 7	79	Winceslas Taché, St. Ireneé, Que.
80,670	P. Girard	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1881	Monte Bello, Que.	106 8	22 5	6 7	142	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
111,866	P. Whelan	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1902	Hull, Que.	108 5	23 6	8 0	146	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
111,639	Pacific	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Shelburne, N.S.	86 0	24 0	9 2	99	Robert Murray, M.O., Port Richmond, N.S.
	Pacific	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Yamaska, Que.	104 8	22 8	9 2	171	Louis Delisle, Valleyfield, Que.
100,515	Packet	Parrsboro'.	Schr—Glt	1892	Spencer's Island, N.S.	66 1	21 1	7 3	49	Geo. M. Reid, Harvey, N.B., and Isaac C. Prescott of Albert, N.B.
80,889	Paixham	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt		Isle Haute, Me., U.S.A.	31 0	10 0	4 8	9	T. H. Smith, West Isles, N.B.
94,890	Palais Flottant	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1886	Sorel, Que	47 2	15 6	2 2	26	Wm. Paul, Sorel, Que.

111,642	Palatia	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Lunenburg, N.S.	89 6	24 0	9 7	95	Wm. Arenburg, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
100,297	Palma	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Shippigan, N.B	36 9	13 3	4 6	14	Thos. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
111,725	Palmetto	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1901	La Have, N.S	89 0	24 6	9 5	98	Mrs. Lisette Anderson, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
92,724	Paloma	Toronto	Barge—Chd	1885	Bobcaygeon, Ont	99 0	22 7	5 6	122	Trent Valley Navigation Co., Ltd., Bobcaygeon, Ont.
126,025	Pan Jam	Sydney, N.S.	Scow—Chd	1907	North Sydney, N.S.	101 4	28 2	6 8	41	Hugh McDonald, Sydney, N.S.
100,246	Panchita	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1866	San Felin, Spain	97 5	25 6	13 9	252	The Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Glace Bay, N.S.
100,078	Pandora	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1891	Greenwich, N.B.	83 6	27 0	7 3	98	Millage Kinnie, *et al.*, Waterside, N.B.
100,241	Pansy	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Mahone Bay, N.S.	47 6	16 8	6 8	32	Wm. Kennedy, M.O., Bay of Islands, Nfld.
* 72,316	Pansy	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1877 / 1899	Canning, N.S	73 8	26 3	6 8	76	James E. George, Parrsboro', N.S.
126,760	Paradis	Montreal	Sloop	1907	Lotbiniere, Que.	75 0	17 9	4 3	42	Alphonse Hamel, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
112,352	Paradise Lost	Brockville	Scow—Chd	1909	Brockville, Ont.	70 0	20 3	4 0	44	James H. Simpson, Brockville, Ont.
41,922	Paragon	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1853	Port Medway, N.S.	56 5	17 2	6 9	35	Wm. Gosbee, Canso, N.S.
112,113	Parana	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	La Have, N.S.	92 6	24 5	9 4	99	Daniel Lohnes, *et al.*, La Have, N.S.
100,996	Parisian	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	Shippigan, N.B.	34 0	12 6	4 4	10	Jos. W. Boudreau, M.O., Elm Tree, N.B.
107,403	Parisien	Montreal	Sloop	1898	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	85 6	19 9	5 0	65	Aime Gervais, St. Michel d'Yamaska, Que.
90,615	Parlee	Moncton	Schr—Glt	1855	Bucksport, Me., U.S.A.	96 9	25 2	8 5	124	John Cullinan, M.O., St. John, N.B.
90,877	Partridge	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1887	Sluice Point, N.S.	64 5	19 6	7 5	47	Joseph Goicoltchea, Arichat, N.S.
	Passport	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1864	St. Bonaventure, Que.	86 4	22 6	5 7	74	F. Labelle, Sorel, Que.
107,533	Pastime	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1897	St. John, N.B	24 3	8 6	2 7	3	E. D. N. Sears, St. John, N.B.
100,776	Patrick	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B.	36 0	12 2	5 0	11	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
100,187	Patriot	Montreal	Sloop	1891	Pierreville, Que.	93 4	22 2	5 5	90	Fredreck Lamirande, Wickham West, Que.
94,857	Patriot	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1890	Advocate, N.S.	84 5	26 1	7 8	97	John Murphy, Louisburg, N.S.
	Paul	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Yamaska, Que.	102 8	21 5	6 6	97	J. B. St. Jean, Sorel, Que.
126,580	Paul V.	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1911	Pleasant Bay N.S.	43 8	12 2	6 7	14	Paul V. Boudreau, Cheticamp, N.S.
130,671	Pauline L	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Little Tancook, N.S.	43 6	10 8	6 6	15	Freeman Levy, Little Tancook, N.S.

*Formerly "Sultan."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longeur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
107,317	Pearl	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1899	Wine Harbour, N.S.	48 8	15 5	6 7	30	Lewis Murphy, Pleasant Harbour, N.S.
100,231	Pearl	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1893	Mahone Bay, N.S.	43 5	13 2	5 4	17	Geo. D. D. Lewis, Louisburg, N.S.
112,125	Pearl	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	La Have, N.S.	38 4	13 5	5 8	14	John A. McKenzie, Murray Harbour, N.S.
100,723	Pearl	Montreal	Catboat	1887	Bristol, Que,	15 6	7 6	2 0	1	Wm. G. Ross, Montreal, Que.
96,755	Pearl	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Rexton, N.B	62 6	22 6	6 1	55	Henry G. McDougall, St.George, N.B.
130,727	Pearl Beatrice H	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancook, N.S.	56 2	14 0	7 6	32	William Hubley, M.O., Indian Harbour, N.S.
111,414	Pearl Eveline	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	Shelburne, N.S.	100 0	25 0	9 7	99	N. & M. Smith, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
88,215	Peep O'Day	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1878	Dover, N.S.	39 8	12 5	6 0	12	A. Publicover, Dover, N.S.
111,712	Peerless	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Lunenburg, N.S.	90 6	24 8	9 5	69	M. P. Camacho, Georgetown, Demerara, B.W.I.
85,371	Peerless	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1882	Londonderry, N.S.	123 2	30 7	11 9	278	R. C. Elkin Co., Ltd., Fairville, N.B.
103,778	Pelican	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1897	Shippigan, N.B.	36 7	12 3	5 2	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
103,994	Pelican	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	Meteghan, N.S.	40 6	14 5	7 0	21	James A. Calder, Campo Bello, N.B.
116,930	Pelly	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1905	White Horse, Y.T.	106 0	34 3	5 5	169	British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,192	Peltier	Windsor, Ont.	Dredge—Drague	1906	Sandwich, Ont.	93 0	28 0	8 5	257	The Windsor Dredging Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

126,037	Percy C.	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1909	Liverpool, N.S.	91 0	23 7	9 9	99	McClearn Co., Ltd., Liverpool,
126,589	Percival S. Parks	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	LaHave, N.S.	96 8	25 6	10 6	109	Simon Parks, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
103,747	Perfect	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1896	La Have, N.S.	64 3	20 8	7 8	54	Andrew King, Halifax, N.S.
92,518	Peril.	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1888	Pennfield, N.B.	37 0	12 9	5 3	18	Charles A. Wadlin, *et al.*, J. O., Beaver Harbour, N.B.
61,410	Perseverance	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1871	Shippigan, N.B.	39 1	12 9	5 1	14	Malcolm McPhail, Wellington, N.B.
116,745	Perseverance.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1905	Mahone Bay, N.S.	43 4	12 3	5 8	12	E. E. Shatford, *et al.*, Indian Harbour, N.S.
85,451	Perseverance.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1877	Ste. Croix, Que..	65 8	20 6	5 8	48	Hermenegilde Caron, Tadousac, Que.
103,122	Perseverance.	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1895	St. Patrick, N.B.	48 6	16 9	4 8	21	Samuel A. Akerly, Pennfield, N.B.
107,799	Pert..	St. John, N.B	Sloop.	1897	St. John, N.B.	25 2	8 0	3 1	4	G. D. Coyle, St. John, N.B.
92,386	Peruvian.	Kingston	Sloop	1888	Seely's Bay, Ont	97 0	18 0	4 5	54	Mathew Ryan, Smith's Falls, Ont.
116,558	Pesaquid	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1909	Noel Shore, N.S.	93 8	26 8	7 9	113	Theodore Dinsmore, *et al.*, Noel Shore, N.S.
122,022	Pescawha	Liverpoo	Schr—Glt	1906	Liverpool, N.S.	90 0	23 0	9 4	98	Joseph W. Peppett, North Sydney, N.S.
122,500	Peter England	Chatham, N.B.	Dredge—Drague	1902	Chatham, N.B.	37 0	12 0	2 5	10	Peter England, Chatham, N.B.
37,497	Petit Rivere..	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1857	Petite Rivière, N.S..	59 8	18 5	7 5	40	N. Swain, Barrington, N.S.
121,869	Petite	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1906	Mahone Bay, N.S.	65 6	20 4	7 8	61	John D. Sperry, M.O., Petite Riviere, N.S.
103,764	Petrel..	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Shippigan, N.B.	36 0	12 0	4 8	12	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
59,327	Petrel.	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt		Tremont, Me., U.S.A.	34 0	10 8	5 6	13	J. Wm. Holland, Lepreaux, N.B.
92,588	Petrol	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1894	Grand River, Que.	36 6	12 0	5 2	13	J. W. Leblanc, Grand River, Que.
61,399	Phantom.	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1871	Miramichi, N.B	47 6	14 2	5 7	17	John Read, Tidnish, N.S.
100,510	Phantom No. 2.	Victoria	Scow—Chd.	1891	Victoria, B.C.	70 0	26 0	6 0	77	J. A. Sayward, Victoria, B.C.
100,870	Philip Kearney..	Quebec.	Barge—Chd	1881	Northumberland, N.Y., U.S.A.	94 8	18 4	8 2	119	Wm. Price, Quebec, Que.
71,645	Philippe	Montreal.	Sloop	1873	Yamaska, Que	96 6	22 3	6 3	99	A. Turcotte, St. Edouard, Que.
103,248	Philippe	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1894	Sorel, Que..	106 0	21 7	8 2	131	Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,804	Philippe	Sorel	Barge—Chd	1905	Sorel, Que..	97 0	21 7	5 6	87	J. L. B. LeClaire, Sorel, Que.
80,575	Philomen	Windsor, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1882	Belle River, Ont.	69 0	17 2	3 6	38	H. Perrault, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
55,931	Philomène	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1863	Grondines, Que	84 0	24 0	7 5	101	Germain Fougère, Champlain, Que.
111,924	Phin & Co. Scow No. 1	Toronto	Scow—Chd.	1894	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	77 5	20 0	6 2	81	Wm. E. Phin, Toronto, Ont.
111,925	Phin & Co. Scow No. 2	Toronto	Scow—Chd	1894	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	77 0	20 0	6 2	90	Wm. E. Phin, Toronto, Ont.
111,926	Phin & Co. Scow No. 9	Toronto	Scow—Chd	1896	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	80 0	18 0	9 0	115	Wm. E. Phin, Toronto, Ont.
130,563	Phœbe M.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Tancook, N.S.	40 6	10 8	5 6	12	David Morash, West Dover, N.S.
75,445	Phœnix	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1880	Esquimaux Point, Que.	45 5	17 1	6 9	28	Placide Vigneau, Esquimaux Point, Que.
78,049	Pholine	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1880	Buctouche, N.B.	49 0	15 2	6 5	26	Frank X. Legere, Shediac, N.B.
107,329	Picua	Halifax	Sloop	1890	East Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	34 8	11 0	5 2	9	H. H. Blight, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
121,947	Pie X	Sorel	Sloop	1907	Yamaska, Que.	109 1	23 3	7 8	130	Adelard Beaudet, St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.
74,201	Pierreville	Montreal	Sloop	1874	Pierreville, Que.	103 0	22 7	7 5	126	A. Charland, St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.
103,663	Pike	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1895	Kippewa, Que	53 8	13 2	4 2	17	Alex. Lumsden, Ottawa, Ont.
72,593	Pilot	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1866	Wilson, N.Y., U.S.A.	63 0	15 5	5 8	34	James Mahoney, Kingston, Ont.
92,484	Pilot	Windsor, N.S.	Sloop	1878	Cornwallis, N.S.	41 0	12 0	4 9	14	Samuel Bigelow, Canning, N.S.
92,595	Pioneer	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1887	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	36 0	11 6	5 2	9	Fred. Richard, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.

126,520	Pioneer No. 1.	Victoria.	Barge—Chd	1910	Chemainus, B.C.....	110 0	40 5	8 5	309	The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chemainus, B.C.
35,647	Planet..... ...	Liverpool.....	Schr—Glt	1848	Port Medway, N.S	47 4	15 7	7 1	29	H. B. Mitchell, Chester, N.S.
85,641	Pleroma	Lunenburg.....	Schr—Glt	1883	Mahone Bay, N.S.... ..	81 5	24 4	9 3	95	A. D. Jacobs, *et al.*, Montego Bay, Jamaica, B.W.I.
115,688	Plum.....	Richibucto.....	Schr—Glt	1903	Richibucto, N.B.....	36 0	11 0	5 0	11	Michael J. Jimmo, jr., Escuminac, N.B.
80,801	Plymouth..... ...	Windsor, N.S.....	Bk—Bq..... ...	1879	Hantsport, N.S..	198 0	40 0	23 3	1312	Gypsum Packet Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.
66,747	Polar Star	Charlottetown.....	Schr—Glt	1875 1898	} Brooklyn, N.S.....	73 6	22 2	8 2	76	Chas. Lyons, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
88,437	Polar Star.....	Halifax.....	Schr—Glt.....	1884	Sherbrooke, N.S.....	49 5	17 1	7 2	29	Jas. McConnell, Port Hilford, N.S.
107,315	Pollywog.....	Halifax	Sloop.....	1899	Dartmouth, N.S	23 7	6 5	3 4	2	Frederick H. Waghorn, Halifax, N.S.
102,822	Poltalloch.....	Victoria.....	Bk—Bq...	1893	Belfast, G.B.....	284 4	42 0	24 4	2139	Ship Poltalloch Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,732	Pontiac.....	Kingston.....	Dredge—Drague	1890	Morrisburg, Ont.....	82 7	26 0	6 8	135	W. J. Poupore, Montreal, Que.
103,437	Pontiac	Ottawa..... ...	Barge—Chd	1889	Buckingham, Que.....	54 0	18 7	4 4	33	W. J. Poupore, Montreal, Que.
126,844	Ponton No. 1.....	Quebec	Scow—Chd	1910	Levis, Que.....	99 3	49 2	6 5	293	Levis Ferry Ltd., Levis. Que.
126,845	Ponton No. 2.....	Quebec.....	Scow—Chd. ...	1910	Levis, Que.....	99 3	49 1	6 5	291	Levis Ferry Ltd., Levis, Que.
83,473	Porpoise.....	St. Andrews..... .	Schr—Glt	1860	Lubec, Me., U.S.A.....	52 7	17 8	6 0	32	Samuel A. Akerley, Pennfield, N.B.
83,289	Portsmouth..... ...	Kingston.....	Barge—Chd..	1872 1882	Kingston, Ont ..... Ottawa, Ont.	108 0	22 8	7 0	126	S. T. Easton, Ottawa, Ont.
122,448	Possum.....	St. John, N.B.....	Sloop.....	1899	Greenport, N.Y., U.S.A,	36 5	10 3	5 4	11	Harold B. Robinson, St. John, N.B.
130,701	Powell River No. 1..	Vancouver.....	Scow—Chd.	1911	New Westminster, B. C.	65 8	25 8	6 8	105	Hezekiah Stead, New Westminster, B. C.
80,055	Prescott.....	St. John, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1881	Calais, Me., U.S.A.....	75 0	25 1	6 8	73	The Nova Scotia Lumber Co., Ltd., Walton, N.S.
85,416	Pride of America ...	St. Catharines.....	Schr—Glt	1863	St. Catharines, Ont	133 0	23 3	12 2	285	Michael Ryan, Quebec, Que.
122,623	Pride of the Fleet...	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt . .	1908	Caraquet, N.B.....	44 0	14 7	6 5	24	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
92,571	Primrose.....	Halifax.....	Schr—Glt	1887	Chester, N.S.	37 8	13 8	6 2	14	Fortune Cormier, Amherst, M.I., Que.
41,776	Primrose	Liverpool.....	Schr—Glt ...	1858	La Have, N.S.....	52 1	17 5	7 2	32	Wm. H. Paint, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
90,873	Primrose...	Yarmouth.....	Schr—Glt	1886	Maitland, N.S.....	53 3	19 3	7 1	34	Ephraim Larkin, Shag Harbour, N.S.
75,714	Prince.....	Yarmouth.....	Schr—Glt	1877	Cape St. Mary, N.S.....	38 0	13 4	5 1	10	A. Stephens, Freeport, N.S.
37,605	Prince Consort.....	Charlottetown.....	Schr—Glt	1857	Mahone Bay, N.S.....	56 8	18 2	7 4	39	Christopher McDonald, Boylston, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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92,663	Prince Edward.. ...	Ottawa	Schr—Glt	1887	Summerside, P.E.I.....	47 4	15 0	5 6	18	L. H. McLean, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
125,989	Prince Guy.....	Montreal....	Dredge—Dragues	1903	Montreal, Que.....	99 5	35 0	7 2	261	William J. Poupore, Westmount, Que.
125,990	Prince Louis....	Montreal.....	Dredge—Dragues	1902	Montreal, Que	72 6	38 6	6 6	208	William J. Poupore, Westmount, Que.
126,159	Prince Willie.....	Montreal.....	Dredge—Dragues	1908	Sorel, Que.....	99 6	35 3	7 1	258	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
77,736	Princess	Digby.....	Schr—Glt	1879	Port Gilbert, N.S.....	88 2	25 0	9 4	137	Jonas Morehouse, *et al.*, Brighton, N.S.
100,219	Princess.....	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1889	Chezzetcook, N.S.....	48 1	14 7	5 2	16	John Bellfontaine, Chezzetcook, N.S.
70,282	Princess	Montreal.....	Barge—Chd	1874	Montreal, Que.....	142 0	26 6	10 2	300	Richelieu Ice Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
78,044	Princess Louise. ..	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1879	Chatham, N.B..... .	49 0	16 2	6 3	21	R. R. Call, Newcastle, N.B.
†72,682	Princess Louise.....	Vancouver.....	Barge—Chd	1869	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.	184 0	30 0	13 0	374	Vancouver Dredging & Salvage Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,935	Princess Victoria ...	Victoria.....	Schr—Glt	1905	Massett, B.C..	55 0	16 0	6 0	17	Standard Fish & Fertilizer Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
117,165	Princess of Avon ...	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1907	Horton, N.S.....	80 0	24 6	8 8	88	W. C. Balcom Co., Ltd., Horton, N.S.
37,374	Priscilla.....	Liverpool.....	Schr—Glt	1847	Gut of Canso, N.S	37 5	11 4	5 5	18	J. McKinsey, Canso, N.S.
111,509	Priscilla.....	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Newcastle, N.B..... ...	81 6	27 0	7 6	102	James R. Granville, M.O., St. John, N.B.
33,265	Prize (The).....	Annapolis Royal....	Schr—Glt	1885	St. John, N.B.....	32 0	10 0	4 4	7	J. B. Templeman, Hampton, N.B.

† Formerly a steamer.

42,437	Progress	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1872	Esquimaux Point, Que.	60 8	20 9	8 0	52	Nat. Boudreau, Esquimaux Point, Que.
94,677	Progress	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1889	Spry Bay, N.S.	39 4	12 7	5 6	14	Robert Leslie, Halifax, N.S.
103,977	Progress	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1895	St. Siméon, Que	64 4	21 0	7 4	56	A. Bellez, St. Siméon, Que.
73,082	Protecteur	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	St. Marcel, Que.	102 0	22 4	6 2	101	Moïse Robidoux, Yamaska, Que.
111,402	Protector	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	La Have, N.S.	93 2	24 5	9 4	95	Joseph L. Wilson, M.O., Bridgewater, N.S.
96,732	Providence	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	Shippigan, N.B.	34 3	13 4	4 5	11	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
96,740	Providence	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B	38 5	12 4	5 0	13	T. H. Le Bouthillier, Caraquet, N.B.
116,974	Providence	Chatham. N.B	Schr—Glt	1905	Caraquet, N.B.	40 4	13 8	5 8	18	M. Lanteigne, Caraquet, N.B.
74,231	Providence	Montreal	Sloop	1872	St. François, Que.	94 0	22 0	5 4	82	M. Laramie, St. Louis de Bonsecours, Que.
77,588	Providence	Montreal	Sloop	1875	Yamaska, Que	99 6	23 0	6 4	105	Joseph Laforet, Sorel, Que.
100,184	Providence	Montreal	Sloop	1891	Yamaska, Que	106 1	22 9	7 8	138	J. B. Delormier, Montreal, Que.
69,592	Providence	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1873	Kamouraska, Que.	61 6	18 5	6 6	45	Martial Saingelet, Les Escoumains, Que.
85,461	Providence	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1882	Gentilly, Que.	77 0	22 5	7 0	78	Jean Deslauriers, Quebec, Que.
103,976	Providence	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1896	St. Siméon, Que.	51 6	16 8	6 5	33	H. N. Lavoie, Bic, Que.
80,858	Psyche	Halifax	Sloop	1876	Halifax, N.S.	25 0	7 8	4 0	4	Franklin S. West, Halifax, N.S.
122,266	Pump Scow No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Montreal, Que.	49 5	22 8	4 3	79	The Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,265	Pump Scow No. 2	Montreal.	Scow—Chd	1906	Montreal, Que	49 8	22 8	4 3	73	The Montreal Sand & Gravel, Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,739	Pyrites	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1910	North Vancouver, B.C.	89 0	28 2	9 3	207	The Nicholas Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,993	Pythian Knight	St. Andrews	Sloop	1897	Shelburne, N.S	48 0	15 0	6 0	19	Frank Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.
122,198	Qualla	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1908	New Westminster, B.C.	96 0	32 0	7 0	188	G. F. Payne, Saturna Island, B.C.
*46,204	Quebec	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1862	Quebec, Que	90 0	24 5	9 0	133	Prosper Laplante, Lachine, Que.
111,663	Quebec	Montreal.	Schr—Glt	1901	Lévis, Que.	206 2	40 0	14 6	989	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
.....	Queen	Montreal.	Schr—Glt	1867	Rivière du Loup, Que.	103 0	21 6	7 2	149	J. B. Poirier, Lachine, Que.

* Formerly a steamer.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

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103,476	Queen Charlotte....	Victoria.....	Schr—Glt	1895	Massett, B.C.....	52 0	16 0	5 5	25	A. Brown (Indian), Massett, B.C.
103,474	Queen May.....	Victoria.....	Schr—Glt	1895	Victoria, B.C.....	43 0	13 0	4 6	19	Chas. Paterson, Nanaimo, B.C.
100,057	Quetay.....	St. John, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1891	St. John, N.B.....	94 4	26 2	7 5	123	Joseph A. Potter, Plympton, N.S.
88,504	Quick Step.....	Sydney.....	Schr—Glt	1883	Lingan, N.S.....	40 0	13 0	5 9	15	John P. Shannon, Whiteside, N.S
121,682	Quickstep.....	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Clarke's Harbour, N.S...	32 0	10 6	6 0	10	C. Maxwell, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
126,129	Quinte Chief.....	Kingston.....	Drillboat..	1908	Trenton, Ont.....	89 6	30 0	6 4	210	Robert Weddell, Trenton, Ont.
107,904	Quoddy Queen.....	St. Andrews.....	Sloop.....	1899	Weymouth, N.S.....	32 0	11 6	6 0	13	Harrington Guptill, Grand Manan, N.B.
130,335	R. J. W.....	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1911	Caraquet, N.B.....	47 0	14 6	6 6	26	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
107,564	R. P. S.....	Charlottetown.....	Schr—Glt	1899	Lower Economy, N.S...	70 8	23 0	8 0	74	William F. Weir, Stanley Bridge, P.E.I.
74,064	R. A. Smith	Windsor, Ont. ...	Scow—Chd.....	1877	River Thames, Ont.....	40 0	12 6	3 2	11	Horace Bartlett, Sarnia, Ont.
121,881	R. G. Hervey.....	Yarmouth.....	Sloop.	1906	Cape Island, N.S.	35 0	11 8	6 0	13	Alexander Phillips, Cape Island, N.S.
94,847	R. H. Brown.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Schr—Glt	1882	Marine City, Wisconsin, U.S.A.	63 0	17 2	6 2	51	John Cadarette, Belle River, Ont.

122,233	R. H. Milford	Barrington	Sloop	1907	Clarke's Harbour, N.S	33 0	11 7	5 6	13	Isaiah S. Newell, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
122,020	R. L. Blackburn	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1907	Hull, Que	122 1	24 1	8 6	208	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
122,566	R. M. Co. Dredge No. 8.	Peterboro	Dredge—Drague	1909	Hastings, Ont	79 0	28 6	6 7	151	The Randolph MacDonald, Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
126,418	R. M. Co. No. 9 (The)	Toronto	Barge—Chd		U.S.A	125 0	28 0	7 4	230	The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
116,649	R. M. Cox	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1904	Hull, Que	112 8	24 0	8 2	168	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
80,669	R. O. Byers	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Monte Bello, Que	106 9	22 5	6 8	143	Thomas Gauthier, Montreal, Que.
100,474	R. Beatrice	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1892	Mahone Bay, N.S	41 6	14 4	6 4	19	John Delaney, French River, P.E.I.
92,375	R. Carson	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	St. Martin's, N.B	80 8	27 2	7 5	99	H. H. Hoar, *et at.*, Hopewell Cape, N.B.
72,235	R. Knight	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1875	Cambridge, N.B	67 3	22 0	6 0	47	Enoch Nightingale, Newcastle, N.B.
85,772	R. Lepine	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1884	Monte Bello, Que	112 3	22 7	6 2	128	Wm. Owens, Stonefield, Que.
83,279	R. Morrow	Maitland	Bk—Bq	1884	Maitland, N.S	194 4	37 6	22 2	1156	Alex. Roy, Maitland, N.S.
92,544	Rachel	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1887	Yamaska, Que	108 5	23 0	8 1	149	Jos. Bouvier, St. Roch's, Que.
122,294	Rachel	Prince Albert	Dredge—Drague	1905	Prince Albert, Sask	108 0	28 0	4 5	145	International Gold Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
94,796	Raeburn	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1893	Rexton, N.B	76 4	22 3	8 9	74	Edward Chapman, *et al.*, Beach Point, P.E.I.
122,528	Rainbow	Vancouver	Schr—Glt	1906	Campbell Island, B. C	51 6	16 2	6 2	41	Fredrick S. Carpenter, Campbell Island, B.C.
116,936	Rainbow	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1905	Victoria, B.C	70 0	26 3	3 4	54	The Western Transport Co., Ltd., Nanaimo, B.C.
90,593	Ralph	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1885	Petite Rivière, N.S	60 8	19 7	7 7	51	G. Renaud and A. LeBlanc, Butouche, N.B.
100,820	Ranger	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1895	Barrington, N.S	36 0	11 6	4 2	11	Andrew Duncan, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
41,568	Ranger	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1860	Sandy Beach, Que	55 8	18 0	7 3	42	Joshua Gallant, Grandique, N.B.
	Raoul	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1869	St. Francis, Que	94 8	18 8	5 1	100	Wm. McCaffrey, Ottawa, Ont.
70,285	Rapid	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1874	Quebec, Que	124 5	24 4	9 0	221	The Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
85,528	Rapid City	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1884	Bronté, Ont	70 0	19 4	3 7	37	John Fisher, Toronto, Ont.
103,287	Raven	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1895	Shippigan, N.B	35 0	12 3	4 8	11	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
100,273	Ravola	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1892	Salmon River, N.S	88 4	28 0	8 9	123	J. Willard Smith, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
122,469	Raymond C.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1907	Cape Island, N.S	33 0	11 0	6 0	11	Robert L. Newell, Cape Island, N.S

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
103,900	Razzle Dazzle.....	New Westminster...	Barge—Chd....	1893	Idaho, U.S.A.....	56 9	14 0	2 8	18	W. S. Kane, Kaslo, B.C.
‡ 122,596	Ready Now.	St. Andrews.....	Schr—Glt ...	1859	Boston, Mass., U.S.A...	50 5	15 8	5 8	18	Simon Brown, Campobello, N.B.
* 75,649	Recruit.....	Toronto	Schr—Glt ...	1880 1901	St. Catharines, Ont....	144 0	25 2	10 6	297	The Point Anne Quarries Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
72,960	Red Bird.....	St. Catharines	Scow—Chd.....	1870	Hamilton, Ont.....	64 6	17 3	4 4	39	H. Minnes, Welland, Ont.
96,888	Red Island.....	Ottawa.	Light-Ship.....	....	....	102 0	22 0	10 6	152	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
103,272	Red Weasel.....	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1893	Tracadie, N.B.....	35 2	12 0	4 8	11	J. Young, Tracadie, N.B.
100,775	Redgauntlet.....	Chatham, N.B ...	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B.	35 5	12 0	4 6	11	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
88,324	Redoubtable.....	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1886	St. Alexis, Que.....	64 0	20 4	8 3	67	A. W. Dolbel, Grand Gréve, Que.
† 111,705	Reform.....	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1857	Essex, Mass., U.S.A....	68 0	19 7	7 6	58	Fred. Zwicker, Mahone Bay, N.S.
130,674	Reggie, P. P.... ..	Lunenburg.....	Schr—Glt	1910	Eastern Points, N.S.....	40 0	10 5	5 6	11	Norman Publicover, Blandford, N.S.
103,735	Regina	Parrsboro'.....	Schr—Glt	1898	Port Greville, N.S.....	76 0	23 7	6 5	74	Isaac Fulmore, M.O., Five Islands, N.S.
85,748	Regina	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1883	Ste. Anne des Monts, Que.	71 5	22 4	7 9	79	Pierre Trepannier, Château Richer, Que.
103,613	Regina	Quebec	Sloop	1894	Bay St. Paul, Que	51 6	18 9	5 0	27	A. Lavoie, Bay St. Paul, Que.
122,484	Regina.....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1907	St. Fulgence, Que....	79 8	23 4	7 0	81	Charles Lajoie, M.O., St. Fulgence, Que.

‡ Foreign name "Effort." * Formerly "Maggie." † Formerly "Humboldt."

83,133	Regina B.	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1881	Summerside, N.S.	77 8	22 4	8 6	81	Isaiah Watts, Port Hood, N.S.
107,059	Reginald R.	Barrington	Sloop	1903	Baccaro, N.S.	43 0	14 8	5 1	16	Allen Atkinson, Cape Island, N.S.
103,706	Regine.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1896	Pubnico, N.S.	35 7	12 5	5 8	10	W. D'Entremont, Pubnico, N.S.
122,038	Regine C.	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1910	Meteghan River, N.S.	56 0	17 8	7 0	37	Ambrose H. Comeau, Meteghan River, N.S.
90,569	Reindeer.	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1886	Port Credit, Ont	44 5	13 4	3 6	14	Benjamin B. Lynd, Parkdale, Ont.
42,707	Reine Victoria	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1859	Batiscan, Que.	96 0	22 5	6 4	87	Omer Lafleur, Ste. Croix, Que.
92,539	Reine des Anges	Montreal	Sloop	1887	Yamaska, Que	77 8	22 3	5 7	91	E. Thérien, Ste. Aimé, Que.
77,599	Reine des Anges	Quebec	Sloop	1879	St. Marcel, Que.	87 5	21 0	5 4	73	A. Hamel, Lotbinière, Que.
116,749	Reliance	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1905	Tancook, N.S.	43 0	11 8	6 0	14	Geo. Slaunwhite, Terrance Bay, N.S.
122,128	Reliance	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1907	Dartmouth, N.S	45 0	12 8	5 9	18	Chas. Robertson, Heron Island, N.B., and H. W. Wentzel, Halifax, N.S.
116,337	Reliance	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1903	Barry's Bay, Ont.	40 4	11 2	3 0	65	Ontario Corundum Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
‡ 84,842	Relief	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1865	Mystic, Conn, U.S.A.	118 0	29 2	8 9	196	Achille Bernier, Levis, Que.
.....	Relief	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1871	Sorel, Que.	101 1	22 8	7 3	149	J. LaRivièré, St. Aimé, Que.
72,985	Relief	Wallaceburg	Barge—Chd	1875	Port Lambton, Ont.	89 0	19 7	4 0	50	James O'Leary and Geo. W. Downs, Port Lambton, Ont.
103,586	Remus	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1896	Shippigan, N.B.	39 3	13 0	5 6	17	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
80,736	Réna	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1876	Ste. Anne de la Parade, Que.	77 7	23 7	6 6	75	Antoine Léveillé, Batiscan, Que.
107,806	Rena F.	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1898	Deer Island, N.B.	38 0	13 5	5 0	12	Melvin Morse, Grand Manan, N.B.
107,785	Rene	Ottawa	Scow—Chd	1895	Hull, Que	40 3	16 0	2 6	10	E. G. Laverdure, Ottawa, Ont.
100,952	Replevin.	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B.	36 6	12 3	4 2	10	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N. B.
85,588	Reporter	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1883	Wickham, N.B.	86 0	26 2	7 8	122	R. D. Gilchrist, St. John, N.B.
77,787	Rescue	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1881	East Port Medway, N.S.	42 9	14 6	6 2	20	S.G.F.Nieforth, M.O., Seaforth, N.S.
83,132	Restless.	Digby	Schr—Glt	1881	Vogler's Cove, N.S.	47 6	16 1	6 5	25	J. Coggins, *et al.*, Westport, N.S.
* 51,671	Restless.	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1859	Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.	73 0	20 0	8 5	73	C. H. Dodge, Belmont, Ont.
107,547	Reta & Rhoda	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1895	St. John, N.B.	38 4	13 0	4 0	11	Isaac Newton, Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, N.B.
112,024	Reta S.	Canso	Schr—Glt	1903	Queensport, N.S.	36 6	12 4	6 2	13	William Schrider, Canso, N.S.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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111,521	Retta E.	Digby	Schr—Glt	1895	Cape St. Marys, N.S.	32 5	10 5	5 0	10	John A. Doucette, Cape St. Marys, N.S.
126,114	Revenue	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Lunenburg, N.S.	102 6	26 0	10 5	99	Benjamin Cook, M.O., Rose Bay, N.S.
130,478	Review	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	La Have, N.S	72 0	22 8	9 2	74	J. Norman Rafuse, M.O., Conquerall Bank, N.S.
100,511	Rewa	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1892	Port Greville, N.S.	99 8	28 7	8 8	123	Wm. B. McLean, St. John, N.B.
61,406	Reward	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1871	Shippigan, N.B.	36 0	13 1	4 5	11	Joshua Alexander, M.O., Shippigan, N.B.
103,078	Reward	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1894	Shippigan, N.B	37 6	13 0	5 3	13	J. De Grace, Shippigan, N.B.
85,600	Rex	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1883	St. Martin's, N.B.	66 4	22 5	6 8	58	James Hyslop, *et al.*, Albert, N.B.
103,209	Rhoda	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1896	Liverpool, N.S.	109 0	28 0	11 1	199	Alister H. Kempton, Milton, N.S.
107,907	Rhoda G.	St. Andrews	Sloop	1891	St. John, N.B.	24 0	9 4	5 6	8	Hantford Small, Grand Manan, N.B.
92,320	Rialto	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1888	Liverpool, N.S.	60 0	20 0	7 5	46	Arthur Campbell, St. Anns, N.S.
37,172	Richard Simonds	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1861	Portland, N.B.	70 2	19 8	7 5	45	Jos. L. Cleveland, Margaretsville, N.S.
130,661	Richibucto Pearl	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1911	Peter's Mills, N.B.	35 0	11 0	5 0	12	Clovis Mazroll and Thadé Arsenault, Peter's Mills, N.B.
72,059	Richmond Queen	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1877	Little River, N.S.	35 4	16 7	15 3	37	Arséne Doucet, Grand Etang, N.S.
100,932	Rideau	Ottawa	Dredge—Drague	1889	Welland, Ont.	70 8	25 4	4 4	137	The Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.

130,561	Right Away	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancook, N.S.	45 0	13 3	6 8	21	Dominion Fisheries, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
100,588	Riley	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1891	Yamaska, Que	127 6	26 0	10 0	245	Canadian Forwarding & Export Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,466	Rilla May	Yarmouth	Sloop	1907	Cape Island, N.S.	33 6	11 3	6 0	12	Levi J. Nickerson, Cape Island, N.S.
75,763	Ripple	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1877	Port Medway, N.S.	39 4	15 2	5 3	17	Daniel McDonald, Port Richmond, N.S.
48,358	Ripple	Guysboro'	Schr—Glt	1864	Indian Harbour, N.S.	46 0	15 0	5 5	21	W. R. Cutler, Arichat, N.S.
107,537	Ripple	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1898	Canning, N.B	56 9	21 3	5 7	41	A. E. Flower, Canning, N.B.
112,224	Ripple	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1902	St. Martin's, N.B.	36 0	15 4	5 3	13	Thos. Carson, St. John, N.B.
75,591	Rise & Go	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1877	Clare, N.S.	43 0	14 9	5 1	16	W. O'Brien, Campo Bello, N.B.
75,575	Rising Dawn	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1877	La Have, N.S.	42 0	15 0	5 4	18	Lemuel Richardson, Indian Harbour, N.S.
96,800	Rising Sun	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1891	Chezetcook, N.S.	47 3	17 4	6 5	28	R. Christian, Prospect, N.S.
97,191	Rita	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B.	35 4	12 3	5 0	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
103,344	Rita	Montreal	Sloop	1893	Lachine, Que.	33 0	10 1	3 3	5	H. W. Albro, Megantic, Que.
59,462	Rival	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1870	La Have, N.S.	42 4	14 8	6 0	20	Henry Faulkner, Jeddore, N.S.
88,223	River Belle	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1881	Clyde River, N.S.	32 5	12 3	5 5	11	John D. Christian, Upper Prospect, N.S.
111,470	River Branch	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1901	Shippigan, N.B.	36 9	12 6	4 3	11	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
57,688	River Dale	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1868	La Have, N.S.	59 6	19 3	7 4	48	Thomas Adams, sr., Gaspé, Que.
75,547	River Rose	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1878	Port Clyde, N.S.	37 0	14 4	5 9	13	Walter Coggins, Westport, N.S.
112,372	River Swan	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1901	Tor Bay, N.S.	33 0	11 4	5 0	11	John J. McKenzie, Canso, N.S.
85,590	Riverdale	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1883	Waterborough, N.B.	75 3	26 3	7 0	84	T. W. Parker, Cumberland Bay, N.B.
111,648	Riviera	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Shelburne, N.S.	88 0	24 0	9 4	96	Robert Dawson, Bridgewater, N.S.
94,925	Rob Roy	Picton, Ont.	Barge—Chd	1897	Picton, Ont.	144 0	31 0	10 3	341	The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.
100,319	Rob Roy	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1888	Lockeport, N.S.	41 0	13 4	5 0	12	Freeman Lowe, Cape Island, N.S.
100,566	Rob S	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1892	Mahone Bay, N.S.	42 0	14 6	6 4	21	W. W. Lewis, Louisburg, N.S.
107,411	Robert	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1899	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	139 5	29 4	13 0	418	The Pontbriand Co., Ltd., Sorel, Que.
126,093	Robert R. Christian.	St. Catharines	Barge—Chd		U.S.A.	93 9	17 7	8 3	107	George R. Smith, Dunnville, Ont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
103,100	Roberval	Montreal	Sloop	1894	St. Thomas, Que	141 3	28 2	11 6	371	Mrs. Adeline Bastien, Montreal, Que.
103,946	Robin	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1899	Caraquet, N.B	38 0	12 8	5 0	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
107,544	Robin Hood	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1898	Yarmouth, N.S	23 7	9 0	3 2	5	T. T. Lantalum, St. John, N.B.
122,568	Rock Breaker No. 1	Peterboro	Scow—Chd	1908	Campbellford, Ont	99 0	29 9	5 1	146	Frederick D. Brown, Toronto, Ont., and John A. Aylmer, Peterboro, Ont., J.O.
122,418	Rock King	Midland	Dredge—Drague	1909	Welland, Ont	101 0	30 0	8 0	401	The Canadian Dredge & Construction Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
.....	Rodolphe	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1866	Yamaska, Que	96 3	22 9	6 8	106	P. Savaillé, Sorel, Que.
117,095	Rodrid Grace	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1906	L'Ardoise, N.S.	43 0	12 5	6 0	17	Hubert and Jos. Binnette, L'Ardoise, N.S.
85,763	Roi des Eaux	Montreal	Sloop	1883	Pierreville, Que	93 3	23 0	6 0	96	E. Savageau, Champlain, Que.
94,880	Roi des Eaux	Montreal	Sloop	1889	Yamaska, Que	85 0	21 4	5 3	69	The Canadian Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,808	Roland	Sorel	Sloop	1906	Sorel, Que	103 2	23 0	7 0	121	Conrad Lafreniere, Pierreville, Que.
130,480	Roland A. T.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	Tancook, N.S.	41 0	10 3	5 2	11	Abraham Knickle, M.O., Blue Rocks, N.S.
112,326	Rolf	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1902	Port Greville, N.S	65 0	20 1	6 9	54	Leonard A. Rowe, Parrsboro, N.S.
107,125	Roma	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1899	Shelburne, N.S.	95 0	25 0	9 4	99	Alfred McLeod, French River, P.E.I.
*75,446	Romaine	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1881	Gaspé, Que	64 5	20 6	9 3	65	C. A. Cantin, Montreal, Que.

* Formerly "Dolphin."

103,729	Romeo	Parrsboro'.	Schr—Glt	1897	Port Greville, N.S	74 4	24 0	6 9	79	James E. George, Parrsboro', N.S.
103,358	Romeo	Quebec	Sloop.	1895	Bic, Que	38 5	14 4	5 1	22	G. F. Gibsone, Quebec, Que.
100,073	Romeo	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Cambridge, N.B	84 4	28 9	7 4	111	Peter McIntyre, St. John, N.B.
103,587	Romulus	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Shippigan, N.B	39 0	13 7	5 7	19	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
121,856	Ronald G. Smith	Lunenburg..	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	100 0	26 0	10 3	100	William C. Smith, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
92,404	Rosa	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1886	Shippigan, N.B	36 2	13 4	5 0	17	Eugene Gauvin, Shippigan, N.B.
100,717	Rosa	Montreal	Sloop.	1892	Yamaska, Que	111 7	23 0	7 6	140	M. Robidoux, Yamaska, Que.
122,576	Rosa Georgina	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1907	Surettes Island, N.S	46 0	17 4	8 6	35	Hilaire Saulnier, Meteghan, N.S.
100,908	Rosalie	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B.	35 5	12 5	4 4	10	Philip Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
122,035	Rosalie Belliveau	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1909	Belliveau's Cove, N.S	114 0	29 0	10 0	197	Benjamin Belliveau, M.O., Belliveau's Cove, N.S.
103,592	Rosamond	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1896	North Rustico, P.E.I	42 0	14 1	5 5	18	Geo. A. Champion, Baltic, P.E.I.
111,834	Rosan	Digby	Schr—Glt	1898	Cape St. Mary, N.S	32 4	10 9	5 0	11	John A. Doucette, Cape St. Mary, N.S.
130,689	Rosanna T	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	42 6	10 6	5 5	11	Israel Tanner, Eastern Points, N.S.
64,920	Rosannah	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1873	Bay St. George, Nfld	48 7	16 4	6 3	25	Wm. Carter, Channel, Nfld.
116,227	Rosaria	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1902	Isle aux Coudres, Que	43 2	13 6	5 0	18	Noel Dufour, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
107,536	Rose	St. John, N.B	Sloop.	1893	St. John, N.B	25 0	10 0	3 0	5	Alder Evans, St. John, N.B.
78,045	Rose Alba	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1879	Richibucto, N.B	32 0	13 0	4 5	13	Etienne Leger, M.O., Richibucto, N.B.
69,639	Rose Anna	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1874	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	45 2	16 5	6 5	29	P. Blais, Kamouraska, Que.
71,632	Rose Delima	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1873	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	98 0	22 0	6 5	75	Methode Lemay, St. Emelie, Que
100,724	Rose Delima	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1893	Lachine, Que	118 1	23 1	8 4	181	Lorne C. Webster, Quebec, Que.
103,978	Rose Mysterieuse	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1896	Les Ecureuils, Que	55 8	17 0	5 9	39	Amable Fournier, Montmagny, Que.
80,628	Roseneath	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1882	Shelburne, N.S.	84 6	24 0	9 7	92	M. J. McDonald, *et al.*, Iris, P.E.I.
111,799	Rosie G	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1908	Little Lorraine, N.S.	38 7	12 4	6 2	16	John Gallant, Little Lorraine, N.S.
126,823	Rosie L	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Tancook, N.S	47 6	13 2	6 7	20	George Little, Terence Bay, N.S.
116,272	Rosie M. B	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1903	Grand Desert, N.S	70 8	21 7	9 2	75	James H. Walker, Walkerville, N.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
107,265	Ross Point Ferry Boat	Ottawa	Horse ferry	1891	Arnprior, Ont	45 2	22 8	2 2	16	A. J. Campbell, Arnprior, Ont.
100,668	Round Islander	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1895	Verona, Ont.	40 8	12 4	3 6	14	Henry Bauder, Verona, Ont.
103,391	Rover	Deseronto	Schr—Glt	1894	Napanee, Ont.	42 0	15 0	4 6	13	John Rowley, Kingston, Ont.
85,702	Rover	Wallaceburg	Schr—Glt	1884	Wallaceburg, Ont.	75 7	18 0	5 3	46	Geo. Travis, Wallaceburg, Ont.
53,551	Roving Bird	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1865	Chezetcook, N.S.	44 9	15 1	6 4	24	Frederick J. Hyson, Mahone Bay, N.S.
126,816	Rowdy	Lunenburg	Sloop	1910	Lunenburg, N.S.	24 6	7 8	3 6	4	F. Homer Zwicker, Lunenburg, N.S.
100,539	Rowena	Digby	Schr—Glt	1891	Digby, N.S	35 0	12 2	5 2	10	Orbin Sproul, *et al.*, Digby, N.S.
*79,994	Rowena	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1879	Canning, N.B	73 6	25 6	6 6	84	D. T. Alexander, *et al.*, Point Wolf, N.B.
122,189	Rostand	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1910	Shelburne, N.S.	85 0	23 0	9 1	95	The Stewart Fish Co., Ltd., St. Peters, N.S
111,835	Roxana	Digby	Sloop	1899	Pubnico, N.S.	32 5	10 0	5 5	11	Ainslie Titus, Westport, N.S.
126,572	Roy Penny	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1910	Sonora, N.S.	47 0	15 1	6 0	26	Duncan Gillis, *et al.*, Port Hood, N.S.
73,119	Royal	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1875	Chezetcook, N.S.	36 7	13 2	5 2	12	H. W. Embree, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
96,816	Royal	Sault Ste. Marie	Schr—Glt	1889	Drummond Island, Mich. U.S.A.	48 0	15 0	6 6	63	Thomas A. Clemence, Toronto, Ont.
121,653	Royal	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	33 4	10 6	6 0	10	Geo. Boudreau, Tusket Wedge, N.S.

* Formerly "Forrest Belle.,'

.....	Royal Oak	Montreal.....	Barge—Chd ...	1865	Lancaster, Ont	112 3	22 7	9 4	196	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,975	Ruby.....	Chatham, N.B	Barge—Chd .. .	1905	Parrsboro' N.S..	59 8	22 0	6 2	53	A. Loggie, *et al.*, J.O., Dalhousie, N.B.
80,667	Ruby.....	Montreal.....	Barge—Chd	1881	Montreal, Que....	106 6	22 3	6 7	145	Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que.
107,500	Ruby.	Quebec..... .	Sloop	1897	St. Siméon, Que	37 2	15 5	4 4	14	Henry Savard, St. Siméon, Que.
100,090	Ruby..... . .	St. John, N.B.....	Schr—Glt . . .	1892	Greenwich, N.B.....	40 5	14 7	4 8	15	W. J. Dean, Musquash, N.B.
90,535	Runner	Montreal.....	Sloop.....	1885	St. Louis, Que..... ...	71 7	19 5	5 2	42	A. Daneau, jr., Pierreville, Que.
100,773	Rupert.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B....	36 4	12 6	4 8	12	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
103,273	Russel	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1894	Miscou, N.B	36 2	12 4	4 8	10	J. M. Ward, Miscou, N.B.
126,034	Russell H. Pentz ...	Lunenburg.....	Schr—Glt	1908	Liverpool. N.S...	99 8	25 5	10 3	99	Albert V. Conrad, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
122,624	Rustic.	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1907	Rexton, N.B	33 0	11 0	4 6	10	Jacob M. Hebert, Shediac, N.B.
107,772	Ruth..	Chatham, N.B	Barge—Chd	1875	Lilliesand, Norway	138 0	30 0	17 0	448	Hugh D. McKenzie, Halifax, N.S.
96,727	Ryse.....	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1889	Shippigan, N.B.	36 2	12 3	4 6	11	Sinai Ache, Shippigan, N.B.
116,771	S. 1.....	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C.....	43 0	22 7	3 7	28	Albert E. Stevens, Moodyville, B.C.
116,772	S. 2.....	Vancouver..... ...	Scow—Chd	1902	Vancouver, B. C.....	50 0	19 0	3 0	21	Albert E. Stevens, Moodyville, B.C.
116,773	S. 3....	Vancouver.....	Scow—Chd.	1898	Vancouver, B.C.... ...	47 0	22 2	3 7	38	Albert E. Stevens, Moodyville, B.C.
107,909	S. B.....	St. Andrews.....	Sloop	1890	St. John, N.B.....	30 0	11 3	5 0	12	Shadrack Bancroft, Grand Manan, N.B.
116,952	S. O. Co. No. 41 ...	Sarnia.....	Barge—Chd	1903	Pt. Richmond, U.S.A...	156 6	30 0	12 0	481	The Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
107,417	S. O. Co. No. 52	Montreal..... ...	Barge—Chd ...	1898	Elizabethport, N.J., U.S.A.	139 0	30 6	11 9	433	The Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,441	S. T. Co. No. 1.	St. John, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1907	Salmon River, N.B.....	170 6	38 3	12 6	565	Robert Connely, Great Salmon River, N.B.
126,261	S. T. Co. No. 3. ...	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1908	Great Salmon River, N.B.	175 3	38 5	12 6	623	Robert Connely, Great Salmon River, N.B.
107,293	S. V. H	Annapolis Royal ...	Schr—Glt	1900	Digby, N.S.....	67 8	20 3	6 5	49	Harmon Irvin, Scott's Bay, N.S.
85,558	S. A. Crowell.....	Yarmouth..	Schr—Glt	1884	Salmon River, N.S.....	49 4	16 6	7 0	23	Luke LeBlanc, Salmon River, N.S.
117,044	S. B. Millard.	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1905	Pubnico, N.S.....	42 0	14 7	7 5	20	J. M. Symonds, M.O. Clarke's Harbour, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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100,312	S. C. Hood	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1892	Yarmouth, N.S.	38 0	13 8	5 3	12	Timothy Powell, Yarmouth, N.S.
130,685	S. F. Levy	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Little Tancook, N.S.	40 4	10 0	5 6	12	Hezekiah Levy, Little Tancock, N.S.
126,134	S. M. Columba	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1908	Shelburne, N.S.	72 0	21 0	9 6	63	John Hayes, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
37,630	Sabine	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1855 / 1872	Parrsboro', N.S.	58 2	19 8	8 0	50	Joseph Bennett, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
74,139	Sadie	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1876	La Have, N.S.	58 0	19 3	7 5	44	Isaiah Fougère, Larry's River, N.S.
122,307	Sadie H	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Tancook, N.S.	45 8	12 8	6 6	17	H. J. Balcom, Port Dufferin, N.S.
92,608	Sadie M.	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1889	Ingonish, N.S.	32 0	12 9	5 3	11	D. McLeod, Ingonish, N.S.
111,771	Sadie No. 3	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	90 0	28 0	6 6	108	George McGregor, Victoria, B.C.
111,779	Sadie No. 4	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	90 0	28 0	6 6	108	Geo. McGregor, Victoria, B.C.
116,940	Sadie No. 5	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1904	Vancouver, B. C.	90 0	28 0	6 6	108	George McGregor, Victoria, B.C.
*92,361	Sadie O. Holmes	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1887	Gibson, N.B.	80 6	26 8	8 0	98	A. W. Peitzsch, M.O., Isaac's Harbour, N.S.
100,493	Sadie Turpel	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1892	Victoria, B.C.	76 0	20 5	7 4	56	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria B.C.
74,335	Safe	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1877	Tusket, N.S.	60 5	18 2	6 1	35	David Doucette, Cheticamp, N.S.
126,779	Sagua	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1902	St. Louis, N.B.	32 0	11 0	5 0	10	Camille Mazrolle, St. Charles, N.B.

* Formerly "Genesta."

116,224	Saguenay	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1903	Les Escoumains, Que	74 4	22 9	7 7	81	Joseph A. Mercier, Les Escoumains, Que.
121,928	St. Adolphe B. B.	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1906	Ile-aux-Coudres, Que.	47 2	15 8	5 7	25	Alphonse Degagné, Ile-aux-Coudres, Que.
69,082	Saint Agnes	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1874	Chezetcook, N.S.	49 8	16 9	7 3	38	W. H. Mitchell, Jeddore, N.S.
107,404	St. Aimé	Montreal.	Sloop.	1898	St. Aimé, Que	99 2	22 9	6 5	106	Arthur Charland, St. Michel d'Yamaska, Que.
121,921	St. Alexis	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1906	Grande Baie, Que.	68 8	21 0	6 6	52	Hypolite Bouliane, Tadousac, Que.
111,484	St. Alfred	Quebec.	Sloop.	1900	Portneuf, Que	55 8	17 0	4 6	24	Christopher Racine, St. Tite des Caps, Que.
103,361	St. Alfred	Quebec	Sloop.	1895	Château Richer, Que.	56 6	16 2	4 8	24	T. Bois, St. Siméon, Que.
94,876	St. Alphonse	Montreal.	Sloop.	1889	Pierreville, Que.	108 7	23 0	8 0	149	Leopold Descheneaux, Pierreville, Que.
103,615	St. Alphonse	Quebec	Sloop.	1894	St. Alphonse, Que	38 6	15 4	5 3	20	Eloi Pednault, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
116,972	St. André	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1904	Lameque, N.B.	39 0	13 2	5 0	15	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
116,473	St. Anne	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1904	Shippigan, N.B.	44 0	12 9	5 8	14	Onesime Chaisson, Shippigan, N.B.
107,562	St. Anthony	Parrsboro'.	Schr—Glt	1899	Parrsboro', N.S	85 9	26 4	8 6	100	Pugsley's Shipping Ltd., M.O., Eatonville, N.S.
77,594	St. Antoine	Montreal.	Sloop	1879	St. Marcel, Que.	80 5	19 7	4 4	51	Damase Chausse, Lanoraie, Que.
100,363	St. Antoine	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1891	Ste. Croix, Que.	85 6	22 4	6 6	85	V. Charland, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
69,657	St. Antoine	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1873	Montmorency, Que.	99 8	22 8	7 1	99	Thomas Sonne, Montreal, Que.
112,026	St. Antoine	Quebec.	Barge—Chd	1901	Leclercville, Que	83 4	23 3	7 2	98	Antoine Morneau, Leclercville, Que.
103,838	St. Antoine	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1895	Château Richer, Que.	64 7	21 0	7 6	54	P. Gosselin, Château Richer, Que.
107,502	St. Antoine	Quebec.	Sloop	1898	St. Siméon, Que	32 4	14 2	4 4	12	A. Vezina, St. Siméon, Que.
107,669	St. Antoine	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1899	Crane Island, Que	39 8	16 4	5 4	22	Wilfred Vezina, Crane Island, Que.
116,214	St. Antoine	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1902	Les Eboulements, Que	59 4	18 0	5 2	32	Solenie Tremblay, Les Eboulements, Que.
111,488	St. Antoine	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1900	St. Fulgence, Que.	72 0	20 6	6 8	54	J. T. Alexis, *et al.*, St. Anne de Chicoutimi, Que.
116,703	St. Antoine	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1903	Les Eboulments, Que.	58 0	18 1	5 4	31	Alban and Arthur Tremblay, Les Eboulments, Que.
121,667	St. Antoine	Quebec.	Sloop	1906	L'Islet, Que.	51 0	17 8	4 9	25	Charles Mercier, Montmagny, Que.
107,679	St. Antoine de Padoue.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1900	La Petite Rivière, St. François Xavier, Que.	71 4	22 4	6 4	58	Alfred Bouchard, Petite Rivière, Co. Charlevoix, Que.
111,792	Saint Aubin	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1903	Cheticamp, N.S	37 8	22 1	5 9	15	Robin, Jones & Whitman Ltd., Halifax, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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107,885	St. Bartelemy	Montreal	Sloop	1899	St. Aimé, Que	67 7	18 4	4 6	37	Bartelemy Caron, St. Aimé, Que.
111,613	St. Benoit	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1901	La Petite Rivière, St. François Xavier, Que.	67 2	20 2	5 2	41	Joseph Bouchard, Petite Riviere, Que.
107,570	St. Bernard	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1901	Parrsboro', N.S	90 8	26 7	9 1	123	J. L. Pugsley, M.O., Five Islands, N.S.
107,610	St. Bernard	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1903	St. Bernard, N.S	47 0	15 7	6 2	24	Robert Wilson, *et al.*, Charlesville, N.S.
85,300	St. Bernardin	Montreal	Sloop	1882	St. Thomas, Que	101 0	23 3	6 7	101	Nazaire Lavigne, Charlemagne, Que.
111,486	St. Cèrice	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1900	Isle aux Coudres, Que	70 0	23 9	7 2	65	Lazard Michaud, M.O., Trois Pistoles, Que.
100,597	St. Charles	Montreal	Sloop	1891	Pierreville, Que	104 4	22 4	6 9	121	Adelard Bibeau, Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.
107,676	St. Charles	Quebec	Sloop	1899	Green Island, Que	38 0	14 8	4 4	16	Adolphe Fraser, Green Island, Que.
103,131	St. Charles	Quebec	Sloop	1893	L'Islet, Que	30 8	14 6	4 2	16	Phidime Moreault, L'Islet, Que.
71,210	St. Clair	Chatham, Ont	Schr—Glt	1875	Sophiasburgh, Ont	82 0	21 0	8 0	101	Peter Haggbloom, Port Burwell, Ont.
94,739	St. Croix	Windsor, N.S	Bktn—Bkglt	1890	Newport, N.S	157 9	36 5	16 0	653	E. E. Hutchings, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.
73,100	St. Cyprien	Montreal	Sloop	1872	Pierreville, Que.	105 0	22 8	7 1	128	J. B. Desmarais, Pierreville, Que.
116,889	Saint Dominique	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1904	Petite de Grat, N.S	47 0	13 0	6 9	21	T. Marchand, M.O., Petite de Grat, N.S.
116,717	St. Donat	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1905	St. Croix, Que	82 6	21 8	6 8	75	L. Lafleur, St. Croix, Que.

100,863	St. Edgar	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1893	St. Siméon, Que	58 6	18 0	5 0	25	C. Gagnon, St. Siméon, Que.
100,368	St. Edouard	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1892	Gentilly, Que	105 8	22 9	7 3	134	Philippe Carrette, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
122,489	St. Elzear	Quebec.	Sloop	1907	Ste. Famille, Que	68 6	23 5	6 0	57	Thomas Bois, Malbaie, Que.
92,761	St. Etienne	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1888	Tadousac, Que	51 8	20 9	5 6	49	Auguste Coté, Grande Baie, Que.
73,048	St. Eulalie	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1875	Les Eboulements, Que.	41 5	14 0	5 8	20	François Bourgoing, Tadousac, Que.
74,257	St. Flavie	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1876	Ste. Flavie, Que	46 8	14 7	6 4	28	Ferdinand Emond, Ste. Flavie, Que.
97,135	St. François	Quebec.	Sloop	1890	L'Islet, Que	48 0	16 8	1 8	19	E. T. Dûmont, Tadousac, Que.
107,240	St. François	Quebec.	Sloop	1898	St. Siméon, Que	41 6	14 3	4 6	17	J. Foster, St. Siméon, Que.
77,551	St. François Xavier	Montreal.	Sloop	1874	Batiscan, Que	88 0	22 3	6 6	92	L. Bernier, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
80,747	St. François Xavier	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1878	Mille Vaches, Que	56 1	17 5	6 0	34	Alfred Renaud, La Petite Rivière, St. François Xavier, Que.
121,927	St. François Xavier	Quebec	Sloop	1906	Riviere St. François, Que	68 4	22 9	5 4	49	Thomas Lavoie, M.O., Riviere St. François, Que.
100,178	St. George	Montreal.	Sloop	1891	Shoreham, G.B	28 7	7 5	4 3	5	William A. Benyon, Montreal, Que.
116,221	St. George	Quebec.	Barge—Chd	1900	Nicolet, Que	97 2	22 8	7 2	116	Achille Lavigne, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.
112,032	St. George	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1902	St. Aimé, Que	79 2	22 0	6 5	83	Jean B. Daigle, St. Aimé, Que.
97,123	St. George	Quebec	Sloop	1886	St. Thomas, Que	52 8	16 4	5 4	26	Narcisse Collin, Montmagny, Que.
111,625	St. George	Quebec.	Sloop	1901	Les Eboulements, Que.	32 8	10 1	5 0	10	George Gagné, Les Eboulements, Que.
116,701	St. George	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1901	St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.	63 6	16 9	4 8	37	Alexandre Hamel, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
111,612	St. George	Quebec	Sloop	1901	La Petite Rivière, St. François Xavier, Que.	54 0	18 6	5 2	30	Eugene Dufour, Petite Rivière, St. François Xavier, Que.
103,364	St. George	Quebec.	Sloop	1894	Château Richer, Que	60 0	20 6	5 7	43	F. Simard, Château Richer, Que.
88,258	St. George	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1879	Westfield, N.B	55 5	17 0	3 5	26	C. E. Belyea, St. John, N.B.
103,970	St. Gertrude	Montreal	Sloop	1898	St. François du Lac, Que.	104 9	22 9	6 5	111	Donat Charland, Sorel, Que.
126,934	St. Gregoire	Quebec	Sch.—Glt	1911	Baie St. Paul, Que.	75 3	24 4	6 7	68	Timothé Harvey, M.O., Baie St. Paul, Que.
103,500	St. Helena	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1896	Lunenburg, N.S	97 8	23 8	9 5	99	John H. Pike, Channel, Nfld.
103,329	Saint Helier	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1900	Eastern Harbour, N.S	35 4	11 9	6 9	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
80,700	St. Hilaire	Montreal.	Sloop	1882	Batiscan, Que.	102 2	23 0	8 6	146	Louis Sauvageau, Champlain, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
107,491	St. Hilaire	Quebec	Sloop	1898	Baie St. Paul, Que	42 6	18 0	6 0	29	P. Tremblay, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
111,623	St. Hilaire	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1901	Grandes Bergeronnes, Que.	70 4	20 3	6 0	50	Joseph Bouillon, Rimouski, Que.
	St. Hyacinthe	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	Hawkesbury, Ont	95 8	23 2	5 2	74	P. Tellier, Lachine, Que.
53,817	St. Jean	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1865	Batiscan, Que	83 0	22 6	5 6	68	Jean Lemay, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
74,220	St. Jean Baptiste	Montreal	Sloop	1872	St. François, Que	188 4	22 9	7 9	143	A. Bibeau, Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.
74,223	St. Jean Baptiste	Montreal	Sloop	1876	Yamaska, Que	78 5	20 0	4 8	51	C. Levesque, Sorel, Que.
80,676	St. Jean Baptiste	Montreal	Sloop	1874	Lachine, Que	82 2	20 6	5 4	58	Thos. Quillan, St. Henri, Que.
121,926	St. Jean Baptiste	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1906	Les Ecureuils, Que	70 2	20 6	6 4	62	Jean B. Dussault, Les Ecureuils, Que.
111,469	St. John	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1901	Shippigan, N.B	40 7	13 0	5 2	13	John Aché, Shippigan, N.B.
112,167	St. Joseph	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1903	Caraquet, N.B	33 0	11 8	5 0	10	R. Gionet, Caraquet, N.B.
103,008	St. Joseph	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Shippigan, N.B	38 3	12 3	4 8	12	E. H. Gauvin, Shippigan, N.B.
78,037	St. Joseph	Chatham, Ont	Schr—Glt	1880	Stoney Point, Ont	50 0	15 4	4 0	14	A. Brulé, Chatham, Ont.
74,204	St. Joseph	Montreal	Sloop	1874	Pierreville, Que	74 7	20 8	5 2	53	A. Desmarais, St. François, Que.
85,770	St. Joseph	Montreal	Sloop	1884	Sorel, Que	97 3	23 0	7 2	103	Joseph Champagne, Nicolet, Que.

85,775	St. Joseph	Montreal	Sloop	1882	Pierreville, Que.	97 6	23 0	6 9	112	W. Carpentier, Champlain, Que.
90,548	St. Joseph	Montreal	Sloop	1886	Sorel, Que.	104 7	23 0	6 2	101	Eusèbe Lussier, Sorel, Que.
	St. Joseph	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1862	Yamaska, Que	95 7	23 0	6 5	98	Alexis Page, Lanoraie, Que.
	St. Joseph	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1863	Batiscan, Que.	91 5	22 6	5 2	66	Alexis Page, Lanoraie, Que.
90,733	Saint Joseph	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1887	Margaree, N.S.	49 0	16 0	6 7	27	John H. Beaver, Pleasant Harbour, N.S.
83,354	St. Joseph	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1881	Isle Verte, Que.	45 5	15 1	3 5	13	J. Peron, Les Eboulements, Que.
92,350	St. Joseph	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1888	St. Emélie, Que.	77 4	22 6	6 0	60	Fritz Parrot, Leclercville, Que.
100,867	St. Joseph	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1888	Isle aux Coudres, Que.	47 6	15 6	4 8	19	A. Boily, St. Louis, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
103,353	St. Joseph	Quebec	Sloop	1898	St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.	56 4	17 2	5 2	22	A. Hamel, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
103,626	St. Joseph	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1895	Les Ecureuils, Que	98 9	22 9	7 2	111	A. Bois, Les Ecureuils, Que.
103,840	St. Joseph	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1896	Château Richer, Que.	98 0	23 2	6 9	99	E. Himbeault, Château Richer, Que.
107,232	St. Joseph	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1897	St. Siméon, Que.	64 6	20 5	5 6	48	Elzear Gagnon, M.O., St. Fulgence, Que.
111,481	St. Joseph	Quebec	Sloop	1900	La Petite Rivière, St. François Xavier, Que.	59 4	20 4	5 0	36	Thomas Tremblay, Rivière St. François, Que.
107,234	St. Joseph Trois Saumons.	Quebec	Sloop	1898	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	49 8	18 2	5 6	28	Nelson Blanchette, Cap St. Ignace, Que.
	St. Laurent	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1871	Sorel, Que.	79 4	22 8	5 1	69	Noe Gervais, St. Michel d'Yamaska, Que.
111,622	St. Laurent	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1901	Grandes Bergeronnes, Que.	71 2	20 8	6 4	53	Alfred Tremblay, Grandes Bergeronnes, Que.
85,467	St. Laurent	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1882	Rimouski, Que.	75 2	21 0	7 1	70	Joseph Ouellett, St. Germain de Rimouski, Que.
77,873	St. Laurent	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1874	Rivière du Loup, Que.	32 7	12 5	4 5	11	Geo. C. Stephen, Montreal, Que.
97,138	St. Laurent	Quebec	Sloop	1886	L'Islet, Que.	51 0	19 6	5 2	28	Arthur Leclerc, Quebec, Que.
116,704	St. Laurent	Quebec	Sloop	1904	Petite Rivière St. François Xavier, Que.	67 2	20 8	6 3	50	Germain Lavoie, Petite Rivière, St. François Xavier, Que.
107,737	St. Lawrence	Kingston	Dredge—Drague	1890	Cornwall, Ont	90 2	30 1	6 0	125	Michael McAuliff, *et al.*, J.O., Welland, Ont.
74,240	St. Lawrence	Montreal	Sloop	1872	Pierreville, Que.	97 6	23 0	7 0	102	Moïse Lamirande, St. François, Que.
103,461	St. Lidwina	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1899	L'Ardoise, N.S.	35 9	10 2	5 3	11	Alexander Peters, L'Ardoise, N.S.
74,250	St. Louis	Montreal	Sloop	1876	St. Hugues, Que.	77 8	19 5	5 0	50	N. Lavigne, Charlemagne, Que.
90,541	St. Louis	Montreal	Sloop	1886	Yamaska, Que.	97 1	22 4	7 1	114	A. Laplante, Lachine, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds en 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
59,967	St. Louis	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1869	Ste. Emélie, Que.	94 0	20 0	5 7	73	Jos. Chénard, Ste. Emélie, Que.
74,276	St. Louis	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1875	Mille Vaches, Que.	64 7	17 5	7 3	47	B. Caron, Les Escoumains, Que.
107,496	St. Louis	Quebec	Sloop	1897	St. Siméon, Que.	37 0	13 0	4 0	13	L. Dufour, St. Siméon, Que.
100,362	St. Louis	Quebec	Sloop	1891	Isle aux Coudres, Que.	53 4	15 4	5 8	23	Alphe Bergeron, M.O., Isle aux Coudres, Que.
121,661	St. Louis	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1905	Bay St. Paul, Que.	77 0	24 6	6 8	73	Louis Mailloux, *et al.*, J.O., Bay St. Paul, Que.
75,636	Saint Louis	Kingston	Bktn—Bkglt	1877	St. Catharines, Ont.	127 7	26 2	11 9	334	Matthew Patterson, Kingston, Ont.
85,307	St. Louis de Bonsecour.	Montreal.	Sloop	1878	St. Louis, Que.	73 5	18 6	4 6	40	F. Varieur, St. Louis de Bonsecours, Que.
100,173	St. Marie	Montreal	Sloop	1889	St. Aimé, Que.	79 4	20 2	5 0	52	Nazaire Lavigne, Charlemagne, Que.
77,596	St. Marie	Montreal	Sloop	1897	Sorel, Que.	101 0	22 3	6 5	117	A. Fortier, Montreal, Que.
.....	St. Marie	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1864	Lachine, Que.	93 6	20 0	6 6	103	P. Laplante, Lachine, Que.
94,872	St. Maurice	Montreal	Sloop	1888	Pierreville, Que.	98 6	22 7	6 6	112	Frederick Dunning, *et al.*, Charlemagne, Que.
103,723	Saint Maurice	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1896	Port Greville, N.S.	119 9	31 3	11 3	272	A. W. Copp, Parrsboro', N.S.
94,877	St. Michel	Montreal	Sloop	1887	Yamaska, Que.	92 0	20 8	6 4	90	Philip Carrett, St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.
121,670	St. Michel	Quebec	Sloop	1906	La Petite Riviere, Que.	59 0	18 8	5 4	34	Eloi Bouchard, La Petite Riviere St. Francois, Que.

92,543	St. Nicholas	Montreal	Sloop	1885	Pierreville, Que.	85 8	16 9	4 0	45	Canadian Construction Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
100,453	St. Nicolas	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1891	Château Richer, Que.	70 0	23 8	6 4	66	Timothy Harvey, M.O., Bay St. Paul, Que.
116,321	St. Olaf	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1903	Parrsboro', N.S.	130 6	33 1	11 0	277	Pugsley's Shipping Ltd., M.O., Eatonville, N.S.
108,000	St. Patrick	Canso	Schr—Glt	1901	Port Felix, N.S.	43 0	13 2	7 6	18	R. Belfountaine, Port Felix, N.S.
83,096	Saint Patrick	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1884 / 1894	Margaree, N.S.	41 2	13 9	5 7	16	J. White, Alberton, P.E.I.
100,582	St. Patrick	Montreal.	Sloop	1890	Pierreville, Que	93 0	22 5	6 3	96	Victor Charland, St. Jean Des Chaillons, Que.
75,676	St. Patrick de Fraserville.	Quebec	Sloop	1877	Rivière du Loup, Que.	54 2	18 5	5 9	36	A. Desbien, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
122,065	St. Paul	Montreal	Sloop.	1898	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	88 5	20 3	5 1	65	Paul Joly, Ste. Anne de Sorel, Que.
111,620	St. Paul	Quebec	Sloop	1901	Baie St. Paul, Que	66 6	24 6	6 2	56	Cyrille Levesque, Green Island, Que.
97,174	St. Paul	Windsor, N.S.	Bktn—Bkglt.	1890	Newport, N.S	134 9	33 0	15 0	440	T. C. Thomson, Mobile, Ala., U.S.A.
107,776	St. Peter	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1900	Shippigan, N.B.	39 0	12 6	5 0	12	Adolphe Aché, Shippigan, N.B.
88,297	St. Philippe	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1884	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	100 0	22 5	7 4	121	Jos. Durand, Champlain, Que.
77,553	St. Pierre	Montreal	Sloop	1876	St. Pierre, Que	82 5	22 0	6 0	76	L. St. Cyr, St. Pierre les Becquets, Que.
80,688	St. Pierre	Montreal	Sloop	1881	Sorel, Que	102 2	22 2	6 6	113	Philéas Desmarais, Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.
77,584	St. Pierre	Montreal	Sloop	1875	St. Thomas, Que	70 0	18 3	4 3	39	P. Bellefeuille, Sorel, Que.
107,899	St. Pierre	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1899	Three Rivers, Que	79 2	28 0	8 1	180	Jean B. Brouillard, Doriel, Que.
103,624	St. Pierre	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1896	St. Fulgence, Que.	66 6	21 2	6 6	55	Gregoire Demeule, Quebec, Que.
103,564	St. Roch	Montreal	Sloop	1894	Pierreville, Que.	107 9	22 8	7 9	110	Miss Melina Robillard, Lanorie, Que.
103,987	St. Roch	Quebec.	Sloop	1897	Grandes Bergeronnes, Que.	57 0	19 0	4 8	32	A. Tremblay, Grandes Bergeronnes, Que.
107,228	St. Roch	Quebec.	Sloop	1897	Isle aux Grues, Que.	64 2	21 0	5 2	41	C. Vézina, Isle aux Grues, Que.
122,062	St. Romuald	Montreal.	Sloop.	1906	Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.	109 7	23 6	7 7	138	Adolphe Marchand, Champlain, Que.
107,318	St. Stephen	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1899	Port Felix, N.S	47 5	12 7	6 8	19	Angus A. Zinck, Canso, N.S.
111,902	St. Thomas	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1901	Rockdale, N.S.	30 0	11 0	5 6	10	Thomas Pottie, Rockdale, N.S.
112,041	St. Thomas	Quebec	Sloop	1902	Montmagny, Que.	62 4	19 5	5 7	37	Honorius Fournier, L'Islet, Que.
73,090	St. Zénon	Montreal	Sloop	1870	Lanoraie, Que	97 0	23 0	6 3	96	E. Haynemand, Lanoraie, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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107,225	Ste. Alphonsine	Quebec.....	Schr—Glt	1897	Château Richer, Que ...	59 0	18 6	8 1	44	F. Simard, Château Richer, Que.
90,433	Ste. Anne.....	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1890	Eel Brook, N.S.....	38 0	12 5	4 5	11	F. A. Smith, Cape Island, N.S.
117,187	Ste. Anne	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1906	Shippigan Island, N.B..	37 0	13 0	5 4	13	Jean P. Noel, Shippigan Island, N.B.
88,319	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1883	St. Antoine, Que	34 6	13 5	5 3	14	C. Vézina, Crane Island, Que.
73,026	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1878	Betchouan, Que..... .	45 0	16 2	6 5	20	Lazare Michaud, Isle Verte, Que.
92,765	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1886	Bon Désir, Que.....	48 8	16 8	6 4	28	J. Truchon, Bon Désir, Que.
116,216	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1901	Manicouagan, Que....	54 6	18 2	6 8	40	Ben. E. Goudreault, Manicouagan, Que.
74,251	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	Barge—Chd	1873	Lanoraie, Que	90 8	22 5	7 7	120	Alfred Morin, Champlain, Que.
103,149	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1894	Isle aux Coudres, Que...	55 6	17 4	6 0	36	Cleophas Vézina, St. Michel de Bellechasse, Que.
107,661	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1898	St. Irénée, Que.	83 4	23 7	9 2	102	Celestin Lajoie, St. Irénée, Que.
107,670	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1899	Moisie River, Que	41 2	13 6	5 6	18	Cleophas Pelletier, Little Matane, Que.
107,677	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	Barge—Chd	1898	St. Antoine de Tilley, Que.	96 6	25 1	7 2	122	Leon Collin, St. Antoine de Tilley, Que.
103,832	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1895	Les Eboulements, Que ..	50 8	17 8	6 0	31	A. Tremblay, Les Eboulements, Que.
107,231	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1897	Manicouagan, Que.....	35 6	12 4	5 4	13	M. Chouinard, Manicouagan, Que.

122,255	Ste. Anne	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1906	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	49 6	16 5	6 4	28	Auguste Lafrance, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.
103,973	Ste. Augustine	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1896	Sandy Bay, Que	36 4	12 8	5 0	12	Joseph Harvey, Isle aux Coudres, Que.
66,035	Ste. Catherine	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1869	Point du Lac, St. Maurice, Que.	76 0	22 5	7 0	79	M. S. Delisle, Portneuf, Que.
117,189	Ste. Cecelia	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1906	Shippigan Island, N.B.	37 0	12 8	5 4	13	Gelas Aché, Shippigan Island, N.B.
126,846	Ste. Celestine	Quebec	Schr—Glt	.... / 1904	Unknown / Chateau Richer, Que.	70 3	21 8	5 3	53	Elzéar Othot, Rimouski, Que.
112,037	Ste. Croix	Quebec	Sloop	1902	La Petite Rivière, Que.	65 4	20 2	5 6	44	Justinien Coulombe, Quebec, Que.
107,667	Ste. Croix	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1899	Ste. Croix, Que.	77 2	21 4	6 2	63	Ubald Desrochers, Ste. Croix, Que.
122,051	Ste. Julie	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1906	Shippigan Island, N.B.	37 0	13 0	5 3	12	Octave P. Noel, Shippigan Island, N.B.
112,031	Ste. Marie	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1902	Manicouagan, Que.	58 8	18 4	7 0	47	Etienne Landry, Manicouagan, Que.
92,334	Ste. Marie	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1886	Moïsie, Que.	60 0	20 6	7 8	53	Wilfrid Guimond, St. Jerome de Matane, Que.
107,508	Ste. Marie	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1898	St. Siméon, Que.	95 0	23 2	7 4	107	Arthur Talon, St. Siméon, Que.
107,507	Ste. Marie	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1898	St. Siméon, Que.	64 8	20 2	5 4	41	Wm. Savard, St. Siméon, Que.
88,305	Ste. Marie Anne	Quebec.	Schr—Glt	1884	Château Richer, Que.	70 6	19 4	6 4	51	Zéphirin Rhéaume, Château Richer, Que.
126,342	Sakotis	Barrington	Sloop.	1908	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	33 0	12 0	5 7	11	Benjamin Newell, West Head, Cape Island, N.S.
74,246	Salaberry	Montreal.	Sloop.	1869	Pierreville, Que.	84 3	22 5	6 0	74	A. Levigne, Charlemagne, Que.
80,763	Salmon Queen	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1881	Murray Bay, Que.	38 5	14 0	4 5	15	J. Jean, Murray Bay, Que.
92,545	Salvail	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1887	Yamaska, Que	107 7	22 7	8 4	168	Pierre Letendre, Yamaska, Que.
107,301	Sam Slick	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1898	Mt. Denison, N.S.	78 0	22 9	8 8	90	Geo. W. Newcombe, Maccan, N.S.
103,334	Sancta Anna	Montreal	Sloop	1894	Pierreville, Que.	116 8	24 8	10 1	228	Geo. Dansereau, Grenville, Que.
97,015	Sand Fly	St. Catharines	Scow—Chd	1885	U.S.A.	45 2	20 0	3 1	28	W. Hand, Port Dalhousie, Ont.
88,589	Sanford	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1884	Maitland, N.S.	45 5	14 8	5 8	20	W. A. Killam, Yarmouth, N.S.
126,069	Sanghe	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1910	River St. John, N.S.	42 0	13 7	4 9	13	Thomas A. McDonald, River John, N.S.
74,401	Sara	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1876	Shippigan, N.B.	35 0	11 3	4 4	11	Nazaire Noël, Shippigan, N.B.
88,296	Sara	Quebec	Yawl—Yole	1884	St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, Que	28 5	11 2	4 0	8	Adelard Patry, Beaumont, Que.
100,907	Sarah	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B	38 1	13 0	4 4	10	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship — Nom du navire	Port of Registry — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
*71,136	Sarah	Port Burwell	Schr—Glt	1871 1882	Port Dover, Ont.	73 3	19 4	6 6	65	C. Graham, Kincardine, Ont.
†64,511	Sarah	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	....	U. S. A	47 0	15 0	6 7	23	James Cosman, Meteghan River, N.S.
88,438	Sarah A. Townsend	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1884	Pugwash, N.S	93 5	25 3	10 8	149	Jos. Salter, M.O., North Sydney, N.S.
103,010	Sarah B	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1889	Caraquet, N.B	36 5	12 2	4 5	10	J. Le Bouthiller, Caraquet, N.B.
61,907	Sarah D	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1870	Liverpool, N.S	38 0	13 5	5 3	12	J. Hawbolt, Chester, N.S.
94,756	Sarah E. Ells	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Baxter's Harbour, N.S.	42 7	15 3	6 1	19	L. Houghton, Hall's Harbour, N.S.
85,483	Sarah H. Seeton	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1883	Lockeport, N.S	80 0	23 0	8 9	95	Albert Garnier, St. George's Bay, Nfld.
75,639	Sarah Jane	St. Catharines	Barge—Chd	1872	Port Robinson, Ont	131 0	24 5	9 5	238	J. S. Nesbitt, Sarnia, Ont.
64,869	Sarah L. Oxner	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1872	Port Medway, N.S	48 0	17 4	7 0	34	Edward D. Delory, *et al.*, Georgetown, P.E.I.
103,252	Sarah M	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1894	Black River, N.B	69 0	23 0	5 8	77	R. P. & W. F. Starr, Ltd., St. John, N.B.
100,218	Sarah M. W	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1892	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.	38 2	12 7	5 5	14	Hezekiah Wamboult, Indian Harbour, N.S.
94,992	Sarah P. Ayer	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1869	Gloucester, Mass., U.S.A	74 5	21 6	7 0	64	John T. and Walter Stewart, West Point, P.E.I.
111,741	Saratoga	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Mahone Bay, N.S.	86 8	22 9	9 8	92	Chas. U. Mader, *et al.*, Mahone Bay, N.S.

* Formerly "Lurea Emma." † Foreign name "Romp"

122,257	Sarsfield	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1907	Bay St. Paul, Que.	121 6	32 0	7 6	248	The Kaine & Bird Transportation Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
88,495	Saskatchewan	Winnipeg	Barge—Chd	1882	Winnipeg, Man.	146 4	24 5	7 2	219	The Northwest Navigation Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
88,287	Satellite	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1860	Kennebunk, Me., U.S.A.	48 8	15 9	5 8	26	Reed Brown, Grand Manan, N.B.
117,190	Saturn	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1906	New Bandon, N.B.	33 6	12 3	5 0	10	Dominic Blanchard, New Bandon, N.B.
122,048	Saucy Imp	St. Andrews	Sloop	1906	West Isles, N.B.	28 0	11 7	6 0	11	Charles Green, West Isles, N.B.
	Saucy Jack	Port Dover	Schr—Glt	1864	Sandusky Creek, O., U.S.A.	72 0	16 0	6 7	68	J. H. McDonald, Toronto, Ont.
100,800	Saucy Lass	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1892	Victoria, B.C.	57 4	19 8	8 2	38	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
126,157	Sault au Mouton	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1907	Les Escoumains, Que.	102 5	26 7	6 3	71	C. P. Charlton, Sault au Mouton, Que.
103,070	Savitar	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1895	Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	26 3	10 0	2 9	3	J. C. Belyea, M.O., St. John, N.B.
103,584	Saxon	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Shippigan, N.B.	37 2	12 2	4 8	13	Philip Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
100,799	Sayward No. 1	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1893	Victoria, B.C.	78 0	27 5	6 0	101	Sayward Mill & Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
92,627	Sceptre	Lunenburg	Bgtn—Bkglt	1887	Lunenburg, N.S.	86 0	24 5	9 6	100	Zwicker & Co., Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S.
112,328	Scotia Queen	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1903	Fox River, N.S.	87 0	27 0	8 8	108	T. Dunsmore, Economy, N.S.
122,119	Scout	Sydney	Sloop	1907	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	24 0	6 9	3 0	3	Lionel O. P. Walsh, Sydney, N. S.
122,171	Scow No. 1	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd	1903	Port Arthur, Ont.	96 0	19 0	7 0	87	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
111,656	Scow No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1901	Hawkesbury, Ont.	138 0	31 4	6 8	253	Riordan Paper Mills, Ltd., Merritton, Ont.
111,657	Scow No. 2	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1901	Hawkesbury, Ont.	138 6	31 5	6 8	251	Riordan Paper Mills Ltd., Merritton, Ont.
122,268	Scow No. 2.	Montreal.	Scow—Chd	1906	Montreal, Que.	109 0	28 0	7 1	172	The Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,172	Scow No. 2	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd	1903	Port Arthur, Ont.	73 0	22 0	7 0	112	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
111,658	Scow No. 3	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1901	Hawkesbury, Ont.	103 8	24 1	6 6	138	Riordan Paper Mills, Ltd., Meritton, Ont.
122,269	Scow No. 3	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1903	Montreal, Que.	97 2	25 1	6 0	119	The Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,947	Scow No. 4	St. Catharines	Scow—Chd	1901	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	89 5	34 2	10 3	282	Michael J. Hogan, Quebec, Que.
122,270	Scow No. 6	Montreal.	Scow—Chd	1906	Grenville, Que.	103 7	30 0	6 4	165	The Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,401	Scow No. 7	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1906	Montreal, Que.	107 4	30 6	6 4	171	The Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
122,402	Scow No. 8	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1907	Montreal, Que.	109 2	29 4	6 8	174	The Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
122,403	Scow No. 9	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1907	Montreal, Que	109 6	29 0	6 9	175	The Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
112,011	Scow No. 28	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd	1891	Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.	104 0	26 5	11 0	230	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
112,012	Scow No. 29	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd	1891	Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.	104 0	26 5	11 0	230	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
112,013	Scow No. 31	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd	1891	Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.	72 0	22 0	6 0	82	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthut, Ont.
121,710	Scow No. 36	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd	1905	Toronto, Ont.	124 5	32 2	10 5	421	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
121,841	Scow No. 37	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd	1905	Toronto, Ont	124 5	32 2	10 5	421	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
72,092	Scud	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1876	Richibucto, N.B	52 0	17 8	6 6	28	Robert Cochrane, Richibucto, N.B.
100,433	Scud	Moncton	Schr—Glt	1891	Hopewell, N.B	34 8	12 1	5 1	11	John A. Edgett, Moncton, N.B.
85,737	Scylla	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1883	Mahone Bay, N.S	83 8	24 0	9 0	95	Ishmael Nauffts, Liscomb, N.S.
59,928	Sea Bird	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Shippigan, N.B	34 0	12 1	5 0	10	W. S. Loggie, Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
97,042	Sea Bird	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1869	Chezzetcook, N.S	38 2	13 7	5 8	17	Louis Murphy, Ship Harbour, N.S.
.....	Sea Bird	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1867	Battersea, Ont	91 8	21 9	7 7	121	Mary A. Cameron, Picton, Ont.
59,200	Sea Bird	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1868 / 1883	Greenwich, N.B	76 3	26 7	7 3	80	J. D. Andrews, Westfield, N.B.
116,939	Sea Bird	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1906	Massett, B.C.	36 0	12 0	7 0	15	Andrew Brown, Massett, B.C.

126,254	Sea Duck	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1908	Bathurst, N.B	38 0	12 6	5 6	16	Edward P. Roy, Bathurst, N.B.
100,901	Sea Flower	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	37 0	12 7	5 0	12	Mrs. Sarah Young and F.T.B. Young, J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
100,914	Sea Flower	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	36 0	12 2	5 3	11	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
59,322	Sea Flower	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1870	St. George, N.B	34 0	12 4	5 0	11	James Thompson, Chance Harbour, N.B.
75,724	Sea Foam	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1878	Salmon River, N.S	70 7	23 0	8 5	75	The Cape Sable Packing Co., Ltd., *et al.*, Yarmouth, N.S.
96,926	Sea Foam	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Malpeque, P.E.I	37 5	13 6	5 6	15	M. Lantaigne, Caraquet, N.B.
88,284	Sea Foam	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1874	Briar Island, N.S.	33 4	12 0	5 3	13	Daniel Leavitt, St. George, N.B.
122,043	Sea Foam	St. Andrews	Sloop	1898	West Isles, N.B.	28 0	12 8	6 0	14	Milford C. Kent, Grand Manan, N.B.
100,314	Sea Fox	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1892	Shelburne, N.S.	74 5	15 8	5 6	19	W. C. Newcombe, Hopewell Cape, N.B.
51,969	Sea Hound	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1866	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	51 0	16 5	5 8	32	Mrs. Sophia McKenzie, Jordan Bay, N.S.
94,747	Sea King	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Cambridge, N.B.	53 3	20 6	5 7	33	Leonard Martin, *et al.*, Alma, N.B.
71,308	Sea Mouse	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1882	Rexton, N.B.	32 2	12 2	4 6	10	John Doucette, Rexton, N.B.
107,189	Sea Pearl	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1899	Lower Montague, P.E.I.	33 9	12 6	5 9	11	Augustine Boudreau, Lower Montague, P.E.I.
92,513	Sea Pink	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1878	Briar Island, N.S.	29 0	10 0	5 0	8	Alfred W. Wilcox, West Isles, N.B.
92,629	Sea Queen	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1883	Mill Cve, N.S.	43 0	15 6	6 0	21	George D. Young, Mill Cove, N.S.
112,390	Sea Queen	Sydney	Schr—Glt			60 2	19 4	7 0	36	Murdock N. McRae, Nyanza, N.S.
37,612	Sea Slipper	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1858	Mahone Bay, N.S.	50 3	17 4	7 8	41	Henry Hayden, Pictou, N.S.
100,616	Sea Slipper	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1891	Green Harbour, N.S.	32 6	12 8	5 1	11	James Enslow, sr., Green Harbour, N.S.
96,731	Sea Star	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Shippigan, N.B.	35 7	12 8	4 8	13	Joseph Savoy, Shippigan, N.B.
75,680	Sea Star	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1877	Betchouan, Que.	57 4	19 5	8 0	52	Achille Gagnon, Malbaie, Que.
122,082	Sea View	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1906	Sea View, P.E.I.	37 4	13 7	5 5	13	Stanford Pickering, M.O., Sea View, P.E.I.
74,255	Seabird	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1875	St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.	80 8	22 8	8 5	104	Gaspard Dorion, Château Richer, Que.
100,255	Seaflee	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1889	Little Harbour, N.S.	37 0	12 4	6 0	12	Howard S. Munroe, White Head, N.S.
121,684	Seaton L	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	33 0	11 4	6 0	12	Nehemiah M. Smith, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
88,229	Seaway	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1884	Chezzetcook, N.S	43 8	15 2	6 4	22	Gabriel Murphy, Chezzetcook, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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100,085	Selina	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	St. Martin's, N.B.	71 3	23 2	6 2	60	C. T. White, Alma, N.B.
103,097	Selkirk	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1894	Kingston, Ont.	183 3	34 5	14 5	719	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
121,878	Selma	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	35 0	11 3	7 0	14	Angus Cotreau, M.O., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
80,698	Senator	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1882	Kingston, Ont.	150 7	26 8	9 5	308	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
103,774	Senator Snowball	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1897	Chatham, N.B.	53 2	17 7	7 4	31	R. R. Call, Newcastle, N.B.
85,457	Senecal	Quebec.	Sloop	1883	Quebec, Que.	60 0	19 0	5 7	38	Paul Barette, jr., Mille Vaches, Que.
100,323	Senora	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1893	Pubnico, N.S.	78 2	22 9	8 4	85	M. A. Surette, *et al.*, Pubnico, N.S.
96,871	Sephie	Goderich	Schr—Glt	1889	Goderich, Ont.	136 0	27 6	10 1	261	Ontario Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,108	Seretha	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Samuel N. Atkinson, Cape Island, N.S.
126,582	Sesame	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	LaHave, N.S.	37 2	11 2	6 2	15	Joshua Ernst, LaHave, N.S.
126,039	Seth Jr.	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1910	Liverpool, N.S.	118 0	30 3	11 1	199	William W. Bartling, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
88,648	Severn	Charlottetown	Bktn—Bkglt.	1884	Egmont Bay, P.E.I.	146 6	29 1	15 9	397	Colin C. Wyllie, London, Eng.
103,215	Severn	Ottawa	Scow—Chd.	1890	Buckingham, Que.	50 0	14 4	4 3	16	G. Bothwell, Buckingham, Que.
85,448	Severn	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1884	Newport, N.S.	148 0	32 6	15 9	446	Edward E. Hutchings, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

107,762	Shamrock	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1902	Alberton, P.E.I.	56 6	16 7	6 7	27	Michiel Pearson, and Alban Fagan, Whitney Pier, N.S., J.O.
111,430	Shamrock	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1902	Beckerton, N.S.	48 7	15 2	7 2	23	Alfred Vigneau, M.O., Amherst, N.S.
116,286	Shamrock	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1903	Chezzetcook, N.S.	52 2	16 0	6 7	30	Peter Ferguson, Chezzetcook, N.S.
107,963	Shamrock	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	Lunenburg, N.S.	90 4	24 3	9 3	89	Alexander Knickle, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
100,346	Shamrock	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1902	Maitland, N.S	68 5	20 3	7 6	53	Wm. D. Lawrence, Maitland, N.S.
125,996	Shamrock	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1907	Montmagny, Que.	94 8	26 3	5 4	81	The Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
122,041	Shamrock	St. Andrews	Sloop	1901	Grand Manan, N.B.	33 0	11 0	5 0	10	Ward S. Foster, Grand, Manan, N.B.
112,386	Shamrock	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1903	Ingonish, N.S.	38 0	12 0	4 6	11	Robt. D. Nutter, Glace Bay, N.S.
107,334	Shamrock	Yarmouth	Sloop	1899	Pubnico, N.S.	38 0	12 4	7 0	17	Henry R. Ross, St. John, N.,B.
6,338	Shamrock III	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1903	Barry's Bay, Ont.	50 0	11 5	3 0	70	Ontario Corundum Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
130,474	Shant-Alee	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Tancook, N.S.	42 2	10 3	5 3	11	Robert Wight, Blue Rocks, N.S.
111,556	She Said No	St. Andrews	Sloop	1888	Pembroke, Me., U.S.A.	28 0	12 0	5 6	11	Samuel Lakeman, Grand Manan, N.B.
74,237	Sheba	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1873	St. Marcel, Que.	71 7	20 4	5 0	44	Hilaire Cartier, St. Louis, Que.
126,472	Shiloh	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1909	Tancook, N.S.	46 2	12 6	5 9	23	Charles A. Mosher, Canso, N.S.
117,118	Shinyei Maru	Vancouver	Schr—Glt	1905	Bowen Island, B.C.	66 0	16 5	6 0	45	H. Oura, Steveston, B.C.
130,334	Shrubb	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1910	Richibucto, N.B.	34 0	9 4	4 0	10	William George Mills, Hardwick, N.B.
126,671	Shuniah	Port Arthur	Dredge—Drague	1910	Toronto, Ont.	125 0	40 1	8 4	602	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
111,784	Sidney	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1900	Everett, Wash., U.S.A.	158 0	36 0	5 4	263	John Hendry, Vancouver, B.C.
126,179	Sidney No. 2	New Westminister.	Barge—Chd	1908	Seattle, U.S.A.	160 0	34 0	8 9	378	Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Ry. & Navigation Co., Vancouver, B.C.
111,413	Sigdrifa	Lunenburg	Sloop	1877	Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	35 7	11 6	6 5	13	W. P. and Alex. Dort, Cole Harbour, N.S.
85,535	Sigefroi	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1883	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	61 6	18 9	7 0	41	A. D. Giffin, Lockeport, N.S.
103,376	Sigurros	Winnipeg	Schr—Glt	1893	Icelandic River, Man.	51 0	12 5	4 8	21	Kristyon Finnson, Icelandic River, Man.
112,023	Silver Bell	Canso	Schr—Glt	1903	Tor Bay, N.S.	37 0	13 6	6 0	14	George Schrader, Tor Bay, N.S.
59,357	Silver Bell	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1874	Campo Bello, N.B.	30 5	12 0	5 5	13	Peter Mullock, Campo Bello, N.B.
112,329	Silver Leaf	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1903	Spencer's Island, N.S.	130 7	31 8	12 3	283	Johnson Spicer, *et al.*, Spencer's Island, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Bullt. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths, Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
100,961	Silver Moon	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Shippigan, N.B.	37 4	13 0	5 0	14	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
122,085	Silver Spray	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1907	Montague, P.E.I.	35 6	13 9	5 6	16	William Johnstone, Montague, P.E.I.
103,733	Silver Spray	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1897	West Bay, N.S.	31 6	11 9	4 4	9	George Mowatt, *et al.*, J.O., Ste. Croix, N.B.
116,656	Silver Spray	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Yarmouth, N.S	39 0	12 0	5 6	11	Thomas Goodwin, Glenwood, N.S.
116,555	Silver Star	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1907	Lower Selmah, N.S.	88 9	26 2	7 9	99	Andrew M. Anthony, Lower Selmah, N.S.
116,884	Silver Swan	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1904	Larry's River, N.S.	40 0	14 6	6 6	20	Joseph Bonnebie, M.O., Larry's River, N.S.
88,272	Simeon H. Bell	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1880	Eastport, Me., U.S.A.	31 0	12 2	5 8	14	J. R. Moses, Grand Manan, N.B.
77,629	Singapore	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1878	Kingston, Ont	106 0	25 4	9 9	186	J. C. Sutherland, Goderich, Ont.
100,788	Sir Charles	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1887	Caraquet, N.B.	36 5	12 3	4 5	11	Mrs. Sarah Young and F.T.B. Young, J.O., *et al.*, Caraquet, N.B.
107,433	Sir John	St. Andrews	Sloop	1892	Grand Manan, N.B.	31 2	11 3	5 0	11	Hiram Morse, Grand Manan, N.B.
97,064	Sir John A. McDonald.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1892	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	56 5	19 8	6 9	46	C. W. Anderson, Sherbrooke, N.S.
107,186	Sir Louis	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1898	Malpeque, P.E.I.	78 5	23 2	8 9	86	Peter McNutt, Darnley, P.E.I.
107,327	Sir Wilfred	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1899	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.	39 0	14 5	6 2	18	Charles Fader, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.
85,402	Sir Wilfrid	Amherst	Schr—Glt	1903	Magdalen Islands, Que.	63 6	19 9	7 3	51	Amedee Cyr, Magdalen Islands, Que.

*42,987	Sir Wilfrid	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1863 / 1900	Murray Harbour, P.E.I	53 8	17 1	7 4	39	Wallace W. Jenkins, Gagetown, P.E.I.
112,186	Sir Wilfrid	Toronto	Dredge-Drague	1902 / 1909	Toronto, Ont.	107 7	36 8	9 3	570	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
100,703	Sirdar	Pictou, N.S.	Bktn—Bkglt	1899	River John, N.S	145 0	35 6	1 75	498	Charles H. McLennan, *et al.*, River John, N.S.
69,599	Siren	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	Point Lévis, Que	137 3	30 0	9 9	307	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
116,706	Sirene	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1904	Grande Baie, Que.	65 4	21 2	7 0	64	Wilfrid Guimond, Matane, Que.
85,645	Sissie Belle	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1883	Conquerall, N.S.	53 0	17 8	7 5	40	John E. Corbett, M.O., Harbour au Bouche, N.S.
.....	Six (6)	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1872	Pierreville, Que	90 1	22 6	5 3	78	N. Beauchemin, St. Aimé, Que.
.....	Six (6)	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1870	Pierreville, Que	94 0	18 8	6 0	104	Adolphe Gatien, Hull, Que.
100,733	Skoda	Windsor, N.S	Bktn—Bkglt	1893	Kingsport, N.S.	168 0	37 0	16 0	658	The Bktn. Skoda Co., Ltd., Wolfville, N.S.
100,880	Skylark	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Westfield, N.B.	51 5	15 4	3 1	21	J. L. Belyea, St. John, N.B.
72,711	Sligo	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1874	St. Catharines, Ont.	137 0	23 0	11 8	284	The Point Anne Quarries, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
103,286	Snipe	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1895	Shippigan, N.B.	36 5	12 7	4 8	11	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
78,035	Snow Ball	Chatham, Ont.	Schr—Glt	1881	Chatham, Ont	60 0	9 0	3 0	23	A. Morrison, Tilbury East, Ont.
37,523	Snow Drop	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1858	Shelburne, N.S.	52 5	16 0	6 8	30	John Snow, Port la Tour, N.S.
69,179	Snow Queen	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1873	Mahone Bay, N.S.	71 4	20 2	7 8	55	Jos. Levèque, Chicoutimi, Que.
100,982	Snowdrop	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B	35 0	12 2	5 0	11	C. Robin Collas & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
116,678	Solitaire	St. Andrews	Sloop	1895	North Head, N.B.	27 0	12 2	6 0	13	Herman Green, Grand Manan, N.B.
116,811	Sophia J. Luff	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1866	Marine City, Michigan, U.S.A.	140 3	26 1	10 4	252	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
116,956	Sophia Minch	Sarnia	Schr—Glt	1873	Vermillion, U.S.A.	180 0	32 0	12 0	538	John Garroch, *et al.*, Sarnia, Ont.
112,289	Souvenier	Digby	Schr—Glt	1903	Meteghan River, N.S.	51 5	15 8	6 7	27	L. H. Outhouse, Tiverton, N.S.
85,743	Souvenir	Quebec	Sloop	1883	St. Jean, Island of Orleans, Que.	40 3	15 2	5 4	19	François Degagné, Ile aux Coudres, Que.
75,606	Sovereign	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1878	Digby, N.S.	54 4	17 4	6 5	31	F. G. Faulkner, Jeddore, N.S.
72,568	Sovereign	Kingston	Sloop	1876	Kingston, Ont	83 4	18 3	4 8	53	James Mullens, Belleville, Ont.
126,442	Spar	Kenora	Scow—Chd	1909	Keewatin, Ont	75 0	20 0	5 6	73	James Horrigan and Richard Beagle, J.O., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Formerly "Daniel.

ALPHABETICAL LIST o Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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122,060	Spark	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1907	New Bandon, N.B	32 0	12 0	10 0	10	The William Fruing Co., Ltd., Shippigan Island, N.B.
59,370	Sparkling Billow	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1860	Edgecomb, Me., U.S.A.	48 0	16 9	6 3	25	Geo. R. Batson, Campo Bello, N.B.
77,731	Sparmaker	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1879	Gilbert Cove, N.S.	45 0	17 5	6 0	24	Daniel Fullmore, Five Islands, N.S.
111,840	Sparrow	Digby	Schr—Glt	1902	Meteghan, N.S.	46 0	12 5	7 0	28	Moses Terrio, Meteghan, N.S.
112,108	Speculator	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	La Have, N.S.	92 0	24 5	9 4	99	Albert Bagnell, *et al.*, Gabarouse, N.S.
77,956	Speed	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1880	Clementsport, N.S.	38 7	13 2	5 4	13	R. Nickerson, Hopewell Cape, N.B.
69,383	Speedwell	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1876	Corner of Beach, Que.	48 5	15 3	7 3	34	Fred. A. Assells, New Carlisle, Que.
85,596	Speedwell	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1883	Chipman, N.B.	78 4	26 4	6 9	83	Mrs. Ellen G. Driscoll, St. John, N.B.
100,978	Speedy	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.	36 0	12 2	5 0	11	C. Robin, Collas & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
42,438	Speedy	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1872	Point St. Peter, Que	69 7	20 4	8 6	65	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
103,610	Speedy	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1887	Burgeo, Nfld	30 0	9 4	6 6	5	H. J. Ford, North Sydney, N.S.
116,746	Spindrift	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1905	Mahone Bay, N.S.	44 2	12 4	6 0	15	Albert Conrad, M.O., Rose Bay, N.S.
103,475	Spindrift	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1895	Esquimalt, B.C.	42 0	14 8	4 4	13	G. Bebbington, Esquimalt, B.C.
111,529	Spray	Digby	Schr—Glt	1901	Digby, N.S.	34 5	10 3	5 5	12	Edward C. Campbell, Digby, N.S.

107,810	Spray	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1900	Greenwich, N.B	67 7	22 0	5 8	72	C. H. Gorham, *et al.*, Greenwich, N.B.
103,253	Spring Bird	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Wickham, N.B.	40 4	14 1	4 2	19	A. W. Theall, Westfield, N.B.
77,971	Springvale	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1862	Port Townsend, Wash., U.S.A.	48 0	19 0	3 0	20	Springvale Water Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
103,783	Springwood	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1897	Lockeport, N.S.	95 8	24 0	9 3	98	Wm. McMillan, Lockeport, N.S.
121,672	Spud	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1904	New Westminster, B.C.	50 0	22 0	5 4	51	Geo. E. Gilley, New Westminster, B.C.
94,997	Spy	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1889	Pinette, P.E.I.	57 7	16 5	6 3	35	Hezekiah Quinn, Pictou, N.S.
112,025	Squanto	Canso	Schr—Glt	1903	Spry Harbour, N.S.	40 0	12 2	6 2	13	Frank H. Hawes, Canso, N.S.
121,660	Squanto	Yarmouth.	Sloop.	1904	Cape Island, N.S.	33 0	11 4	6 0	11	A. L. Doucette, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
72,950	Stadacona	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1875	Les Eboulements, Que	85 1	24 0	10 4	132	V. Bouchard, Isle aux Coudres, Que
	Staghound	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1869	Rivière du Loup, Que.	103 4	21 5	7 6	139	Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Que.
85,612	Standard	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1883	Parrsboro', N.S.	72 1	25 4	6 6	65	Henry Beazley, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
100,963	Stanley	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	34 0	12 3	4 4	10	A. D. Gionet, Caraquet, N.B.
103,087	Stanley	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, N.B	34 0	12 5	4 8	10	Amée Chaisson, Island River, N.B.
111,744	Stanley	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Chester Bay, N.S.	94 8	24 2	9 6	100	Zwicker & Co., Ltd., *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
125,992	Stanley.	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1907	St. Alexis, Que.	106 0	22 5	7 8	162	The Kaine & Bird Transportation Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
126,665	Stanley & Frank	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S.	82 0	23 0	9 0	74	George T. Bond, Fortune Bay, Nfld.
122,317	Stanley Hubley	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Tancook, N.S	45 8	12 6	6 4	18	James J. Lukeman, Hazel Hill, N.S., and John J. McKenzie, Canso, N.S.
125,961	Stanley L.	Parrsboro'.	Schr—Glt	1907	Apple River, N.S.	41 5	15 7	5 6	19	John R. Lewis, Apple River, N.S.
90,843	Stanley Mac	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1889	Isaac's Harbour, N.S	80 0	23 3	10 0	99	C. Lyons, *et al.*, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
69,193	Star	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1874	Mahone Bay, N.S	55 0	18 2	6 8	33	David Goyetche, Cape Hogan, N.S.
	Star	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1872	Quebec, Que	136 3	26 0	9 9	321	Joseph E. Senecal, Sorel, Que., and David Chevrier, St. Joseph de Sorel, Que., J.O.
103,155	Star	Vancouver	Schr—Glt	1895	Vancouver, B.C	34 9	11 2	4 2	9	John W. Johnstone, Vancouver, B.C.
53,600	Starlight	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1865	Chezzetcook, N.S.	47 7	16 0	6 8	29	Henry Richards, Arichat, N.S.
100,325	Starlight	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1889	Argyle, N.S.	32 0	12 6	5 0	10	J. Goodwin, Argyle, N.S.
103,193	Startle	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Port Mouton, N.S	34 0	12 2	5 6	11	Théotime Blanchard, Caraquet, N.B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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103,359	Steadfast	Quebec	Schr—Glt			58 8	18 2	6 7	40	M. Saingelais, Les Escoumains, Que.
88,465	Stella	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1893	River Bourgeois, N.S.	64 3	18 3	7 3	46	David Walker, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
107,188	Stella	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1899	Rollo Bay, P.E.I.	40 0	13 9	5 4	15	P. P. Delaney, Magdalen Islands, Que.
83,500	Stella	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1883	Port Mouton, N.S	31 5	11 4	6 0	10	Joseph Winters, Liverpool, N.S.
111,491	Stella Marie	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1899	Les Ecureuils, Que	80 0	22 6	6 9	80	Napoléon Martin, Les Ecureuils, Que.
103,767	Stella Maris	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Caraquet, N.B	38 5	14 0	4 8	19	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S
73,976	Stella Maris	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1867 / 1890	St. Antoine, Que	62 4	20 8	5 9	44	Joseph Dussault, Les Ecureuils, Que.
80,753	Stella Maris	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1880	Esquimaux Point, Que.	61 6	20 5	7 8	51	Michel Blais, Rivière Romaine, Que.
112,038	Stella Maris	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1902	Manicouagan, Que	55 8	17 0	6 0	32	Eusébe Godreau, Manicouagan, Que.
100,076	Stella Maud	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Waterborough, N.B	80 3	26 8	7 5	99	William W. Graham, Parrsboro', N.S.
100,444	Stella May	Canso	Schr—Glt	1895	Canso, N.S.	39 0	11 4	6 1	12	James Meagher, Canso, N.S.
116,750	Stella R	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1905	Ship Harbour, N.S.	45 5	13 8	5 4	13	David T. Leslie, Spry Bay, N.S.
126,841	Stephen D	Quebec	Dredge—Drague	1904	Levis, Que	71 4	29 0	6 1	211	Compagnie Etienne Dussault, Levis, Que.
122,487	Stephen P. Grogan	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1907	St. Alexis, Que.	106 0	22 5	7 8	162	The Kaine & Bird Transportation Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.

121,986	Stewart	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1907	White Horse, Y.T.	105 5	34 5	5 5	166	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
	Stone Lifter	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1859	Montreal, Que.	64 1	22 7	6 0	67	Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Que.
90,648	Stranger	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1885	Argyle, N.S.	46 0	14 3	5 8	20	Geo. L. Banks, Barrington, N.S.
96,809	Stranger	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1891	Ship Harbour, N.S	49 8	17 3	7 0	36	Robert Carter, Ship Harbour, N.S.
111,407	Strathcona	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	Lunenburg, N.S	90 4	24 3	9 3	89	J. G. Farquhar, *et al.*, Halifax, N.S.
112,057	Strathcona	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1902	Mount Denison, N.S.	126 6	29 8	10 7	251	John E. Sands, Hopetown, Bahama Islands, B.W.I.
90,477	Strathisla	Maitland	Bk—Bq	1890	Maitland, N.S.	202 8	38 6	23 5	1280	A. Putman, Halifax, N.S.
*72,964	Stuart H. Dunn	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1877 1889	Marysburgh, Ont.	164 8	26 8	12 7	458	Treffle Rondeau, Lanorie, Que.
103,940	Stuart L.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1898	Chatham, N.B	58 5	19 9	8 2	48	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
107,770	Success	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1903	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I	38 0	12 6	5 0	15	James J. Hughes, Souris, P.E.I.
85,302	Sultan	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1883	Montreal, Que	104 6	22 4	7 1	150	Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que.
122,561	Sultana	Peterboro'	Barge—Chd	1907	Gore's Landing, Ont.	63 5	16 0	3 9	29	Wilbert Harris and Daniel McAllister, Gore's Landing, Ont.
122,056	Sunbeam	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1907	Shippigan Island, N.B	38 6	13 2	12 0	14	The William Fruing Co., Ltd., Shippigan Island, N.B.
74,018	Sunbeam	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1876	Mahone Bay, N.S	71 6	22 4	8 9	74	John S. Evitt, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.
107,076	Sunol	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1893	St. John, N.B	27 0	10 5	3 9	6	W. G. Stratton, *et al.*, St. John, N.B.
96,962	Sunrise	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1890	Jordan River, N.S.	42 0	14 3	6 7	18	Daniel Burke, M.O., River Bourgeois, N.S.
61,404	Superb	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1871	Shippigan, N.B.	39 6	13 8	4 6	14	E. Robichaud, Shippigan, N.B.
103,826	Superbe	Paspebiac	Schr—Glt	1903	Petit Rocher, N.B.	39 5	10 9	4 3	12	J. B. E. Roy, Petit Rocher, N.B.
64,954	Supérieure	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1870	Champlain, Que.	101 5	22 0	7 9	119	Joseph Durand, Champlain, Que
111,845	Superior	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1901	Caraquet, N.B.	40 0	13 1	5 5	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
121,814	Surge	Digby	Sloop	1906	Gilbert's Cove, N.S.	37 0	14 6	5 4	17	Joseph D. White, Gilbert's Cove, N.S.
74,213	Surprenant	Montreal	Sloop	1874	Pierreville, Que.	96 0	22 7	5 7	80	Jos. Bertrand, Champlain, Que.
100,448	Surprise	Canso	Schr—Glt	1898	Canso, N.S	40 8	13 8	6 7	15	John J. Meagher, Canso, N.S.
92,745	Surprise	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1893	Port Elgin, N.B	46 5	13 5	6 2	18	J. H. Pigeon, French River, New London, P.E.I.
103,772	Surprise	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1894	Caraquet, N.B.	36 0	11 9	4 8	10	T. Blanchard, Caraquet, N.B.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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75,453	Susan	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1877	Kempt, N.S	43 6	14 8	6 3	19	Jeremiah Dexter, Cheverie, N.S.
85,390	Susan C	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1883	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.	44 3	15 0	6 5	21	Sewell A. Newman and Charles E. Newman, J. O., Wilson's Beach, Campobello, N.B.
69,433	Susan King	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1875 / 1891	Tatamagouche, N.S. / Port Elgin, N.B	53 6	16 9	5 3	28	S. Vanember, *et al.*, North Port, N.S.
100,274	Susie N	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1892	Hall's Harbour, N.S	52 0	18 0	6 8	39	Randall Merriam, Port Greville, N.S.
92,367	Susie Pearl	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1887	Waterborough, N.B.	75 8	24 7	6 8	75	Joshua Prescott, Sussex, N.B.
80,866	Swallow	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1885	Wallace, N.S	48 7	17 7	6 6	29	John W. McLeod and Kenneth R. McLeod, Denmark, N.S.
103,006	Swallow	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Shippigan, N.B.	34 0	12 2	4 6	11	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
103,947	Swallow	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1899	Caraquet, N.B	37 0	12 6	5 0	13	The C. Robin Collas Co, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
83,093	Swallow	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1880	Margaree, N.S	36 0	12 0	5 6	12	Duncan McDonald, Margaree, N.S.
96,752	Swallow	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1889	Chipman, N.B	81 6	26 3	7 2	90	Samuel C. Cameron, St. John, N.B.
90,431	Swan	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1889	Port LaTour, N.S	33 5	12 2	4 9	10	George Smith, Port La Tour, N.S.
103,762	Swan	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Caraquet, N.B	38 1	13 0	4 8	48	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
100,609	Swan	Digby	Schr—Glt	1893	Shelburne, N.S.	73 0	19 2	7 5	56	Milton and Edwin Haines, Freeport, N.S.

122,075	Swan	Toronto	Scow—Chd	1906	Huntsville, Ont.	48 0	18 3	3 3	66	The Huntsville, Lake of Bays & Lake Simcoe Nav. Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.
122,111	Sweet Home	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1906	Sydney, N.S.	38 8	13 5	5 1	14	John Marshall, Sydney, N.S.
100,986	Swift	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.	35 6	12 6	5 0	11	Chas. DeGruchy, Caraquet, N.B.
90,493	Swift Current	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1885	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.	64 8	22 0	7 8	65	Charles Hannam, Baddeck, N.S.
103,761	Swing	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, N.B.	34 6	12 3	4 8	11	Agapit Albert, Caraquet, N.B.
*107,523	Sybil	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1898 1904	Victoria, B.C. White Horse, Y.T.	101 0	28 3	4 2	99	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,052	Sydenham (The)	Owen Sound	Dredge—Drague	1908	Welland, Ont.	100 0	36 0	7 4	348	Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
72,953	Sylvester Neelon	St. Catharines	Schr—Glt	1875	St. Catharines, Ont.	137 0	26 2	12 0	291	The Collin's Bay Rafting & Forwarding Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
126,755	T. F. M. No. 1	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1892	Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A	58 5	18 0	5 6	54	The T. F. Moore Co., Montreal, Que.
126,753	T. F. M. No. 2	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1892	Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A	71 0	22 0	4 5	151	The T. F. Moore Co., Montreal, Que.
126,756	T. F. M. No. 3	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1895	Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A	58 5	18 0	6 2	61	The T. F. Moore Co., Montreal, Que.
126,754	T. F. M. No. 4	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1895	Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A	76 4	23 7	3 6	143	The T. F. Moore Co., Montreal, Que.
130,705	T. H. 28	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1911	New Westminster, B.C.	61 3	26 0	6 9	102	Thomas Y. Hebron, Vancouver, B.C.
111,822	T. J. K. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1901	Vancouver, B.C.	72 0	21 0	5 0	59	The Emerson Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,460	T. J. K. No. 2	Victoria	Scow—Chd	1903	Vancouver, B.C.	98 0	30 0	5 7	143	The Vancouver Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
77,836	T. W. Smith	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1879	Chezzetcook, N.S.	48 5	17 5	7 0	35	Isaac Dauphinee, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.
126,567	T. W. J. Whittier	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1907	Ingonish, N.S.	39 0	12 4	6 4	15	Walter, Jeremiah and Pious Whitty, South Bay, N.S.
116,885	T. Lilly	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1903	Port Felix, N.S.	33 8	10 9	5 2	10	Wm. Williams and Wm Pert, J.O, Tor Bay, N.S.
75,528	T. Owens	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	Montreal, Que.	94 0	19 2	5 7	90	The Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,722	Tacoma	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Tancook, N.S.	40 2	10 0	5 2	11	Alexander Wilson, jr., Tancook, N.S.
103,614	Tadousac	Quebec	Sloop	1895	Tadousac, Que.	53 5	17 9	4 9	41	Charles Lajoie, St. Fulgence, Que.
121,985	Tahkeena	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1907	White Horse, Y.T.	106 0	34 5	5 6	167	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

* Formerly a steamer.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
116,417	Taku	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1903	Caribou, Y.T	60 0	15 0	4 0	66	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
111,800	Tallahassee	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1908	Cheticamp, N.S	34 5	10 0	5 0	12	Simon Belfountaine, Cheticamp, N.S.
103,754	Talmouth	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1897	La Have, N.S	92 8	24 4	10 0	100	Scotia Lumber & Shipping Co., Ltd., Sherbrook, N.S.
*107,541	Taniwha	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1897	St. John, N.B	33 3	9 9	4 2	6	Robert Seely, St. John, N.B.
122,382	Tantalus	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1907	White Horse, Y.T	120 0	38 7	5 6	211	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,718	Tantiwana	St John, N.B	Dredge—Drague	1910	Upper Gagetown, N.B	66 4	25 1	5 1	159	Imperial Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Oromocto, N.B.
111,636	Tasmania	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Lunenburg, N.S	94 3	24 9	9 8	99	Thomas Walters, Garnish, Nfld.
61,411	Telegraph	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1869	Miramichi, N.B	39 3	13 5	5 8	20	John Jardine, jr., Rexton, N.B.
74,129	Telephone	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1877	Port Medway, N.S	73 3	20 7	8 3	70	J. Weston, Rexton, N.B.
59,387	Telephone	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1877	St. Andrews, N.B	43 0	15 2	6 1	19	A Stanley and J. E. Gaskill, Grand Manan, N.B.
121,707	Temeraire	Toronto	Sloop	1905	Oakville, Ont	50 0	10 0	6 0	18	F. Nicholls, Toronto, Ont.
116,642	Temiscamingue No. 1	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1903	Témiskaming, Que	60 0	12 0	3 6	42	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
116,643	Temiscamingue No. 2	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1903	Témiskaming, Que	60 0	12 0	3 6	42	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
116,644	Temiscamingue No. 3	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1903	Témiskaming, Que	60 0	12 0	3 6	42	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

* Formerly "Beatrice."

74,062	Temperance	Windsor, Ont	Schr—Glt	1877	Tilbury West, Ont	66 0	17 0	4 1	38	J. B. Gervais, Tilbury West, Ont.
126,943	Tenderfoot	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1910	Victoria, B.C.	33 0	10 5	5 8	9	Harry Bird, Victoria, B.C.
122,135	10. U. 8	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Shelburne, N.S.	36 6	12 3	7 0	16	Wilson Rankin, Yarmouth, N.S.
90,784	Teresa	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1883	San Salvador, U.S.A.	80 0	22 3	7 2	63	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
121,972	Teslin	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1906	White Horse, Y.T.	105 7	34 5	5 5	159	The British Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
116,964	Tethys	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1896	West Isles, N.B	38 0	14 2	7 6	20	G. L. Johnson, West Isles, N.B.
100,777	Teutonic	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B	36 0	13 0	4 6	11	W. S. Loggie, Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
	Teviot	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1863	Montreal, Que	105 3	22 6	9 1	160	J. Gagnon, Montreal, Que
80,657	Texas	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1880	Montreal, Que	141 0	29 0	8 0	265	Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que.
117,139	Thalia D	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S.	31 0	11 0	6 0	10	J. L. Gallagher, Yarmouth, N.S.
112,273	The III	Montreal	Sloop	1903	Dorval, Que.	26 4	7 4	1 5	....	James J. Riley, jr., Montreal, Que.
100,015	Thelma	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1895	Granville, N.S	68 5	20 0	7 4	49	Clarence W. Anderson, *et al.*, Sherbrooke, N.S.
117,055	Thelma	Canso	Schr—Glt	1906	Canso, N.S	39 0	13 0	7 0	15	Alexander M. Roberts, Canso, N.S.
122,236	Thelma B.	Barrington	Sloop	1907	Port Clyde, N.S.	31 0	12 6	6 6	12	Benjamin F. Cunningham, Cape Island, N.S.
116,895	Thelma E	Shelburne	Sloop	1903	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	35 0	11 8	6 0	11	Edward C. Acker, Harts Point and Rufus F. Acker, Shelburne, N.S.
107,492	Themis	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1898	Baie St. Paul, Que.	40 8	13 0	4 8	17	A. H. Simard, Baie St. Paul, Que.
122,639	Theodore Voges	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1876	Black River, O., U.S.A.	103 2	24 1	7 9	132	John Gowan, Deseronto, Ont.
90,824	Theresa	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1889	Eel Brook, N.S.	43 8	14 6	5 1	18	R. W. Stevens, Cape Island, N.S.
*94,635	Therèse	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1888	Jordan River, N.S.	105 0	26 0	10 1	148	Alfred Peters, Arichat, N.S.
92,577	Thetis	Halifax	Cutter	1888	Dartmouth, N.S.	21 8	6 5	5 3	4	H. R. McLaren, Halifax, N.S.
107,545	Thetis	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1898	St. John, N.B.	28 0	10 0	3 2	5	Henry R. McLellan, St. John, N.B.
122,091	Thistle	Barrington	Sloop	1905	Cape Island, N.S.	30 0	11 4	6 0	10	Robert H. Brannen, M.O., Cape Island, N.S.
83,074	Thistle	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1869	Kingston, Ont	108 0	22 3	5 5	117	John Eligh and David Eligh, J.O., Burritt's Rapids, Ont.
97,145	Thistle	St. Andrews	Sloop	1888	Grand Manan, N.B.	27 0	12 9	5 0	12	Frank Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.
125,994	Thistle	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1907	Montmagny, Que	94 8	26 3	5 4	80	The Price Bros., & Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.

*Formerly "Mildred J. McLean."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou proprietaire gérant, et adresse.
107,074	Thistle.	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1897	St. John, N.B.	31 0	11 2	4 0	8	D. DeVeber, Gagetown, N.B.
71,634	Thomas	Montreal.	Barge—Chd	1874	Yamaska, Que.	102 0	22 2	6 2	96	E. Courchère, Sorel, Que.
121,979	Thomas F. Bayard	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1880	Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.	86 6	21 1	8 6	67	Thos. Stockham, M.O., Victoria, B.C.
90,893	Thomas H	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1889	Pubnico, N.S.	40 0	13 5	5 1	13	Seth Nickerson, Barrington, N.S.
112,272	Thorella II.	Montreal.	Sloop	1903	Dorval, Que.	37 2	8 2	1 8	....	William C. Finley, Montreal, Que.
.....	Three (3).	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1870	Pierreville, Que.	94 1	18 8	6 0	105	Dennis Murphy, Ottawa, Ont.
88,542	Three Bells	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1884	Lockeport, N.S.	79 0	23 0	9 0	92	Lewis Murray, Port Richmond, N.S.
117,046	Three Brothers.	Barrington	Sloop	1905	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	32 0	12 1	6 2	13	T. E. Newell, Cape Island, N.S.
117,184	Three Brothers.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1905	Shippigan Island, N.B.	41 7	13 4	5 4	16	D. F. Chiasson, Shippigan Island, N.B.
96,738	Three Brothers	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1890	Shippigan, N.B.	35 2	12 5	4 8	12	John Young, Tracadie, N.B.
42,432	Three Brothers	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1866	Esquimaux Point, Que.	49 6	16 0	5 9	36	Xavier Boudreau, Esquimaux Point, Que.
126,778	303	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1911	Richibucto, N.B.	30 0	11 9	5 0	10	W. E. Forbes, Richibucto, N.B.
107,440	Three Links	St. Andrews	Sloop	1899	Grand Manan, N.B.	30 0	11 0	6 0	12	Robert A. Mann, Grand Manan, N.B.
116,825	Three Sisters	Barrington	Sloop	1903	Bear Point, N.S.	30 0	12 0	6 2	11	Wallace H. Penney, M.O., Cape Island, N.S.

100,814	Three Sisters	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1894	Bear Point, N.S.	38 5	13 0	4 2	10	F. O. Brindley, Chebogue, N.S.
126,022	Three Swallows	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1897	Glace Bay N.S.	30 2	12 0	5 0	7	Benj. Gracie, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.
117,052	Thrush	Canso	Schr—Glt	1899 / 1903	Beckerton, N.S.	31 6	11 4	5 7	10	David Myers, Canso, N.S.
103,082	Thrush	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1890	Shippigan, N.B.	32 4	12 0	4 8	10	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
97,200	Thrush	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1890	Montreal, Que.	181 0	34 4	11 7	584	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
75,726	Thrush	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1878	Cape St. Mary, N.S.	40 0	13 7	5 4	13	E. C. Bowers, Westport, N.S.
92,666	Thurso	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1887	Rockland, Ont.	105 0	22 5	7 5	153	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
103,019	Thurston	Parrsboro',	Schr—Glt	1895	Fox River, N.S.	70 6	21 6	6 0	61	Burton Smith, Five Islands, N.S.
100,918	Tickler	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1892	Caraquet, N.B.	39 0	12 8	5 3	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
96,961	Tivoli	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1890	Little Harbour, N.S.	41 0	15 0	6 5	24	H. R. Garrison, Boutilier's Point, N.S.
126,036	Tobeatic	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1908	Liverpool, N.S.	102 5	25 5	10 6	99	Henry Petite, *et al.*, Mose Ambrose, Nfld.
117,086	Togo	Collingwood	Dredge—Drague	1897	Lachine, Que.	85 0	27 0	7 6	269	Robert and Rob. G. Weddell, Trenton, Ont., and John J. Manley, Merritton, Ont. J.O.
116,532	Togo	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Tancook Island, N.S.	43 2	11 0	6 2	14	William J. Peitzsch, White Haven, N.S.
116,448	Togo	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1904	Sable River, N,S.	45 5	15 4	5 9	18	Edmund C. Locke, Lockeport, N.S.
121,773	Togo	Winnipeg	Barge—Chd	1903	Winnipeg, Man.	72 0	20 0	4 0	58	Hyland Navigation & Trading Co., Winnipeg, Man.
116,893	Togo	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1904	Pubnico, N.S.	38 0	13 0	5 0	12	Leander Amiro, Pubnico, N.S.
116,778	Togo Maru	Vancouver	Schr—Glt	1904	Bowen Island, B.C.	43 0	12 6	4 8	20	Kamekichi Yashida, Steveston, B.C.
	Toledo	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1872	Quebec, Que.	137 9	29 6	10 0	362	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
111,949	Tom No. 1	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1901	New Whatcom, Wash., U.S.A.	49 7	14 5	3 0	63	Henry D. Benson, Ladners, B.C.
126,361	Tomasco	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1893	Coteau du Lac, Que.	75 1	25 2	5 8	128	Thomas Gauthier, Montreal, Que.
85,387	Topaz	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1883	Port Clyde, N.S.	85 5	24 5	9 1	104	Henry Hanville, St. Lucia, B. W. Indies.
92,423	Topsy	Prescott.	Scow—Chd	1866	Iroquois, Ont.	46 0	13 0	4 0	22	Mrs. Sarah M. Carman, Iroquois, Ont.
71,604	Toronto	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	Montreal, Que.	150 0	26 0	10 2	335	J. C. A. Turcotte and D. Chevrier, J.O., St. Joseph de Sorel, Que.
121,875	Toronto	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	36 0	12 0	6 0	13	A. C. Atkinson, Port La Tour, N.S.
80,696	Torpedo	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1882	Montreal, Que.	84 0	22 5	5 0	117	E. E. Gilbert, Montreal, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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92,540	Tourterelle	Montreal	Sloop	1887	Pierreville, Que	95 9	22 8	6 5	102	A. Arcand, Portneuf, Que.
90,506	Trader	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1885	Parrsboro', N.S.	70 2	23 0	7 1	73	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Newcomb, Parrsboro', N.S.
107,143	Transfer No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1898	Vancouver, B.C	186 4	40 0	12 0	773	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
122,381	Transfer No. 2	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1907	Victoria, B C	233 0	40 7	12 0	973	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
130,606	Transfer No. 3	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1911	Esquimalt, B.C	250 0	42 0	10 8	927	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
41,821	Traveller	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1858	St. Martin's, N.B	38 3	10 7	5 1	15	David Bradshaw, St. John, N.B.
126,125	Trenton	Kingston	Dredge—Drague	1908	Trenton, Ont	74 8	30 6	7 6	251	Robert Weddell, M.O., Trenton, Ont.
92,567	Trial	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1882	Margaree, N.S.	36 0	12 8	5 6	13	Alexander Cormie, Margaree, N.S.
112,114	Tribune	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1903	Mahone Bay, N.S.	44 6	15 0	6 5	22	Stuart F. Hubley, Halifax, N.S.
103,179	Trilby	Digby	Schr—Glt	1895	Sable River, N.S.	53 7	16 5	7 1	31	F. S. Lent, *et al.*, Westport, N.S
71,038	True Blue	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1876	Clare, N.S	33 0	11 0	4 0	8	Wallace Haines, Westport, N.S.
130,353	True Darling	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1910	Port Felix, N.S.	33 4	11 9	5 6	18	John Belfountain, Port Felix, N.S.
107,994	True Love	Canso	Schr—Glt	1895	Canso, N.S.	37 0	10 5	5 8	10	David Walsh, Canso, N.S.
103,531	True Love	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1889	Sambro, N.S.	33 2	11 4	5 6	10	John C. Arnold, Terence Bay, N.S.

88,414	Trumpet	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1837	Essex, Mass., U.S.A	45 2	13 9	6 0	20	A. W. Holmes, Beaver Harbour, N.B.
.....	Try	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1860	Montreal, Que	91 3	18 7	5 5	84	E. Griffin, Ottawa, Ont.
103,998	Try Again	St. Andrews	Sloop	1898	Meteghan, N.S.	36 1	13 0	5 0	15	A. W. Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N.B.
126,377	Tuareg	Halifax	Sloop	1907	Brooklyn, N.S.	26 8	7 8	3 0	3	Alfred F. Haliburton, Halifax, N.S.
75,833	Twilight	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1878	Owl's Head, N.S	42 0	14 4	6 0	14	H. R. Garrison, Ingramport, N.S.
121,792	Twin Sisters	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	31 0	11 0	6 0	10	Osborne D. Smith, *et al.*, Cape Island, N.S.
.....	Two (2)	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1872	Montreal, Que	71 4	21 4	8 3	42	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
38,480	Two Brothers	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1866	River Bourgeois, N.S.	51 6	16 6	7 4	31	Simon Landry, River Bourgeois, N.S.
103,460	Two Brothers	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1899	L'Ardoise, N.S.	42 4	14 8	6 0	18	Maurice Peters, L'Ardoise, N.S.
122,184	Two Brothers.	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1907	Main-a-Dieu, N.S.	43 0	13 4	5 5	19	Patrick Campbell, Main-a-Dieu, N.S.
107,991	Two Brothers	Canso	Schr—Glt	1898	Port Félix, N.S.	40 0	13 0	6 4	14	Frederick Jello, Port Félix, N.S.
103,583	Two Brothers.	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1895	Shippigan, N.B	37 0	12 4	4 8	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
54,072	Two Brothers	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1838	Lunenburg, N.S	43 2	13 5	6 9	39	Philip Smeltzer, *et al.*, Lunenburg, N.S.
77,920	Two Brothers	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1868 1881	Port Burwell, Ont. Port Hope, Ont.	103 6	24 0	8 0	99	N. E. Angers, Ste. Anne de la Parade, Que.
80,879	Two Brothers	Picton, Ont.	Sloop	1881	Battersea, Ont	95 0	18 6	4 8	56	A. G. Cousins, Belleville, Ont.
117,029	Two Brothers	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1906	Ingonish, N.S.	41 0	13 6	7 3	17	James Williams, M.O., Ingonish, N.S.
117,138	Two Brothers	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Pinkney's Point, N.S.	34 0	11 3	6 0	11	Remi T. Surette, Pinkney's Point, N.S.
92,749	Two Sisters.	Sackville	Schr—Glt	1896	Sackville, N.B	76 6	25 0	7 2	86	Ed. Kennie, Riverside, N.B.
122,107	Two Sisters	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Shelburne, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Thomas H. Chatwynd, Woods Harbour, N.S.
83,287	Twylight	Kingston	Sloop	1882	Dog Lake, Ont.	79 0	15 8	4 5	41	Clement Bell, Belleville, Ont.
100,575	Tyler.	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1893	Lunenburg, N.S	62 7	20 7	8 0	54	Handford Outhouse, Tiverton, N.S.
126,590	Uda A. Saunders	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Lunenburg, N.S	108 4	25 8	10 8	95	Scott Corkum, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
103,869	Uganda	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1898	Ship Harbour, N.S.	38 8	12 7	5 2	14	R. Doherty, Eastern Passage, N.S.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
112,117	Ulva	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	La Have, N.S	91 0	24 7	9 7	99	Albert V. Conrad, *et al.*, LaHave, N.S.
73,027	Una	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1879	House Harbour, M.I., Que.	62 6	19 4	7 3	41	Francis Cheverie, Magdalen Islands, Que.
100,235	Una	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1893	Pleasant Harbour, N.S.	34 8	11 9	4 1	9	J. Cronan, Halifax, N.S.
103,172	Una	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1894	Shelburne, N.S.	77 2	22 2	8 2	82	Peter McNutt, M.O., Malpeque, P.E.I.
121,699	Una	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S.	31 0	11 0	6 0	10	Wm. C. Nickerson, Cape Island, N.S.
122,429	Uncas	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1908	Sambro, N.S.	35 2	11 4	5 0	11	Arthur W. Nickerson, Sambro, N.S.
88,597	Uncle Sam	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1885	Pubnico, N.S.	80 1	23 5	8 2	77	Wm. H. Harper, Jeddore, N.S.
122,306	Undaunted	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Lunenburg, N.S.	38 2	12 7	6 4	15	James D. Oxner, Dublin Shore, N.S.
107,957	Ungava	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	Mahone Bay, N.S.	88 8	24 3	9 4	88	William N. Reinhardt, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
122,066	Ungava	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1906	Collingwood, Ont.	200 0	41 0	17 0	1226	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
112,019	Unidella	Canso	Schr- Glt	1902	White Haven, N.S.	42 0	13 7	7 0	16	Norman Munroe, White Haven, N.S.
61,946	Union	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1870	Jeddore, N.S	44 0	16 4	6 1	23	Felix Gagné, Malbaie, Que.
94,750	Union	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1889	St. Martin's, N.B.	79 0	26 6	7 3	97	John J. Shields, Alma, N.B.
107,636	Union No. 8	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1898	Vancouver, B.C	56 0	14 0	4 0	28	Union Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

103,742	Unique	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1896	Mahone Bay, N.S.	93 1	24 3	9 5	95	Nathaniel Butt, Bay St. George, Nfld.
100,708	Unique	Pictou, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1902	River John, N.S.	79 1	25 4	8 6	96	John O'Hara, Isaac's Harbour, N.S.
112,159	United Empire	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1903	Caraquet, N.B.	42 0	14 0	5 6	17	Mrs. Sarah Young, and F. T. B. Young., J.O., Caraquet, N.B.
100,123	Uno	Wallaceburg	Barge—Chd	1892	Wallaceburg, Ont.	76 0	20 2	5 0	75	S. W. Whiteley, Sombra, Ont.
96,890	Upper Traverse	Ottawa	Light ship			77 0	20 0	9 5	97	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
116,510	Uranus	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	Lunenburg, N.S	88 8	24 6	9 2	90	Charles McLean, M. O., Hubbard's Cove, N.S.
66,997	Uranus	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1874	Canning, N.B	73 2	26 4	6 8	74	Charles A. Copp, Harvey, N.B.
103,417	Uruguay	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1895	La Have, N.S	83 0	23 9	9 3	97	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
94,694	Utah and Eunice	Digby	Schr—Glt	1889	Freeport, N.S.	50 3	18 0	6 3	33	M. Haines, *et al.*, Freeport, N.S.
117,057	Utowana	Canso	Schr—Glt	1907	Tancook, N.S.	42 6	12 6	6 3	15	Frank C. Lohnes, M.O., Canso, N.S
107,249	V. C. Co., No. 1	New Westminster	Barge—Chd		New Westminster, B.C.	47 5	11 6	3 4	15	Victoria Canning Co. of B.C., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,250	V. C. Co., No. 2	New Westminster	Barge—Chd		New Westminster, B,C.	47 0	13 6	3 4	18	Victoria Canning Co. of B.C., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,252	V. C. Co., No. 3	New Westminster	Barge—Chd		New Westminster, B.C.	55 5	18 0	4 5	41	Victoria Canning Co. of B.C., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,631	V. C. Co., No. 6	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1898	New Westminster, B.C.	50 0	13 8	3 6	20	Victoria Canning Co. of B.C., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
107,632	V. C. Co., No. 7	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1898	New Westminster, B.C.	49 0	13 8	4 0	25	Victoria Canning Co. of B.C., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
130,608	V.I.T. No. 1	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1911	Victoria, B.C.	90 0	32 0	8 2	193	Vancouver Island Towing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
122,335	V. T. B. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1907	North Vancouver, B.C.	86 2	30 2	9 0	209	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
122,336	V. T. B. 2	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1907	North Vancouver, B.C.	86 6	30 7	9 0	212	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
122,508	V. T. B. 3	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	86 4	32 1	9 0	223	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
122,542	V. T. B. 4	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	86 5	32 0	9 1	224	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
122,543	V. T. B. 5	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1907	Vancouver, B.C.	86 4	32 0	9 1	224	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,337	V. T. B. 6	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	83 6	30 4	8 2	183	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,628	V. T. B. 7	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1909	North Vancouver, B.C.	82 7	30 1	7 5	178	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130,293	V. T. B. 8	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	82 0	30 1	8 0	178	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,296	V. T. B. 9	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	83 5	30 1	8 0	181	Vancouver Tug & Barge Co,, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,363	V. F. Williams	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1911	Ingonish, N. S.	35 0	12 7	6 2	13	Vincent and Fabian Williams, Ingonish, N.S.
80,692	V. Paradis	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1881	Sorel, Que	130 0	24 7	10 0	214	Nap. Ladouceur, Sorel, Que.
103,340	Valda	Montreal	Sloop	1890	Lachine, Que	27 0	8 0	1 8	3	A. F. Riddell, Montreal, Que.
94,743	Valdare	Digby	Schr—Glt	1888 / 1905	Cambridge, N.B.	83 4	27 6	7 0	95	W. G. and W. W. Clarke, Bear River, N.S.
116,711	Valeda	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1904	St. Siméon, Que	72 0	20 2	6 0	52	J. B. Brouillard, Dorval, Que.
92,394	Valencia	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1888	Garden Island, Ont.	178 0	30 8	13 2	543	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
121,651	Valentina	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Tusket Wedge N.S.	32 0	10 6	6 0	10	S. LeBlanc, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
83,164	Valiant	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1881	La Have, N.S	76 5	22 5	8 8	80	John D. Gerroir, West Arichat, N.S.
117,142	Valkyria	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1905	Indian Harbour, N.S.	42 0	11 6	6 2	13	H. Covey, Indian Harbour, N.S.
103,285	Valkyrie	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1895	Shippigan, N.B	36 1	12 0	5 2	12	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
100,237	Valkyrie	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1893	Tancook, N.S.	34 4	8 6	3 6	5	H. F. Marsh, Halifax, N.S.
117,143	Valmore	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1905	Mahone Bay, N.S.	42 8	12 3	5 6	11	Clayton Collupy, Lockeport, N.S.

103,852	Vampire	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1897	Dartmouth, N.S.	23 6	6 6	3 5	2	R. W. Holland, Vancouver, B.C.
126,171	Vandyke	New Westminster	Dredge—Drague	1907	New Westminster, B.C.	67 0	23 5	5 0	157	Joseph Wm. Pike, Vancouver, B.C.
80,630	Vanity	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1882	Maitland, N.S.	39 0	12 6	4 8	11	S. F. Perry, Maitland, N.S.
85,758	Varuna	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1883	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	51 0	14 9	6 5	24	J. Bouillon, Ste. Anne de la Pte. au Père, Rimouski Co., Que.
100,036	Vedette	Toronto	Lugger	1892	Toronto, Ont.	46 0	9 6	5 2	6	H. L. Lazier, Hamilton, Ont.
100,851	Vega	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1892	Isle aux Coudres, Que.	42 8	15 2	6 2	24	R. Daly, Quebec, Que.
100,434	Velma A	Moncton	Schr—Glt	1892 1905	Harvey, N.B.	42 5	12 2	4 4	13	Elijah Chase, Sackville, N.B.
103,711	Venite	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1897	Mavillette, N.S.	47 0	14 1	6 0	24	James E. Crosby, Yarmouth, N.S.
130,351	Vennie May	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1910	Charlos' Cove, N.S.	38 8	11 4	5 2	17	Thomas L. Richard, Charlos' Cove, N.S.
96,781	Venture	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1889	Port Petpeswick, N.S.	54 2	18 9	7 8	43	Clarence E. Read, Pugwash, N.S.
92,778	Venture	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1888	Vancouver, B.C.	68 3	16 6	6 3	48	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
94,832	Venus	Weymouth	Schr—Glt	1885	Booth Bay, Me., U.S.A.	59 0	18 4	6 7	42	John W. Snow, Digby, N.S.
103,058	Venus	Yarmouth	Sloop	1894	Shelburne, N.S.	28 0	11 1	5 3	8	C. Blades, Pubnico, N.S.
122,134	Venus	Yarmouth	Sloop	1905	Cape Island, N.S.	30 0	10 6	6 0	10	Louis P. Surette, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
*100,643	Vera	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1887	San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.	74 0	21 2	8 5	60	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
103,609	Verbena	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1898	Gabarouse, N.S.	56 0	15 7	5 9	27	G. W. Grant, Gabarouse, N.S.
103,736	Vere B. Roberts	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1898	Parrsboro', N.S.	93 3	27 2	9 2	124	John W. Smith, Moose River, N.S.
88,282	Veritas	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1878	Eastport, Me., U.S.A.	30 3	10 6	5 6	10	Simon Leonard, West Isles, N.B.
130,681	Verna L.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Lunenburg, N.S.	40 6	10 9	5 5	12	William Lohnes and Emanue Corkum, Middle LaHave, N.S.
121,756	Verona	Vancouver	Sloop	1906	Vancouver, B.C.	26 6	8 9	3 6	7	Douglas E. Johnston, Vancouver, B.C.
71,647	Vert Pomme	Montreal	Sloop	1872	Pierreville, Que.	101 2	23 4	6 9	111	G. Lebruin, St. Aimé, Que.
.00,608	Vesper	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1893	Sable River, N.S.	35 4	14 0	6 0	14	Chas. Hupman, Summerville, N.S.
85,976	Vesta Pearl	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1882	Canning, N.S.	79 0	27 0	6 8	85	Jacob Mayer, St. John, N.B.
103,274	Vesuvius	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B.	35 0	12 1	5 0	10	G. Maillett, Shippigan, N.B.
121.894	Vice Reine	Shelburne	Sloop	1906	Shelburne, N.S.	41 0	13 8	5 4	12	Eleazar Penney, M.O., Cape Island, N.S.

* Formerly "Halcyon."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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77,564	Victor	Montreal	Sloop	1872	Yamaska, Que	104 0	22 7	7 0	115	Geo. Foreman, Grace's Point, Que.
100,715	Victor	Montreal	Sloop.	1893	Pierreville, Que	108 3	22 8	10 4	180	N. Laroche, Pierreville, Que.
103,026	Victor	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1836	Saybrook, Conn., U.S.A.	58 8	20 6	6 0	43	G. A. Glaspy, St. John, N.B
38,523	Victoria	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1874	French Village, N.S.	52 9	16 5	6 1	24	Henry Burke, French Village, N.S.
103,775	Victoria	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1897	Shippigan, N.B	38 9	13 3	5 6	16	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
111,409	Victoria	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	LaHave, N.S	95 6	24 6	9 8	100	W. N. Reinhardt, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
74,222	Victoria	Montreal	Sloop	1875	Yamaska, Que	99 8	21 0	5 9	96	X. Lebruin, St. Aimé, Que.
96,996	Victoria	New Westminster	Sloop	1892	Port Guichon. B.C.	36 0	11 0	3 5	13	John A. Maxwell, Nanaimo, B.C.
90,709	Victoria	St. Catharines	Scow—Chd	1870	Welland, Ont	109 0	23 0	6 5	156	Allan J. Holloway, Toronto, Ont.
107,359	Victoria	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1899	New Haven, N.S.	37 0	12 4	5 0	11	Daniel Johnson, Louisburg, N.S.
100,492	Victoria	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1892	Victoria, B.C.	80 0	20 4	8 4	63	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
122,495	Victory	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1907	Escuminac, N.B.	34 8	9 8	4 8	10	Joseph A. and Livingston Willistom, Hardwicke, N.B.
59,310	Victory	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1865	Harpswell, Me., U.S.A.	30 8	10 4	4 8	8	Geo. Mulholland, Campo Bello, N.B.
116,466	Vie	Vancouver	Barge—Chd	1902	Vancouver, B.C.	62 0	20 2	2 0	22	Daniel King, Vancouver, B.C.

122,549	Vie No. 2	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	57 3	18 3	2 5	54	J. McDonald and W. G. Gillett, J.O., Vancouver, B.C.
126,338	Vie No. 3.	Vancouver.	Scow—Chd.	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	62 8	18 3	2 8	61	Daniel King, Vancouver, B.C.
92,767	Vigie.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1889	Quebec, Que	70 7	19 0	8 6	59	J. B. Barrette, St. Paul de Millevaches, Que.
92,589	Vigilant	Gaspé	Schr—Glt	1894	Becscie River, Que	32 6	13 0	4 6	11	Luc Cormier, Esquimaux Pt., Que.
100,251	Vigilant	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1894	Tancook Island, N.S.	34 3	9 0	3 7	5	Dudley Mills, Halifax, N.S.
116,970	Vigilant	St. Andrew's.	Sloop.	1906	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	33 7	12 1	5 8	12	Webster Cossaboom, Grand Manan, N. B.
100,621	Viking.	Port Dover	Sloop	1891	Port Dover, Ont	62 0	16 6	7 8	39	D. J. McLeod, Newcastle, Ont.
107,331	Viking.	St. John, N.B	Sloop.	1899	Yarmouth, N.S	30 3	11 6	3 6	9	H. H. Bissett, St. John, N.B.
*121,721	Viking.	Vancouver	Sloop.		Victoria, B. C.	27 8	9 0	4 0	8	Walter G. Sweet and Lewis H. Evans, Vancouver, B.C.
75,785	Village Belle	Port Medway	Schr—Glt	1878	East Port Medway, N.S.	63 8	21 0	8 3	55	S. E. Teel, Vogler's Cove, N.S.
116,556	Village Belle.	Maitland	Schr—Glt	1907	Maitland, N.S	87 0	24 9	8 9	99	John Clark, Maitland, N.S.
57,662	Village Bride	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1867	Chezzetcook, N.S.	45 4	15 0	6 4	24	Ephraim Gerrard, West Arichat, N.S.
69,192	Village Queen	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1874	Mahone Bay, N.S.	48 6	15 9	6 6	24	Charles Brundage, Sheet Harbour, N. S.
88,302	Villageois	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1881	St. Jean Deschaillons, Que.	92 6	22 6	6 5	93	G. Gignac, Portneuf, Que.
117,183	Vina.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1905	Shippigan, N.B.	38 4	13 0	5 0	14	J. Noel, Shippigan, N.B.
97,186	Viola	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1891	Salmon River, N.S.	90 0	28 0	9 0	124	J. Willard Smith, St. John, N.B.
121,659	Viola	Yarmouth	Sloop.	1904	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	33 0	11 0	6 0	10	J. LeBlanc, Tusket Wedge, N.S.
126,912	Viola G. Hartlin	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1910	Jeddore, N.S.	51 0	16 0	6 8	25	Peter Hartlin, M.O., Jeddore, N.S.
100,330	Viola Pearl.	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1894	Eel Brook, N.S.	45 0	16 7	6 7	24	David McClelland, St. John, N.B.
121,873	Viola S.	Yarmouth	Sloop.	1906	Surette's Island, N.S.	35 2	12 9	6 4	16	Samuel Surette, M.O., Surette's Isld., N.S.
126,917	Violet C.	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1911	Sambro, N.S.	37 9	11 4	5 0	14	James H. Smith, Sambro, N.S.
130,566	Violet F	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1909	Tancook, N.S.	42 2	10 3	5 3	12	Wellesley Frederick, M.O., Indian Harbour, N.S.
94,726	Violet N	Digby.	Schr—Glt	1888	Cornwallis, N.S.	54 0	17 8	6 4	32	Andrew Coggins, *et al.*, Westport, N.S.
90,485	Violet West	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1885	Seaforth, N.S.	49 6	18 0	7 0	36	F. J. Cornelius, M.O., Glen Margaret, N.S.
122,238	Violet and Annie.	Halifax.	Sloop	1908	Port Glyde. N.S.	41 5	13 0	5 6	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
100,548	Violetta	Digby	Schr—Glt	1898	Hillsburn, N.S.	36 0	13 4	5 4	11	A. W. Longmire, Hillsburn, N.S.
130,423	Vira Evelyn	St. Andrews	Sloop	1894	Swan's Isl'd, Me., U.S.A.	37 6	13 6	6 6	14	Frank M. Calder, Campo Bello, N.B.
96,773	Virgin	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1894	Cheticamp, N.S.	33 0	11 4	4 9	10	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
103,125	Virgin Queen	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	East Machias, Me., U.S.A.	40 0	13 0	5 6	16	Nelson Morse, Grand Manan, N.B.
122,452	Virginia	Barrington	Sloop	1907	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	36 0	13 4	7 0	17	Wm. E. Atkinson, Cape Island, N.S.
112,097	Virginia	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1902	Lunenburg, N.S.	98 0	26 0	10 0	134	A. C. Barnaby, M. O., West Dublin, N.S.
70,283	Virginia	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	Montreal, Que.	110 0	22 9	8 8	185	The Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
116,330	Virginian	Parrsboro	Schr—Glt	1904	Port Greville, N. S.	85 5	23 6	7 8	100	James S. Graham, *et al.*, Fox River, N. S.
51,537	Virginie	Quebec	Barge—Chd.	1864	Grondines, Que.	83 3	22 0	7 4	86	E. Hàmelin, Grondines, Que.
74,258	Virginie	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1876	St. Emélie, Que.	95 8	21 5	7 6	112	Solomon Beràrd, Sorel, Que.
122,190	Virginie S.	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1910	New Harbour, N.S.	41 0	12 9	7 1	16	Elias V. Landry, M.O., Petit de Grat, N.S.
90,863	Viva	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1885	Chester, N.S.	76 9	22 8	9 0	92	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.
126,021	Vivian	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1907	Ingonish, N.S	55 0	14 0	7 2	25	Wm. Duff, Lunenburg, N.S.
116,283	Vixen	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1903	Ship Harbour, N.S.	47 8	13 0	6 5	15	Robert Keating, Ship Harbour, N.S.

103,678	Vladimir	Toronto	Scow—Chd	1897	Bracebridge, Ont	44 4	13 2	4 0	43	S. Brown, Bracebridge, Ont.
100,995	Voltaire	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1891	Shippigan, N.B	35 0	12 0	4 6	10	P. Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
100,357	Voltigeur	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1888	Rimouski, Que	35 2	14 3	4 8	14	Frs. St. Pierre, Matane, Que.
103,352	Voltigeur	Quebec	Sloop	1894	Les Escoumains, Que	60 8	18 6	5 3	34	Hypolite Bouliane, Tadousac, Que.
96,910	Volunteer	Kingston	Schr-Glt	1891	Dog Lake, Ont	88 8	17 0	5 6	59	Barney Black, Kingston, Ont.
111,794	Volunteer	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1903	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	38 0	12 1	6 3	14	David A. Boudreau, Petite de Grat, N.S.
103,111	Volunteer	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1888	Grand Manan, N.B	36 0	12 3	5 0	14	Milton W. Ingersoll, Grand Manan, N. B.
100,966	Von Moltke	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B	36 1	11 9	4 6	11	P. J. Frigot, Caraquet, N.B.
96,034	Vreda	Toronto	Cutter	1888	Troon, G.B	53 3	10 1	9 5	18	A. G. Peuchen, Toronto, Ont.
103,588	Vulture	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1896	Caraquet, N.B	36 3	12 5	5 0	13	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N. B.
126,693	W. C. & St. M. No. 2	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1909	Chateaguay, Que	28 5	17 5	3 5	43	Arthur Belangér and A. Laforce, J.O., Lachine, Que.
126,694	W. C. & St. M. No. 3	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1909	Chateaguay, Que	32 0	16 5	4 0	24	Arthur Belanger and A. Laforce, J.O., Lachine, Que.
126,323	W. F. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1908	Vancouver, B.C.	80 6	30 1	7 5	164	Vancouver Tug and Barge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,396	W. J. P. Co. No. 1	Lunenburg	Scow—Chd	1902	Montreal, Que	97 2	27 0	9 6	174	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal Que.
126,397	W. J. P. Co. No. 2	Lunenburg	Scow—Chd	1908	Lunenburg, N.S.	97 2	27 0	9 6	174	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,398	W. J. P. Co. No. 3	Lunenburg	Scow—Chd	1908	Lunenburg, N.S.	97 2	27 0	9 6	174	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,399	W. J. P. Co. No. 4	Lunenburg	Scow—Chd	1902	Montreal, Que	98 0	30 0	7 0	183	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,400	W. J. P. Co., No. 5	Lunenburg	Scow—Chd	1907	Liverpool, N.S.	33 8	19 4	3 0	18	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,364	W. J. P. Co., No. 8	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1908	Sorel, Que	69 6	19 2	7 0	75	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,365	W. J. P. Co., No. 9	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1896	Morrisburg, Ont	79 5	22 2	7 7	115	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,366	W. J. P. Co., No. 10	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1896	Morrisburg, Ont	79 6	22 2	7 4	112	The W J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,367	W. J. P. Co., No. 11	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1908	Sorel, Que	72 7	17 8	6 8	72	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,368	W. J. P. Co., No. 12	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1908	Sorel, Que	72 3	17 7	6 5	68	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

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126,369	W. J. P. Co., No. 14.	Montreal	Scow--Chd	1897	Pembroke, Ont	49 4	21 0	4 2	36	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,370	W. J. P. Co., No. 15.	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1903	Bout de l'Ile, Que	39 8	10 6	2 0	6	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,481	W. J. P. Co., No. 16.	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1908	Sorel, Que	48 7	16 7	3 4	22	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,482	W. J. P. Co., No. 17.	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1903	Montreal, Que	78 4	24 8	4 4	71	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,483	W. J. P. Co., No. 18	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1903	Bout de l'Ile, Que	47 0	15 1	3 4	19	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,484	W. J. P. Co., No. 19.	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1903	Montreal, Que	80 2	19 2	6 0	74	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
126,488	W. J. P. Co., No 20.	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1909	Sorel, Que	65 5	22 1	7 5	117	The W. J. Poupore Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
107,456	W. K. IV	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1899	Vancouver, B.C	59 9	21 9	4 8	52	Simon McKenzie, Vancouver, B.C.
111,535	W. K. No. III	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1891	Vancouver, B.C	62 0	22 2	5 0	55	Gordon T. Legg, Vancouver, B. C.
111,536	W. K. No. IV	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1891	Vancouver, B.C	58 0	21 3	5 0	55	Gordon T. Legg, Vancouver, B.C.
111,537	W.K. No. 5	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1891	Vaucouver, B.C	58 0	21 0	5 0	54	Gordon T. Legg, Vancouver, B.C.
117,010	W.K. No. 6	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1903	New Westminster, B.C.	69 0	25 0	6 8	101	L. Wilson, *et al.*, New Westminster, B.C.
126,597	W. S. M. Bentley	Parrsboro	Schr—Glt	1910	Port Greville, N.S	141 4	34 1	11 9	364	George E. Bentley, Port Greville, N.S.
92,661	W. A. Crombie	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1887	Ottawa, Ont	110 0	22 0	7 0	155	The Riordan Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

111,560	W. C. Clark	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1901	Grand Manan, N.B.	36 0	13 2	6 0	16	Matilda Cheney, Gand Manan, N.B.
116,504	W. C. Silver	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1904	Bridgewater, N.S.	93 6	24 1	9 6	97	Kenneth Silver, M.O., La Have, N.S.
107,542	W. E. Gladstone	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1898	Carleton, N.B.	42 0	15 0	5 9	19	Alexander Shaw, Yarmouth, N.S.
121,696	W. F. Brittcliffe	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Woods Harbour, N.S.	35 0	11 8	5 5	10	G. W. Smith, M.O., Woods Harbour, N.S.
88,518	W. F. Elizabeth	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1886	St. Peter's, N.S	32 1	12 8	5 1	10	Thomas Doyle, North Rustico, P.E.I.
122,581	W. F. Foley	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1908	Tusket Wedge, N.S.	69 6	19 6	8 0	51	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
117,162	W. H. Baxter	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1905	Canning, N.S.	138 0	32 6	12 4	331	Wm. H. Baxter, M.O., Canning, N.S.
126,406	W. H. Rowley	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1909	Hull, Que.	113 0	24 2	7 8	179	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
92,669	W. H. Sixsmith	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1887	Hull, Que.	112 0	23 0	7 6	147	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
100,099	W. H. Waters	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Westfield, N.B	86 5	28 1	7 9	120	B. S. Gale, *et al.*, Cumberland Bay, N.B.
71,274	W. J. Suffell	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1874	Port Burwell, Ont	120 0	26 0	9 8	238	Wm. H. Gilbert, Belleville, Ont.
122,471	W. K. Grafftey	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1907	Hull, Que.	122 1	24 1	8 6	208	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
121,786	W. M. Dobell	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1906	Hull, Que.	121 8	24 1	8 1	196	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
126,598	W. M. Richard	Annapolis Royal	Schr—Glt	1910	Port Greville, N.S.	139 4	33 6	11 5	323	A. D. Mills & Sons, Ltd., M. O., Annapolis Royal, N.S.
88,688	W. R. Barry	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1885	Westfield, N.B.	51 1	16 0	4 4	30	Chas. A. C. Gorham, Greenwich, N.B.
*122,113	W. S. Calvert	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1874	Chester, Pa., U.S.A	191 0	29 0	14 4	543	The Sarnia-Toledo Transit Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
111,649	W. S. Wynot	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1901	Mahone Bay, N. S	90 8	24 7	10 0	100	P. H. Wilcox, M.O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
130,725	W. Baker	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Tancook, N.S.	39 6	9 9	5 2	10	William Baker, Tancook, N.S.
126,301	W. Bibeau	Montreal	Sloop	1903	Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.	108 8	22 8	7 6	119	William Bibeau, Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.
100,174	W. Gill	Montreal	Sloop	1891	Pierreville, Que.	91 0	23 0	6 0	89	Napoleon Grenier, Notre Dame de Pierreville, Que.
75,529	W. Owens	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	Monte Bello, Que.	94 0	19 2	5 7	90	J. Bouvier, St. Roch, Que.
100,543	W. Parnell O'Hara	Charlottetown.	Schr—Glt	1886	Essex, Mass., U.S.A.	80 2	23 0	8 3	79	Edward Boswell, and Allan McLean, Victoria, P.E.I.
126,527	W. Rutherford	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1910	Hull. Que.	108 0	22 8	7 2	147	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
122,049	Waldo R.	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1906	West Isles, N.B.	51 0	17 2	7 0	47	Winslow Richardson, West Isles, N.B.
111,793	Walla Walla	Port Hawkesbury.	Schr—Glt	1903	Cheticamp, N.S.	34 0	11 2	5 6	11	Simon Belfountain, Eastern Harbour, N.S.

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92,569	Walter	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1882	Red Head, N.S.	36 3	13 4	6 5	15	Robert Johnson, Halifax, N.S.
116,724	Walter C.	St. John, N.B.	Sloop	1904	Lorneville, N.B.	41 9	15 5	5 5	18	J. L. Belding, Chance Harbour, N.B.
94,814	Walter L. Rich	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1887	Booth Bay, Me., U.S.A.	79 2	22 0	7 6	84	Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
96,944	Walter Miller	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1890	Black River, N.B.	93 2	27 7	7 3	118	Chas. S. Smith, St. Martin's, N.B.
100,019	Wanita	Windsor, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1897	Granville, N.S.	60 8	20 0	7 8	42	Royal P. Soley, Economy, N.S.
90,896	Wapiti	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1889	Shelburne, N.S.	90 4	24 2	9 7	100	A.F.Stoneman, *et al.*, Yarmouth, N.S.
126,571	Warbler	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1909	Cheticamp, N.S.	35 9	15 0	6 0	10	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
130,682	Warren G. C.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Lunenburg, N.S.	40 2	10 8	5 5	12	Daniel Gilfoy, M.O., Feltz South, N.S.
126,120	Warren G. Winters	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	Lunenburg, N.S	98 2	25 6	10 5	95	Freeman Anderson, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
103,594	Warren W.	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1896	Montague, P.E.I.	83 0	22 5	8 6	79	George Dunn, *et al.*, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
100,985	Wasp	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1888	Caraquet, N.B	36 0	12 8	5 0	12	C. Robin, Collas & Co., Ltd., Jersey.
103,855	Wasp	Halifax	Sloop	1897	Dartmouth, N.S.	23 6	6 6	4 0	2	R. Bauld, Halifax, N.S.
126,115	Watauga	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1908	Lunenburg, N.S.	101 2	25 3	10 4	99	Henry W. Adams, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
52,198	Watchman	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1865	Grand Lake, N.B	64 0	22 2	6 0	46	Jesse Elliott, Economy, N.S.

61,904	Water Lily	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1870	Liverpool, N.S	38 4	14 0	5 5	14	Donald McKenzie, Pictou, N.S.
122,023	Water Witch	Liverpool.	Schr—Glt	1906	Liverpool, N. S.	114 3	28 9	11 4	190	John C. Crosbie, St. John's, Nfld.
59,325	Water Witch	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt		Essex, Mass.. U.S.A	39 0	12 0	5 0	12	Eben Greenlaw, West Isles, N.B.
80,961	Waterlily	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1880	Little Glace Bay, N.S.	41 6	14 6	5 8	19	Shelah Evans, Halifax, N.S.
	Waubaushene	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1872	Chatham, Ont	149 0	26 0	11 6	478	The Collin's Bay Rafting & Forwarding Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
90,488	Wave	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1885	Spry Harbour, N.S.	43 5	14 0	5 5	19	Geo. A. Poole, Lower Montague, P.E.I.
77,969	Wave Queen	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1879	St. George, N.B.	30 2	11 7	5 1	11	Wm. McMann, St. George, N.B.
126,774	Wawota	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1903	Point Sapin, N.B	30 5	9 9	4 8	11	William H. and William R. Long, Richibucto, N.B
88,228	Welcome	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1884	Chezetcook, N.S.	47 8	17 3	7 2	33	Robert Whiteway, Murray River, P.E.I.
16,887	Wenona	Arichat.	Schr—Glt	1902	Tor Bay, N.S.	35 4	10 5	4 9	10	John J. Uloth, Tor Bay, N.S.
100,152	Werra	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1891	Lunenburg, N.S	77 0	23 6	8 8	85	Levi A. Blackmour, North Sydney, N.S.
75,595	West Wind	Digby	Schr—Glt	1877	Port Gilbert, N.S	45 7	16 4	6 0	25	Geo. Post, Digby, N.S.
07,764	Western Light	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt.	1902	Miminegash, P.E.I.	55 9	17 7	6 8	39	Chas. Veno, Miminegash, P.E.I.
107,760	Western Prince	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1889 1900	.... Alberton, P.E.I	35 7	12 4	4 6	10	Wallace Richards, Alberton, P.E.I.
126,957	Westholme No. 2	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1909	Chemainus, B.C.	80 3	36 5	8 4	218	The Westholme Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
126,955	Westholme No. 3	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1910	Swanson Bay, B.C.	100 0	32 0	8 0	211	The Westholme Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
130,391	Westonneau	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1910	Grand Piles, Que.	42 0	7 3	1 8	6	Ephrem G. Hurtubise, Grand Piles, Que.
	Wheat Bin	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1870	Montreal, Que	148 9	24 6	9 5	320	Alphonse Desrosier, Lanoraie, Que.
77,744	Whip-poor-Will	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1875	Lockeport, N.S.	44 0	13 6	5 5	17	Isaac Ringer, Sand Point, N.S.
103,704	Whisper	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1896	Pubnico, N.S.	52 5	14 9	7 0	31	Chas. Harkins, Dipper Harbour, N.B.
90,658	Whistler	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1886	Eel Brook, N.S	50 9	14 7	6 3	24	David Chute, Harbourville, N.S.
100,962	White Bird	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1893	Shippigan, N.B	46 8	15 8	6 0	27	Alexander Tremblay, Miminegash, P.E.I.
77,572	White Bird	Montreal.	Sloop	1878	Yamaska, Que	92 5	22 5	6 2	89	E. Auclair, Haverhill, Mass., U.S.A.
126,252	White Cap	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1908	Point Sapin, N.B.	34 4	10 0	5 0	11	Henry Jimmo, *et al.*, Escuminac, N.B.
117,042	White Eagle	Barrington	Sloop	1901	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	32 0	11 2	6 2	10	L. Nickerson, Cape Island, N.S.

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122,054	White Fish	Chatham N.B	Schr—Glt	1906	Shippigan Island, N.B.	36 0	13 2	5 5	13	Eutrope Chiasson, Shippigan Island, N.B.
72,571	White Oak.	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1867	Oakville, Ont	111 0	24 8	9 5	180	Collins Inlet Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
122,465	White Wing	Yarmouth	Sloop	1906	Short Beach, N.S.	34 0	11 0	6 0	11	Joseph Harris, Yarmouth, N.S.
100,953	White Wings	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1890	Caraquet, N.B.	35 1	12 7	4 4	10	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., *et al.*, Caraquet, N.B.
83,155	White Wings.	Hamilton	Sloop	1886	Trenton, Ont	40 0	15 6	6 4	22	R. W. Scaife, Port Credit, Ont.
116,202	Whynot	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1897	Port Maitland, N.S.	31 0	10 0	5 6	10	W. H. Allen and G. H. Van Horne, Arcadia, N.S.
92,393	Wide Awake	Kingston	Sloop	1887	Kingston, Ont	65 3	15 3	3 8	24	John Tuttle, Kingston, Ont.
100,590	Wide Awake..	Montreal	Catboat	1891	New York, U.S.A	16 5	7 2	3 5	1	H. M. Molson, Montreal, Que.
61,947	Widgeon	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1869	Chezetcook, N.S.	42 5	14 8	6 6	22	John Petipas, Bay of Islands, Nfld.
72,321	Widgeon	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1872	Portland, N.B.	32 1	11 5	5 3	10	James Kennedy, St. John, N.B.
96,934	Wild Brier C	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1896	Miminegash, P.E.I.	47 0	15 0	5 5	24	John A. Matheson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
116,233	Wild Rose	Digby	Schr—Glt	1904	Port Lorne, N.S.	38 5	15 4	6 0	16	Albert McLellan, Parrsboro, N.S.
41,929	Wild Wave	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1859	Liverpool, N.S	59 0	17 5	6 7	36	B. G. Crowell, *et al.*, Shelburne, N.S.
54,416	Wildflower	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	1866	Washademoak, N.B	55 0	18 7	5 0	33	John B. Edgar, Kars, N.B.

85,586	Wildwood	Windsor, N.S	Barge—Chd	1883	St. John, N.B	222 3	40 0	22 1	1381	Gypsum Packet Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.
116,292	Wilena Fraser	Charlottetown	Schr—Glt	1898	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	35 0	12 3	4 4	13	Frederick Forgeron, West Arichat, N.S.
122,150	Wilford H.	Yarmouth	Sloop	1907	Clyde, N.S.	33 0	10 4	6 0	11	Nathaniel Horton, M.O., Port la Tour, N.S.
126,801	Wilfred D	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1910	Mavilette, N.S.	50 0	15 0	6 4	25	Raymond J. Deveau, Mavilette, N.S.
*121,812	Wilfred L. Snow	Digby	Schr—Glt	1905	Shelburne, N.S	63 5	17 2	7 1	51	Herbert Johnson, *et al.*, Granville, N.S.
107,351	Wilfred Laurier	Sydney	Schr—Glt	1897	Ingonish, N.S.	41 0	11 4	6 0	10	Wm. Ridout, North Sydney, N.S.
	Wilfrid Plunkett	Cobourg	Schr—Glt	1866	Oakville, Ont.	78 9	18 9	7 9	100	A. A. Smith, Belleville, Ont.
126,896	Will W. Case	Vancouver	Barge—Chd		Rockland, Me., U.S.A.	141 1	31 7	16 0	591	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que.
90,882	Will o' the Wisp	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1888	Pubnico, N.S.	67 8	19 7	7 5	51	W. J. Matthews, Bergeo, Nfld.
92,662	Willard Crane	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1887	Hull, Que.	110 0	22 0	7 0	155	The Riordan Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
125,967	Willena Gertrude	Parrsboro	Schr—Glt	1908	Parrsboro, N.S	132 1	32 4	11 2	271	Hugh E. Mosher, M.O., Parrsboro, N.S.
126,478	Willetta	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1910	Sambro, N.S.	42 0	13 0	5 6	15	Joseph Gray, M.O., Sambro, N.S.
85,397	William A	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1890	Etang du Nord Grindstone Island, Que.	33 6	12 3	4 7	9	John N. Leblanc, Etang du Nord, Grindstone Island, Que.
73,030	William Albert	Magdalen Islands	Schr—Glt	1881	Grindstone, M.I., Que.	57 1	19 6	8 1	41	Maurice E. Boland, Birchy Cove, Nfld.
126,818	William C. Smith	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Lunenburg, N.S.	104 8	26 0	10 6	99	William C. Smith, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
126,253	William Davidson	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1908	Chatham, N.B	67 8	20 4	8 0	61	W. S. Loggie, Co., Ltd,, Chatham, N.B.
75,912	Wm. Jamieson	Kingston.	Schr—Glt	1878	Mill Point, Ont	100 0	25 4	8 6	143	John A. McCullough, Napanee, Ont.
116,648	Wm. Power	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1904	Hull, Que	112 8	24 0	8 2	168	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
88,663	Wm. Sinclair.	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1885	Chatham, N.B	41 0	15 0	5 6	17	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.
130,367	William Thomas	Sydney, N.S	Schr—Glt	1911	Ingonish, N.S.	39 4	12 5	7 0	14	Patrick and William Doyle, Ingonish, N.S.
116,879	Williams	St. Catharines	Barge—Chd	1902	Buffalo, U.S.A.	87 9	18 0	9 0	61	Charles Ross, Port Maitland, Ont.
107,674	Willie	Quebec	Sloop	1900	St. Irenée, Que.	45 6	13 2	6 0	22	Joseph Andre, Grande Baie, Que.
73,962	Willie B	Halifax.	Schr—Glt	1876	Liverpool, N.S.	53 9	18 3	7 3	39	F. P. White, Margaree, N.S.
96,776	Willie B	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1894 / 1903	Cheticamp, N.S.	33 0	11 5	5 4	21	A. W. DeGruchy, Eastern Harbour, N.S.
85,559	Willie F.	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1884	Cape Cove, N.S.	40 7	12 5	5 0	12	F. B. Lent, Westport, N.S.

*Formerly a steamer.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
122,464	Willie M	Yarmouth	Sloop	1907	Clyde, N.S.	34 0	12 0	6 2	14	William E. Smith, Port La Tour, N.S.
85,487	Willie McGowan	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1883	Shelburne, N.S	88 0	23 8	9 6	116	Wm. H. Moore, North Sydney, N.S.
66,727	Willow	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1872	LaHave, N.S	41 0	14 6	5 8	18	Chas. Gagné, Rimouski, Que.
107,792	Windward	St. John, N.B	Schr—Glt	...	Long Island, U.S.A.	49 2	15 8	5 2	24	David A. Huntley, Parsboro', N.S.
* 122,552	Wingfield	Collingwood	Dredge—Drague	1895	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	73 0	26 0	7 3	191	Charles S. Boone, Toronto, Ont.
97,149	Winnie	St. Andrews	Schr—Glt	1877	Green's Cove, N.S.	30 0	11 3	4 9	12	Thos. Bright, Seeley's Cove, N.B.
94,959	Winnie G. S	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1889	Chester Basin, N.S.	45 0	16 0	7 0	26	Donald McGregor, Dalhousie, N.B.
126,133	Winnie Hazel	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1908	Port Duffern, N.S	66 5	20 9	8 1	68	Howard Verge, M.O., Sober Island, N.S.
126,293	Winnie May	Canso	Schr—Glt	1908	Cole Harbour, N.S.	35 0	11 0	5 0	10	George C. Jamieson, M.O., Cole Harbour, N.S.
126,121	Winnie Wing	Kingston	Schr—Glt	1867	Fort Howard, Wisc., U.S.A.	118 0	26 9	9 0	183	Reuben B. Shipman, Napanee, Ont.
121,852	Winnifred	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1905	Mahone Bay, N.S.	102 3	25 5	10 0	99	Abraham Ernst, M.O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
121,690	Winnifred	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Cape Island, N.S.	32 0	11 0	6 0	10	A. Nickerson, Cape Island, N.S.
130,721	Winnifred Marr	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancook, N.S.	44 8	12 6	6 6	17	Martin Meagher, Canso, N.S.
100,711	Winnipeg	Montreal	Schr—Glt	1893	Kingston, Ont.	179 5	34 6	14 5	681	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

* Foreign name, "No. 1."

122,280	Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Barge—Chd	1910	Selkirk, Man.	77 0	33 0	6 5	245	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
107,539	Winogene	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1898	Milledgeville, N.B.	29 0	10 0	3 0	7	H. E. Holder, St. John, N.B.
70,295	Winona	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1874	Quebec, Que	121 0	23 0	9 8	227	François Sauvé, Beauharnois, Que.
96,717	Winona	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1890	Grenville, Que.	110 0	24 0	7 3	149	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
111,554	Winona	St. Andrews	Sloop	1896	Buzzard's Bay, Mass., U.S.A.	20 0	8 3	2 0	4	Edward Maxwell, Montreal, Que.
94,983	Woma	Toronto	Schr—Glt	...	Gloucester, Mass., U.S.A.	27 6	8 6	4 6	4	Wm. P. Eby, Toronto, Ont.
92,531	Wood	Ottawa	Barge—Chd	1887	Sorel, Que	111 9	22 8	8 1	171	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
111,960	Woodward No. 1	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1905	New Westminster B.C.	65 0	23 0	4 5	62	Torpedo Freighting & Tug Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.
100,973	World's Fair	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1893	Caraquet, N.B	37 2	12 4	4 8	11	Mrs. Sarah Young and F. T. B. Young, J.O., *et al.*, Caraquet, N.B.
90,897	Wrasse	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1889	Eel Brook, N.S.	64 1	20 2	7 4	56	A. F. Stoneman, Yarmouth, N.S.
103,079	Wren	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1894	Shippigan, N.B	34 6	12 5	4 8	11	T. Ahier, Shippigan, N.B.
103,183	Wren	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1895 / 1900	Shelburne, N.S.	52 0	13 4	6 7	22	A. P. Hamilton, Carleton Village, N.S.
126,376	Wylo	Halifax	Sloop	1908	Mahone Bay, N.S	21 7	6 5	3 4	4	John C. Stairs, Halifax, N.S.
100,225	Wym	Halifax	Cutter	1892	Dartmouth, N.S	32 5	7 3	5 4	6	R. R. Kennedy, Halifax, N.S.
100,812	Wyvern	Barrington	Schr—Glt	1894	Lockeport, N.S.	53 0	17 0	7 0	25	John and James D. Walker, Basin of River Inhabitants, N.S.
126,741	X	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1909	Victoria, B.C.	77 1	28 8	7 6	159	The Union Steamship Co., of British Columbia, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,742	XI	Vancouver.	Scow—Chd.	1909	Vancouver, B.C.	76 7	28 6	7 7	159	The Union Steamship Co., of British Columbia, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,743	XII	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1909	North Vancouver, B.C.	77 3	28 7	7 7	161	The Union Steamship Co., of British Columbia, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
126,849	X. M.	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1909	Lotbinière, Que.	70 9	21 8	6 3	48	J. Fred'k Moreau, Escoumains, Que.
111,519	X. 10. U 8	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1902	Jemseg, N.B.	37 2	17 3	4 1	19	J. D. Colwell, Jemseg, N.B.
122,447	Xiphias	St. John, N.B	Sloop	1907	Shelburne, N.S.	40 8	13 0	5 6	16	Easton Green, Grand Manan, N.B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Canadian Registered Sailing Vessels on Registry Books, &c.—*Continued.*

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE des navires à voiles canadiens inscrits sur les registres, etc.—*Suite.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
126,238	Yakata	Victoria	Barge—Chd	1908	Victoria, B.C.	56 0	12 0	2 8	11	Jenkichi Nishimoto, Victoria, B.C.
112,127	Yamaska	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1903	Mahone Bay, N.S	92 0	24 8	9 6	98	W. C. Smith & Co., Ltd., M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
...	Yamaska	Montreal	Barge—Chd	1859	Yamaska, Que	79 5	21 6	5 4	57	Wm. Graham, Vaudreuil, Que.
103,963	Yamaska	Montreal	Sloop	1898	Yamaska, Que	95 8	22 5	6 0	99	F. X. Martel, Ste. Croix, Que.
85,454	Yamaska	Quebec	Barge—Chd	1873	Yamaska, Que	107 5	22 6	9 3	160	Adelard Bourdon, Lanoraie, Que.
75,745	Yarmouth Packet	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1878	Plymouth, N.S.	75 0	22 0	8 3	77	E. F. Parker, Yarmouth, N.S.
116,908	Yolanda	Parrsboro'	Schr—Glt	1907	Parrsboro', N.S	78 4	23 1	9 0	77	D. Hope Ross, Ltd., Manchester, Eng.
96,808	Youla	Halifax	Cutter	1891	Dartmouth, N.S.	33 5	7 3	5 4	6	John E. Wood, Halifax, N.S.
75,722	Yuba	Yarmouth	Schr—Glt	1878	Green Cove, N.S	42 0	14 6	5 5	15	Isaac A. Nickerson, Shag Harbour, N.S.
111,419	Yukon	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1900	LaHave, N.S.	96 4	24 7	9 7	97	Arthur Ritcey, *et al.*, LaHave, N. S.
116,807	Z. Gill	Sorel	Sloop	1906	Pierreville, Que	104 2	23 0	7 6	126	Willie Gill, Pierreville, Que.
126,496	Z. Lebrun	Montreal	Sloop	1908	St. Michel, Que	93 7	22 3	6 9	94	Zotique LeBrun, St. Aime, Que.

126,834	Zahra	Toronto	Schr—Glt	1904	South Boston, U.S.A.	75 0	16 8	7 5	47	Æmilius Jarvis, Toronto, Ont.
126,470	Zapotec	Kingston	Barge—Chd	1890	Marine City, Mich., U.S.A.	207 5	34 7	14 8	779	Quebec Transportation & Forwarding Co., Ltd., Quebec, Que.
85,508	Zelena	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1883	St. Martin's, N.B.	40 2	13 6	5 2	14	James T. Smith, Rockland, N.B.
107,917	Zelma	St. Andrews	Sloop	1897	Grand Manan, N.B.	35 0	13 4	4 7	17	H. Frankland, Grand Manan, N.B.
111,653	Zephir No. 1	Quebec	Sloop	1901	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	74 4	18 8	5 4	50	Joseph N. Dussault, Les Ecureuils, Que.
100,920	Zephyr	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1891	Caraquet, N.B.	36 3	12 4	5 0	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
100,589	Zephyr	Montreal	Sloop	1892	Three Rivers, Que	62 6	16 6	4 9	33	J. Paquette, Champlain, Que.
116,449	Zephyr	Shelburne	Sloop	1904	Port Saxon, N.S.	31 0	11 7	6 0	11	Samuel Greenwood and S. M. Greenwood, Port Saxon, N.S.
112 058	Zeta	Windsor, N.S	Schr—Glt	1902	Cheverie, N.S	132 0	32 0	12 0	335	Rodman Pratt, Cheverie, N.S.
126,903	Zeylah	Halifax	Sloop	1910	Dartmouth, N.S.	41 5	10 8	5 7	13	Harry M. Wylde, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
103,486	Zillah May	Victoria	Schr—Glt	1896	Ballard, Wash., U.S.A.	77 3	20 8	8 3	66	Sprott Balcom, Victoria, B.C.
121,656	Zilpha	Yarmouth	Sloop	1904	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.	32 0	11 4	6 0	10	Martin Penney, Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
122,000	Zoraya	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Tancook Island, N.S	44 2	12 5	6 4	16	Louden Munroe, White Head, N.S.
80,013	Zulu	St. John, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1870	Portland, N.B	29 8	11 3	4 8	8	Edward Hampton, St. John, N.B.

(OFFICIAL COPY.)

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1912.

SUPPLEMENT TO LIST OF VESSELS, 1911.

LISTS OF SHIPS (distinguishing STEAM and SAILING SHIPS) belonging to the Dominion of Canada, reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in respect of their Registry during the months of January and February, 1912.

A.—Ships for which Registers were opened;

B.—Ships whose Registers were closed in consequence of their having been wrecked, &c.

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

TABLE I.—STEAMERS REGISTERED VAPEURS ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built. — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10th. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H.P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130,737	Asaph F.	Lunenburg	1911	Little Tancook, N.S.	43 6	10 8	6 6	15	14	1 sc	Albert Fleet, Blandford, N.S.
130,805	Chelohsin	Vancouver	1911	Dublin	175 5	35 1	14 0	1134	597	131 sc	James H. Welsford, Liverpool, Eng.
130,808	Enola	Vancouver	1902	Ballard, Wash., U.S.A.	43 4	13 2	6 2	26	18	8 sc	Thomas Duke and John McArthur, Vancouver, B.C.
130,804	Epauline	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	68 0	17 0	8 0	57	44	½	Samuel L. Howe, Vancouver, B.C.
122,295	George V.	Prince Albert.	1911	Prince Albert, Sask.	110 0	26 7	4 0	105	66	4	City of Prince Albert, Prince Albert, Sask.
*130,806	Gilford	Vancouver	1907	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	39 1	12 4	4 6	18	12	2 s	Gilford Fish Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,800	Glenboro	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	64 0	17 3	8 6	74	50	13 sc	Wm. McRae and Rasmus Johnson, Vancouver, B.C.
130,406	H. C. M. No. 1.	Montreal	1868	Montreal, Que	84 0	24 0	8 2	135	72	7½ sc	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,612	Iance	Victoria	1911	Simpson, B.C.	38 7	9 2	3 7	13	9	1 sc	Charles A. Gardner, Victoria, B.C.
†130,801	Kitwinmar	Vancouver	1912	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	43 4	12 2	4 6	15	10	1 sc	Ellsworth McMillen, North Vancouver, B.C.
130,802	Lady Lake	Vancouver	1896	Ballard, Wash, U.S.A.	58 2	15 0	6 7	56	38	16 sc	Charles E. Strong, Vancouver, B.C.
130,803	M. T. Co. No. 2.	Vancouver	1907	Decatur, Wash., U.S.A.	57 7	11 5	4 9	33	22	7 sc	Metropole Transportation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,611	Olive M.	Victoria	1911	Victoria, B.C.	78 0	22 0	10 0	134	63	30 sc	Vancouver Island Towing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,807	Orlomah	Vancouver	1910	Vancouver, B.C.	40 0	10 1	5 0	17	12	2 sc	John J. Banfield, Vancouver, B.C.
115,685	Princess Patricia	Victoria	1902	Dumbarton, G.B.	270 0	32 1	11 0	665	52	450 sc	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Que.
‡130,642	Restigouche	Ottawa	1900	Kinderdyk, Holland	156 0	33 0	10 2	470	319	60 sc	Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.

,305	Sedar Isle.....	Charlottetown.....	1905 1911	Charlottetown, P.E.I.. Falconwood, P.E.I....	25 3	7 8	3 0	3	2	1 sc	Victor L. Goodwill, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
130,798	We Lead.....	Vancouver.....	1910	Vancouver, B.C.....	32 0	8 5	3 2	9	6	3 sc	Albert B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C.
130,799	Wyrill.....	Vancouver.....	1911	Vancouver, B.C.....	48 8	11 0	4 8	23	16	3 sc	William A. Bauer, Vancouver, B.C.

*Foreign name "Magellan."
† " "Foam."
‡ " "Nereus."
‖Formerly "R. Tis. 3."

TABLE II.—SAILING VESSELS REGISTERED—NAVIRES A VOILES ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built.—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Lenth in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130,739	Ada M. Westhaver..	Lunenburg.	Schr—Glt	1911	Mahone Bay, N.S.....	114 3	26 0	10 2	100	David Westhaver, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130,740	Albert A. Young...	Lunenhurg.....	Schr—Glt.....	1911	Mahone Bay, N.S.....	94 8	25 0	10 3	92	Jacob Hiltz, M.O., Indian Point, N.S.
130,489	B. Jax.....	New Westminster...	Barge—Chd	1911	New Westminster, B.C..	95 0	32 0	9 0	249	Mrs. Alice M. Garnett, Victoria, B.C.
130,426	Barracouta..... ...	St. Andrews, N.B ..	Sloop..	....	Unknown.....	32 2	10 5	4 3	9	William Hope, Montreal, Que.
130,836	D. 3.....	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd.	1911	Fort William, Ont.....	80 0	28 0	5 0	104	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
130,837	D. 4	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd.	1910	Fort William, Ont.....	75 0	28 0	5 5	98	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
126,675	D. 25...	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd.	1909	Fort William, Ont.....	94 0	24 0	7 8	149	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
126,676	D. 26.....	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd.	1909	Fort William, Ont.....	95 6	24 6	7 6	149	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
126,677	D. 34.....	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd.	1909	Fort William, Ont	121 5	29 0	9 2	272	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
126,678	D. 35.....	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd.	1909	Port Arthur, Ont.....	122 4	28 8	9 4	278	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
126,679	D. 38.....	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd. ...	1910	Port Arthur, Ont.....	149 0	36 0	15 5	675	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
126,680	D. 39..... ..	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd.	1910	Port Arthur, Ont.....	149 0	36 0	15 5	675	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
130,831	D. 40	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd.	1909	Port Arthur, Ont.....	151 0	36 0	10 8	502	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
130,832	D. 41.....	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd.	1909	Port Arthur, Ont.....	135 5	36 0	10 8	445	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
130,833	D. 42.....	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd.	1909	Port Arthur, Ont.....	135 5	36 0	10 8	444	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
130,834	D. 43.....	Port Arthur.....	Scow—Chd.	1910	Fort William, Ont.....	149 0	36 0	15 5	675	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd. Port Arthur, Ont.

130,835	D. 48	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd.	1910	Fort William, Ont	149 0	36 0	15 5	675	The Great Lakes Dredging Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
130,503	Donald G. Hollett	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S.	111 0	25 2	10 9	99	Thomas V. Hollett, Burin, Nfld.
130,585	Edith Adele	Halifax	Schr—Glt	1912	Tancook, N.S	52 6	14 6	7 6	33	John C. Martin, M.O., Ketch Harbour, N.S.
130,738	Francis Lenore	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancook, N.S	41 6	10 0	5 6	12	Russell Garrison, M.O., Indian Harbour, N.S.
130,490	G. Jax	New Westminster	Barge—Chd	1911	New Westminster, B.C.	95 0	32 0	9 0	249	Mrs. Alice M. Garnett, Victoria, B.C.
85,342	Leo	Lunenburg	Bgtn—Bglt	1882	Mahone Bay, N.S.	97 2	24 6	10 8	165	James L. Publicover, M.O., Dublin, N.S.
130,811	Lillian M. Richard	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Liverpool, N.S	108 7	25 6	10 3	98	Elias Richard, Jr., M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130,736	Matapedia	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Shelburne, N.S.	103 0	26 4	10 6	98	Joshua Backman, M.O., Riverport, N.S.
130,492	P. D. C. 5	New Westminster	Dredge—Drague	1911	New Westminster, B.C	71 3	19 7	6 0	149	Joseph W. Pike, New Westminster, B.C.
*130,610	Wabash No. 1	Victoria	Barge—Chd	...	U.S.A.	50 0	15 0	3 5	20	Frances A. MacFarlane and Frederick MacFarlane, Sidney, B.C.

* Foreign name "Stella".

TABLE III.—STEAM VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—VAPEURS, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Cause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
77,915	Ahteek	Sault Ste. Marie	21	Burnt	November 22, 1911.
75,633	Albatross	St. Catharines	317	Lost	1911.
88,539	Albert	Hamilton	1	Out of existence.	
80,909	Alice Brooks	Owen Sound	11	Wrecked	1884.
92,308	Anderson	Collingwood	11	Broken up.	
103,696	Argo	Sault Ste. Marie	4	Sunk	1909.
71,118	Beatrice	Collingwood	21	Burnt.	
100,408	Beaver	Hamilton	2	Out of existence.	
117,129	Chieftain III.	Kingston	147	Sunk in collision.	
97,117	Circe	Collingwood	2	Out of existence.	
90,698	City of Mount Clements	St. Catharines	69	Sunk.	
126,250	Conveyor	Victoria	380	Dismantled.	
75,647	Defiance	St. Catharines	89	Out of existence.	
122,393	Distributor	Victoria	379	Dismantled.	
88,292	Dot	Quebec	7	Broken up.	
80,778	Eagle	Sarnia	9	Out of existence.	
103,698	Edna	Sault Ste. Marie	7	Dismantled.	
97,113	Estella	Collingwood	6	Abandoned.	
71,264	Fairy	Cobourg	15	Out of existence.	

90,772	Forrester	Windsor, Ont	2	Out of existence.	
88,625	Gordon Gauthier	Windsor, Ont	18	Burnt	October 9, 1911.
85,498	Grace Darling	Collingwood	19	Abandoned.	
122,433	Hazel W	Sault Ste. Marie	3	Dismantled.	
100,399	Henrietta	Hamilton	2	Out of existence.	
100,948	Huron Belle	Collingwood	18	Abandoned.	
88,535	Inez	Hamilton	2	Out of existence.	
107,486	Imperial	Sault Ste. Marie	22	Dismantled	In 1911.
94,682	Interocean	Collingwood	98	Lost.	
71,219	James Leighton	Sarnia	14	Out of existence.	
107,945	James Norris	St. Catharines	34	Out of existence.	
90,691	John Hunter	St. Catharines	22	Out of existence.	
103,693	John Jordan	Sault Ste. Marie	3	Dismantled	In 1905.
92,309	John William	Collingwood	10	Abandoned.	
74 371	Joe Knight	St. Catharines	11	Out of existence.	
80,726	Kate	Quebec	7	Out of existence.	
100,409	Kildare	Hamilton	4	Out of existence.	
77,911	Lady Ida	Port Hope	17	Out of existence.	
111,854	Lady of the Lake	Owen Sound	25	Foundered	November 15, 1911.
75,638	Lewis Shickluna	St. Catharines	11	Out of existence.	
74,342	Lion	Port Hawkesbury	13	Broken up.	
72,959	Louisa	St. Catharines	5	Out of existence.	
97,112	Maida	Collingwood	2	Out of existence.	
66,045	Marie	Quebec	21	Out of existence.	
71,113	Mary Beck	Collingwood	11	Burnt.	
94,690	May Flower	Collingwood	17	Dismantled.	
111,591	Minto	New Westminster.	23	Abandoned.	
100,401	Mona	Hamilton	2	Out of existence.	
126,501	Operator	Victoria	380	Dismantled.	
85,571	Quiddy	St. John, N.B	19	Broken up.	
103,692	Rover	Sault Ste. Marie	3	Abandoned.	
51,682	Sea Gull	Sarnia	35	Dismantled.	
100,404	Secret	Hamilton	6	Burnt	October 13, 1911.
103,814	Skylark	Brockville	27	Broken up.	
92,704	Shamrock	Winnipeg	55	Broken up.	
117,122	Spry	Kingston	9	Broken up.	
92,654	Union	St. Catharines	163	Sunk	In 1902.
83,375	Wales	Sarnia	238	Out of existence.	
96,855	Winslow	Sarnia	193	Burnt	April 21, 1911.
75,723	Yuba	Barrington	6	Broken up.	
	59 Vessels		3,068		

TABLE IV.—SAILING VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—NAVIRES A VOILES, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Ship. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Cause de la clôture du registre.	Date of loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
126,017	A. F. Davidson	Annapolis Royal	503	Transferred to Bridgetown, Barbados.	
96,945	Abana	St. John, N.B	97	Condemned.	
75,633	Albatross	St. Catharines	317	Lost in	1911.
126,667	Alice M. Pike	Shelburne	86	Transferred to St. John's, Nfld.	
71,261	Annie Cuthbert	Cobourg	36	Out of existence.	
	Azov	Hamilton	195	Sank	October 22, 1911.
112,020	Bonny Kate	Canso	14	Sold to foreigners (French subjects).	
75,647	Defiance	St. Catharines	89	Out of existence.	
71,267	E. R. C. Proctor	Cobourg	163	Out of existence.	
116,512	Effie May	Lunenburg	49	Stranded	November 16, 1911.
107,123	Emulator	Lunenburg	99	Stranded	November 30, 1911.
94,855	Evolution	Parrsboro	173	Sold to foreigners (U.S.A. citizens).	
116,284	Janet R	Halifax	37	Transferred to St. John's, Nfld.	
117,034	Kate	Sault Ste. Marie	30	Burnt	April 25, 1910.
112,096	Laura C	Lunenburg	249	Transferred to Bridgetown, Barbados.	
101,246	Laura E. Franklin	Halifax	46	Wrecked.	
78,030	Messenger	Collingwood	94	Broken up.	
103,416	Minnie J. Smith	Lunenburg	99	Transferred to St. John's, Nfld.	
80,775	Mittie	Sarnia	18	Wrecked	15 years ago.
85,562	Oresa	Halifax	14	Lost	November 1, 1911.
100,231	Pearl	Halifax	17	Broken up.	
126,665	Stanley & Frank	Shelburne	74	Transferred to St. John's, Nfld.	
112,097	Virginia	Lunenburg	134	Stranded	January 9, 1912.
	23 Vessels		2,633		

(OFFICIAL COPY.)

MARCH, 1912.

SUPPLEMENT TO LIST OF VESSELS, 1911.

LISTS OF SHIPS (distinguishing STEAM and SAILING SHIPS) belonging to the Dominion of Canada, reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in respect of their Registry during the month of March, 1912.

A.—Ships for which Registers were opened.

B.—Ships whose Registers were closed in consequence of their having been wrecked, &c.

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

TABLE I.—STEAMERS REGISTERED—VAPEUR ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c.v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
85,409	A. C. Newhall....	Magdalen Islands...	1858	Salisbury, Mass., U.S.A.	63 6	18 3	6 3	32	30	4⅛ sc	The Eastern Canada Fisheries, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,842	Aquilo..... ...	Vancouver.....	1901	South Boston, Mass., U. S.A.	127 4	20 0	11 3	176	104	37¾ sc	B. T. Rogers, Vancouver, B.C.
130,849	Centre Star. . .	Vancouver.....	1912	Vancouver, B.C.....	50 5	13 4	6 4	39	27	8 sc	Wm. S. Nicholls, Vancouver, B.C.
130,493	Cheerful.....	New Westminster...	1912	Fraser Mills, B.C.	73 4	18 0	7 8	80	42	28⅛ sc	Canadian Tug Boat Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,852	Cohoe..... ...	Vancouver.....	1911	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A..	44 6	12 6	4 9	19	13	2½ sc	Wallace Fisheries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,844	Don 2..	Vancouver.....	1911	Lund, B.C.....	33 8	8 6	3 7	10	7	1½ sc	William R. Armson, Lund, Vancouver, B.C.
130,615	Dragon Fly.	Victoria.....	1911	Bay City, Mich., U.S.A.	39 4	10 6	5 0	15	9	2½ sc	Louis O. Garnett, Cobble Hill, B.C.
130,845	Emoh	Vancouver.....	1912	Vancouver, B.C.....	44 0	11 0	4 8	17	12	2½ sc	Richard Wm. Holland, Vancouver, B.C.
130,494	Fearful.....	New Westminster...	1912	Fraser Mills, B.C.....	73 4	18 0	7 8	80	42	28⅛ sc	Canadian Tug Boat Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,853	Flower of Buchan	Vancouver.....	1912	Steveston, B.C.....	37 0	9 2	3 1	8	5	1 sc	James Winter, *et al.*, Vancouver, B.C.
130,846	Francis Idaho. ...	Vancouver.....	1911	Vancouver, B.C.....	37 5	11 0	5 0	14	10	7½ sc	Austin Gill, Vancouver, Louis Godtel, West Sooke, B.C.
130,847	Full Moon.....	Vancouver.....	1912	Vancouver, B.C..... ...	48 0	10 5	5 3	24	16	2½ sc	Knox Walken, Vancouver, B.C.
130,614	Letitia-Sophia. ...	Victoria.....	1910	Victoria, B.C..	30 4	8 2	3 4	6	4	1 sc	Augustus H. Aldridge, South Pender Island, B.C.
130,810	Multke.....	Vancouver.....	1911	Steveston, B.C.....	38 0	9 0	3 7	9	7	1 sc	David Jureit, Steveston, B.C.
130,850	Port Mann No. 1..	Vancouver....	1911	Vancouver, B.C.....	40 0	9 0	4 6	13	9	2 sc	Arthur H. Bowell, Vancouver, B.C.
130,841	Tamerlane... ..	Vancouver.....	1910	North Vancouver, B.C..	21 6	9 0	3 4	4	3	½ sc	Wm. G. Breeze, Vancouver, B.C.

126,856	Traversier No. 1..	Sorel.....	1911	Soral, Que.....	50 3	26 1	3 3	37	31	1 sc	Joseph Selvail, Sorel, Que.
129,475	Venture.....	Victoria	1910	Old Kilpatrick, G.B....	180 4	32 1	17 0	1011	580	171 sc	The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
*130,851	W. No. 1.....	Vancouver.....	1911	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A..	50 0	13 3	4 8	27	19	2½ sc	Wallace Fisheries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,813	Zelma T. Young..	Lunenburg.....	1912	Little Tancook, N.S....	43 6	10 8	6 9	16	15	⅜ sc	Victor Zinck, M.O., Blandford, N.S.

*Foreign name "Boston."

TABLE II.—SAILING VESSELS REGISTERED—NAVIRES A VOILES ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130,818	Araucania	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Mahone Bay, N.S.	103 0	25 5	10 5	92	Mahlon Rodenheizer, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130,843	C. B. No. 1	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	80 2	35 0	6 0	223	Columbia Bitulithic, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,504	Ella M. Rudolph	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1912	Allendale, N.S.	66 2	18 9	8 2	54	William MacMillan, *et al.*, Lockport, N.S.
130,819	Elsie Porter	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	LaHave, N.S.	109 2	26 0	10 8	100	Normand Reinhardt, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
94,855	Evolution	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1889	Spencer's Island, N.S.	107 0	28 3	10 5	173	Queens County Ry. Co., Ltd., Wilkins Siding, N.S.
*126,857	Frieda	Sorel	Barge—Chd	1887 1911	Ft Edward, N.Y., USA Sorel, Que.	87 0	17 2	6 2	98	David Chevrier, St. Joseph de Sorel, Que.
130,812	Gladys & Lillian	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	Allendale, N.S.	88 5	24 8	9 5	84	Henry Adams, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130,664	Lapewalem	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1911	Rexton, N.B.	32 0	12 4	5 0	10	Joseph Doucett, Rexton, N.B.
130,815	Lillian B. Corkum	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Liverpool, N.S.	108 7	25 6	10 3	97	William Corkum, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130,820	Lottie A. Silver	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Liverpool, N.S.	108 6	26 0	10 2	99	Russell Silver, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130,814	Lucille B. Creaser	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Lunenburg, N.S.	106 8	26 3	10 4	99	Arthur Creaser, M.O., Riverport, N.S.
130,848	McBride & Co. 2	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1911	North Vancouver, B.C.	73 4	28 0	6 6	123	T. G. McBride, M.O., Vancouver, B.C.
130,816	Marion Adams	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Lunenburg, N.S.	106 8	26 3	10 4	99	Henry Adams, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130,655	Mary E. Rive	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1911	Caraquet, N.B.	41 5	14 2	6 4	21	Harry Rive, Caraquet, N.B.
130,821	Mianus	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Tancook, N.S.	45 2	10 8	6 0	15	Leander Hubley, Indian Harbour, N.S.
130,613	Nidge No. 1	Victoria	Barge—Chd.	1912	Victoria, B.C.	60 0	20 0	4 7	46	Vancouver Island Power Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

130,656	P. A. L	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1911	Caraquet, N.B.	38 0	14 0	6 0	17	Pierre Aimé Lanteigné, Caraquet, N.B.
130,491	P. D. C. 2	New Westminster	Dredge—Drague	1909	New Westminster, B.C.	67 0	23 5	5 3	157	J. W. Pike, New Westminster, B.C.
130,838	Province	Port Arthur	Scow—Chd.	1911	Fort William, Ont	162 0	40 0	10 0	580	The Canadian Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.
130,817	R. L. Borden	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Liverpool, N.S.	115 4	26 1	10 3	99	Archibald Himmelman, M.O., Rose Bay, N.S.
130,505	Theresa Maud	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1912	Allendale, N.S.	91 5	25 2	9 3	78	William Forsey, Grand Bank, Nfld.

*Foreign name "J. L. Mock."

TABLE III.—STEAM VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—VAPEURS, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Cause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
100,400	Ampere	Hamilton	3	Broken up.	
100,406	Edna	Hamilton	8	Out of existence.	
97,113	Estella	Collingwood	6	Abandoned.	
75,644	George Douglas	St. Catharines	15	Burnt	1894.
107,285	Iona	Sydney, N.S.	35	Sold to foreigners (French subjects).	
116,373	James Adams	Port Arthur	35	Broken up.	
72,683	Lady of the Lake	Victoria	13	Dismantled.	
71,116	Rescue	Collingwood	17	Abandoned.	
125,121	Vandyke	New Westminster	157	Dismantled.	
	9 Vessels		289		

TABLE IV.—SAILING VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—NAVIRES A VOILES, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Cause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
83,258	Alfred	Weymouth	29	Broken up.	
126,117	Arginia	Lunenburg	99	Transferred to St. John's, Nfld.	
75,643	Ayr	St. Catharines	299	Out of existence.	
74,320	Brenton	Yarmouth	69	Broken up.	
116,531	Florence, B. W.	Halifax	24	Transferred to St. John's, Nfld.	
100,098	Kittie, J	St. John, N.B.	1	Broken up.	
124,915	Nina L	Sydney, N.S.	96	Lost at sea	Dec. 12, 1911.
103,209	Rhoda	Liverpool	199	Lost at sea	Dec. 29, 1911.
126,597	W. S. M. Bentley	Parrsboro	364	Transferred to Port of Nassau N.P., Bahamas.	
	9 Vessels		1,180		

(OFFICIAL COPY.)

APRIL, 1912.

SUPPLEMENT TO LIST OF VESSELS, 1911.

LISTS OF SHIPS (distinguishing STEAM and SAILING SHIPS) belonging to the Dominion of Canada, reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in respect of their Registry during the month of April, 1912.

A.—Ships for which Registers were opened;

B.—Ships whose Registers were closed in consequence of their having been wrecked, &c.

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

TABLE I.—STEAMERS REGISTERED—VAPEURS ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c.v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130,635	A. J. Wheaton....	St. John	1912	Saint John, N.B.....	29 2	9 5	4 9	10	7	2 sc	Allen John Wheaton, St. John, N.B.
130,858	Circle B.....	Vancouver.....	1911	Eburne, B.C	42 0	10 4	3 7	13	9	2 sc	Dominic Burns, Vancouver, B.C.
126,655	D. S. Pratt.	Midland.....	1911	Midland, Ont.....	81 3	20 0	10 5	161	74	43 sc	The Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont.
130,823	Dagon.....	Lunenburg.....	1912	Tancook, N.S..... ...	45 0	10 4	5 8	13	12	2 sc	Ernest Covey, M.O., Tancook, N.S.
130,855	Edrie.....	Vancouver.....	Unk'n	U.S.A	92 3	18 0	6 8	110	75	10 sc	The British Columbia Fisheries, Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
130,617	F. H. Folsom.....	Victoria.....	1898	Portland, Ore., U.S.A..	80 9	15 8	7 3	61	37	17 sc	The British Columbia Fisheries, Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
130,857	Haysport 1.....	Vancouver..	1912	Vancouver, B.C	59 0	16 2	8 2	50	34	5 sc	Charles H. Leigler, Vancouver, B.C.
130,856	Lo Olbee.....	Vancouver..... ...	1911	Vancouver, B.C	64 0	13 0	4 6	35	24	2 sc	Robert P. McLennan, Vancouver, B.C.
130,711	Nellie J.....	Kenora.....	1911	Kenora, Ont	52 0	12 5	5 0	31	21	3 sc	Armstrong Trading Co., Ltd., Portage-la-Prairie, Man.
93,691	Rupert City.....	Vancouver...	1886	Barrow-in-Furness, G.B.	310 3	38 1	25 2	2,898	1,999	300 sc	Fenwick S. Watts, London, Eng.
130,854	Tsubame.	Vancouver..	1908	Nanaimo, B.C.....	37 0	9 3	3 4	9	6	2 sc	Chiyo Uchido, Vancouver, B.C.

TABLE II.—SAILING VESSELS REGISTERED—NAVIRES A VOILES ENREGISTRES.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant et adresse.
130,634	Beaver	St. John	Dredge—Drague	Unk	U.S.A.	104 8	40 6	10 0	514	The Beaver Dredging Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B.
130,827	Elsie L. Corkum	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	LaHave, N.S.	101 5	26 0	10 6	97	Harold Corkum, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
130,830	Florence E. Getson	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1911	LaHave, N.S.	104 8	26 2	10 2	99	Norman Reinhardt, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
130,825	Frank J. Brinton	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Mahone Bay, N.S.	96 2	25 0	10 3	92	Wm Gilfoy, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130,829	Marion A. Silver	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Lunenburg, N.S.	106 8	26 3	10 4	99	Alvin Himmelman, M.O., Rose Bay, N.S.
130,822	Matanzas	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Lunenburg, N.S.	106 8	26 0	10 6	96	Naaman Wentzel, *et al.*, Rose Bay, N.S.
130,826	Original	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	LaHave, N.S.	104 8	26 2	10 2	98	Roger Conrad, M.O., Rose Bay, N.S.
130,828	Phyllis L. Westhaver	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Lunenburg, N.S	106 8	26 3	10 4	99	Mahlon Rodenhiser, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130,506	R. L. MacKenzie	Shelburne	Schr—Glt	1912	East Jordan, N.S.	56 8	17 6	6 9	33	Ralph MacKenzie, M.O., East Jordan, N.S.
130,616	V. I. T. No. 2	Victoria	Barge –Chd	1912	Victoria, B.C.	85 0	28 0	7 9	155	Vancouver Island Towing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
130,824	W. H. Smith	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Mahone Bay, N.S.	103 0	25 5	10 5	94	William Smith, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.

TABLE III.—STEAM VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—VAPEURS, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Clause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
103,027	Annie Blanche	Parrsboro'.	68	Sunk	March 29, 1912.
96,722	Bridgetown	Chatham, N.B.	10	Broken up.	
116,271	Enterprise	Halifax, N.S.	14	Broken up.	
100,302	Georgia	Windsor, Ont	19	Out of existence.	
107,106	Olive	Victoria, B.C.	4	Broken up.	
	5 Vessels		115		

TABLE IV.—SAILING VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—NAVIRES A VOILES, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official. Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du Navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing registre. — Clause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
....	Alexander.....	St. Catharines	351	Lost.....	1900.
.....	Archie.....	St. Catharines.....	172	Lost...	1902.
85,417	Emerald	St. Catharines	322	Lost.....	1909.
94,771	Florence M. Smith.....	Sydney, N.S.....	99	Lost.....	November 13, 1911.
100,347	Hibernia	Maitland, N.S.....	298	Abandoned at sea.	
75,650	Malta.....	St. Catharines.....	198	Lost	
.....	Mary Ellen.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	51	Out of existence.	
85,416	Pride of America	St. Catharines.....	285	Lost.	
72,953	Sylvester Neelon..	St. Catharines	291	Lost.....	1907.
	9 Vessels.....	....	2,067		

(OFFICIAL COPY.)

MAY, 1912.

SUPPLEMENT TO LIST OF VESSELS, 1911.

LISTS OF SHIPS (distinguishing STEAM and SAILING SHIPS) belonging to the Dominion of Canada, reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in respect of their Registry during the month of May, 1912.

A.—Ships for which Registers were opened;

B.—Ships whose Registers were closed in consequence of their having been wrecked, &c.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries

TABLE I.—STEAMERS REGISTERED—VAPEURS ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant et adresse.
130,922	Adiramled	Montreal	1866 1882	Cleveland, O., U.S.A., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	198 0	27 4	10 6	630	364	30 sc	Montague J. Morris, Montreal, Que.
130,314	Alporto	Toronto	1912	Gravenhurst, Ont	85 1	13 9	5 9	101	79	8 sc	John J. Beaumont, *et al.*, Muskoka, Ont.
130,712	Anoka	Kenora	1912	Kenora, Ont	65 5	16 2	6 0	61	41	3 sc	Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.
118,108	Ardeola	Montreal	1904	Dundee	260 0	34 2	15 7	1,414	765	158 sc	Ardeola Steamship Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
130,859	Campaspe	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	33 8	8 0	3 9	9	6	1 sc	Cryil S. Kirk, Vancouver, B.C.
130,909	Cirkvencia	Vancouver	1910	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	40 6	12 8	4 4	19	13	2 sc	Peter Wallace, Vancouver, B.C.
130,910	Dexter	Vancouver	1911	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	40 0	12 5	5 2	23	15	2 sc	Peter Wallace, Vancouver, B.C.
130,619	Distributor	Victoria	1912	Kamloops. B.C.	143 0	35 0	5 3	624	393	17 sc	John M. Mercer, Vancouver, B.C.
130,237	Douglas H.	Port Stanley	1912	Port Stanley, Ont	73 2	16 9	7 3	54	37	11 sc	The Lake Side Fish Co., Ltd., Port Stanley, Ont.
130,839	Emma E.	Port Arthur	1909	Pas, N.W.T	41 0	10 0	4 0	19	13	2 sc	Herman Finger, Port Arthur, Ont.
130,911	Fredelia II.	Vancouver	1910	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	43 9	12 5	4 8	20	14	3 sc	Peter Wallace, Vancouver, B.C.
130,313	G. R. Geary	Toronto	1912	Toronto, Ont.	62 7	17 0	8 0	199	135	8½ sc	Corporation of the City of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
130,945	Gladys Irene	Lunenburg	1912	Tancook, N.S	46 3	12 0	6 5	18	16	1 sc	Carter Harrie, Terrence Bay, N.S.
130,507	Gladys Thorburn	Shelburne	1912	Shelbourne, N.S.	70 4	17 7	8 2	41	39	27 sc	John H. Thorburne, M. O., Sand Point, N.S.
130,645	Glen Allen	Ottawa	1912	Kingston, Ont	112 8	26 4	8 5	276	113	20 sc	The Ottawa Forwarding Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

130,912	Good Partner	Vancouver	1909	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	39 0	12 5	3 7	14	10	2 sc	Peter Wallace, Vancouver, B.C.
125,753	Harfleur	Montreal	1909	West Hartlepool, G.B.	385 0	51 1	26 4	4,596	2,847	391 sc	Charles W. Harrison, London, Eng.
130,860	Impala	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	47 7	11 0	5 7	25	17	2 sc	George R. Macleod, Cobble Hill, Vancouver Island, B.C.
130,913	Ivy Leaf	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	56 0	14 0	4 5	25	17	4 sc	H. Bell Irving & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,914	Kawatna	Vancouver	1912	North Vancouver, B.C.	54 2	13 9	5 4	27	18	3 sc	The Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,837	Keoonik	St. John, N.B.	1909	St. John, N.B	23 9	5 2	2 4	2	1	1 sc	James H. Barton, St. John, N.B.
128,218	Kinmount	Montreal	1908	Dumbarton, G.B.	249 0	43 0	21 8	2,112	1,598	170 sc	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,915	Klatawa	Vancouver	1912	North Vancouver, B.C.	63 9	14 4	6 5	43	29	6 sc	The Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
*130,904	Lady Nymph	Vancouver	Un'kn	U.S.A	34 2	11 7	5 0	14	9	1 sc	John Cowdry, Vancouver, B C.
126,858	Lanoraie	Sorel	1901	Sorel, Que	78 4	18 2	7 4	90	31	17½ sc	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
130,916	Laurel Leaf	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	56 0	14 0	4 6	25	17	4 sc	H. Bell Irving & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,901	Loalinda	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	56 8	11 5	7 2	31	21	5 sc	Thomas T. Langlois, Vancouver, B.C.
†130,907	M. T. Co. No. 3	Vancouver	1908	Tacoma, U.S.A.	46 4	12 6	4 0	15	10	3 sc	Metropole Transportation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,618	Mabelle	Victoria	1910	Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	70 2	15 2	6 2	54	31	2½ sc	Joseph A. Sayward, Victoria, B.C.
130,924	Moosie	Montreal	1912	Montreal, Que	34 3	6 3	3 6	5	3	2½ sc	John Garth, Montreal, Que.
130,923	Nathalie R.	Montreal	1912	Sorel, Que	63 2	16 2	6 0	55	25	28 sc	The Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
130,905	Nimpkisk	Vancouver	1912	North Vancouver, B.C.	54 2	13 5	5 4	27	18	3 sc	The Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,908	Olallie	Vancouver	1912	North Vancouver, B.C.	72 5	16 9	7 4	80	54	16 sc	The Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,917	Point Grey	Vancouver	1912	North Vancouver, B.C.	93 4	22 3	14 5	238	162	63 sc	The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
130,620	Princess Sophia	Victoria	1911	Paisley, G.B	245 2	44 1	24 0	2,320	1,466	182 sc	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Que.
130,902	Redonda	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	31 0	8 7	4 4	10	7	1 sc	Gerald T. Seaton, Vancouver, B.C.
130,946	Ronald C.	Lunenburg	1911	Lunenburg, N.S.	45 0	11 2	5 6	15	14	1 sc	Clarence Tanner, Black Rocks, N.S.
115,274	Rosalind	Montreal	1890	Wallsend-on-Tyne, G.B.	300 4	41 1	21 6	2,568	1,634	319 sc	The New York, Newfoundland and Halifax Steamship Co., Ltd., Liverpool, G.B.
130,925	Rowdy	Montreal	1912	Montreal, Que	35 0	7 6	4 1	7	5	3 sc	Andrew S. Forman, Montreal, Que.

*Foreign name "Nymph". †Foreign name "Dixen".

TABLE I.—STEAMERS REGISTERED—VAPEURS ENREGISTRÉS—*Concluded.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Grosse Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant et adresse.
126,644	S. B. Grabell.....	Port Dover....	1912	Port Dover, Ont.....	61 8	16 8	6 0	40	27	5 sc	Harry W. Ansley, Port Dover, Ont., and Samuel B. Grabell, Burnaby, Ont.
130,623	Stadium.....	Yarmouth.....	1912	Shelburne, N.S.....	78 6	20 6	9 0	118	49	28 sc	The New Burrell Johnston Iron Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.
130,903	Sterling M... ...	Vancouver.....	1912	Vancouver, B.C..... ...	32 7	9 0	3 9	9	6	1 sc	Alexander and Hugh Main, Vancouver, B.C.
130,906	V. M. D.....	Vancouver...	1912	Vancouver, B.C.....	40 0	9 4	4 4	15	10	2 sc	Victor M. Dafoe, Vancouver, B.C.
130,587	Vipond..... ...	Halifax.....	1912	Mahone Bay, N.S... ...	58 4	15 1	6 8	26	18	4 sc	Dominion Fisheries, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
130,971	Wankon.....	Collingwood.	1912	Collingwood, Ont.....	65 2	11 5	5 0	31	25	sc	Frederick C. Watts, Collingwood, Ont.

TABLE II.—SAILING VESSELS REGISTERED—NAVIRES A VOILES ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130,947	Abacena	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Shelburne, N.S.	87 0	23 0	9 2	88	Jacob Sarty, jr., M.O., LaHave, N.S.
130,985	Alexisna	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1912	Little Lameque, N.B.	37 5	14 0	6 0	17	Romain A. Noel, Little Lameque, N.B.
130,942	Amy B. Silver	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	LaHave, N.S.	106 8	26 4	10 5	99	Kenneth Silver, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
130,657	Bolina	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1912	Caraquet, N.B.	38 0	14 5	6 5	20	Peter J. Fiott, Caraquet, N.B.
130,944	Cento	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	LaHave, N.S.	83 4	23 4	9 7	99	Norman Rafuse, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
126,780	Cormier	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1907	Aldouane, N.B.	30 0	12 0	5 0	10	Robert R. MacLean, Chatham, N.B.
130,982	Dit-On	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1912	Caraquet, N.B.	35 0	13 0	4 7	12	John Poirier, Caraquet, N.B.
130,539	Dombrico No. 5	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1911	Lachine, Que.	98 9	38 4	7 4	226	Dominion Barging Co., Ltd., Lachine, Que.
130,540	Dombrico No. 6	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1911	Lachine, Que.	98 9	38 4	7 4	226	Dominion Barging Co., Ltd., Lachine, Que.
130,643	E. R. Bremner	Ottawa	Scow—Chd.	1912	Hull, Que	113 0	24 2	7 8	179	The Ottawa Transportation Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
130,986	Emérencienne	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1912	Lameque, N.B.	37 6	13 5	6 0	17	Theophile Noel, Lameque, N.B.
126,935	F. Mary	Quebec	Schr—Glt	1911	Chateau Richer, Que.	65 3	20 3	5 8	36	Alexandre Trépanier, Chateau Richer, Que.
130,247	Gaetta	Liverpool	Schr—Glt	1912	Port Medway, N.S.	40 0	11 7	6 1	16	Stanley Parks, Port Medway, N.S.
130,921	H. C. M. No. 5	Montreal	Dredge—Drague	1910	Toronto, Ont.	104 4	36 2	8 7	498	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
130,636	Hancock	St. John, N.B	Btkn—Bkglt	1869	Bucksport, Me., U.S.A.	121 5	29 5	16 0	346	Everett B. Nicherson, West Port Clyde, N.S.
130,943	J. D. Hazen	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	LaHave, N.S.	104 8	26 2	10 2	99	Daniel Romkey, M.O., LaHave, N.S.

TABLE II.—SAILING VESSELS REGISTERED—NAVIRES À VOILES ENREGISTRÉS.—*Concluded.*

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
126,196	Katie Brainard.....	Windsor, N.S.....	Scow—Chd.	1871	Marine City, Mich., U.S.A.	168 0	29 5	8 8	398	Grant Home and George Y. Chown, Kingston, Ont.
130,984	L'Acadie	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1912	Lameque, N.B.....	37 0	14 0	6 4	17	Lange Aché, Lameque, N.B.
130,987	L'Assomption.....	Chatham, N.B....	Schr—Glt	1912	Lower Caraquet, N.B. ..	41 8	14 5	6 0	18	Jacob J. L. Chiasson, Lower Caraquet, N.B.
130,983	Lamecca.....	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1912	Lameque, N.B.	39 0	13 6	6 4	19	Camille Aché, Lameque, N.B.
130,981	Lobelia	Chatham, N.B	Schr—Glt	1912	Caraquet, N.B.	42 0	14 0	6 5	21	Theotime Gallien, Caraquet, N.B.
130,625	Louis P.....	Yarmouth.....	Schr—Glt	1912	Shelburne, N.S.....	74 0	19 6	8 3	60	Louis P. D'Entremont, M.O., Pubnico, N.S.
126,859	M. & F. No. 10.	Sorel.....	Dredge—Drague	1910	Sorel, Que.....	132 5	42 1	9 5	702	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.
*130,586	Madonna V.....	Halifax.....	Schr—Glt	1892	Essex, Mass., U.S.A....	91 2	23 8	9 2	77	Lee R. Verge, M.O., Sober Island, N.S.
130,941	Mary & Mildred....	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	LaHave, N.S.	106 8	26 3	10 4	100	Freeman Conrad, M.O., LaHave, N.S.
130,659	Mildred Elaine.	Chatham, N.B....	Schr—Glt	1912	Lameque, N.B.	41 0	13 8	6 3	20	George D. LeRiche, Lameque, N.B.
130,246	Pepperell.....	Liverpool.	Dredge—Drague	1911	Liverpool, N.S.....	60 4	20 0	5 8	152	Atlantic Dredging Co., Ltd., Louisburg, N.S.
130,660	St. Sauveur	Chatham, N.B.....	Schr—Glt	1912	Lameque, N.B.....	37 5	14 0	6 5	18	Isaïe Chiasson, Lameque, N.B.
85,410	Typhon.....	Magdalen Islands ..	Schr—Glt	1912	House Harbour, M.I., Que.	69 3	19 8	7 4	58	Anicet Arseneau, M.O., House Harbour, M.I., Que.

*Foreign name "Madonna."

TABLE III.—STEAM VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—VAPEURS, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Cause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
96706	D. A. Martin	Ottawa, Ont	57	Dismantled.	
103887	D. B. Mulligan	Ottawa, Ont.	46	Dismantled.	
107163	J. S. Blazier	Collingwood	60	Sold to foreigners (U.S.A.)	
103576	Lorna Doone	Collingwood	18	Abandoned.	
103572	Minnie D	Collingwood	2	Out of existence.	
80959	Vergey	Hamiltton	14	Out of existence.	
	Six vessels—Total.		197		

TABLE IV.—SAILING VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—NAVIRES À VOILES, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Cause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
88595	Aldine	St. Andrews, N.B	299	Wrecked	April 15, 1912.
116499	Arkansas	Lunenburg	98	Lost at sea.	
126127	Birtie Calkins	Kingston	227	Sold to foreigners (U.S.A.).	
126910	Calceolaria	Halifax	30	Transferred to St. John's, Nfld.	
103013	Earl of Aberdeen	Parrsboro'	416	Transferred to Bridgetown, Barbados.	
130636	Hancock	St. John, N.B	346	Transferred to St. John's, Nfld.	
107981	Kestrel	Shelburne	99	Transferred to St. John's, Nfld.	
111550	Louise	Vancouver	552	Wrecked and abandoned.	
126103	Minnie F. Crosby	Halifax	119	Sold to foreigners (French subjects).	
85371	Peerless	Yarmouth	278	Transferred to St. John's, Nfld.	
116510	Uranus	Lunenburg	90	Sunk	April 16, 1912.
59325	Water Witch	St. Andrews, N.B.	12	Broken up.	
	Twelve vessels—Total		2,566		

(OFFICIAL COPY.)

JUNE, 1912.

SUPPLEMENT TO LIST OF VESSELS, 1911.

LISTS OF SHIPS (distinguishing STEAM and SAILING SHIPS) belonging to the Dominion of Canada, reported to the Department Marine and Fisheries in respect of their Registry during the month of June, 1912.

A.—Ships for which Registers were opened.

B.—Ships whose Registers were closed in consequence of their having been wrecked, &c.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

TABLE I.—STEAMERS REGISTERED—VAPEURS ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built—Construit en.	Where built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered Tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130,952	Adamantine	Lunenburg	1912	Hackett's Cove, N.S.	40 3	10 4	5 4	11	10	½ sc	Harris Levy, M.O., Hackett's Cove, N.S.
131,027	Arranmore	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	36 7	10 2	4 9	14	9	2 sc	John Emerson, Vancouver, B.C.
131,024	Bold Mary	Vancouver	1911	Vancouver, B.C.	44 5	10 2	4 7	15	10	2 sc	William H. Whalen, Vancouver, B.C.
130,638	Carrie Helen	Saint John	1912	Reeds Point, N.B.	46 2	18 7	1 9	19	14	⅛ sc	Adino P. Pitt, Reeds Point, N.B.
130,881	Colleen	Victoria	1909	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	78 5	14 2	7 1	56	38	11½ sc	John Arbuthnot, Victoria, B.C.
131,026	Christella	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	77 8	17 0	8 2	14	78	8 sc	Inland Transportation Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130,948	Delia H	Lunenburg	1912	Tancook, N.S.	41 4	10 4	5 3	12	11	1 sc	Joseph Hirtle, Tancook, N.S.
130,918	Harry S	Vancouver	1897	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	44 1	14 0	5 7	20	14	8 sc	John Walters, Vancouver, B.C.
130,648	Hercules	Ottawa	1911	Pembroke, Ont.	50 0	16 0	4 3	30	19	3 sc	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
130,950	Hurrah	Lunenburg	1912	Tancook, N.S.	42 6	11 0	5 6	14	13	1 sc	Alvin Stevens, M.O., Tancook, N.S.
130,646	J. E. C	Ottawa	1911	Calumet Island, Que.	49 5	11 4	3 4	21	13	1 sc	John E. Cahill, Calumet Island, Que.
130,624	Madeline A	Yarmouth	1912	Mahone Bay, N.S.	64 0	18 2	7 0	39	26	15 sc	Percy L. LeBlanc, Wedgeport, N.S.
130,772	Mariel	Sault Ste Marie	1883	Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.	66 0	13 5	7 6	49	8	17 sc	Joseph Ganley, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.
130,283	Marionl	St. Catharines	1912	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	50 2	11 5	5 3	19	13	2 sc	Charles F. Adams, Ridgeway, Ont.
130,955	No- Tow	Lunenburg	1912	Little Tancook, N.S.	43 6	10 8	6 9	16	15	1 sc	Harry and Percy Publicover, Blandford, N.S.
130,429	Page	St. Andrews	1912	Deer Island, N.B.	59 0	16 2	8 7	39	33	1 sc	Connors Bros'. Ltd., Blacks Harbour, N.B.

131025	Protective	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	67 5	17 5	7 6	73	50	19½ sc	The Progressive Steamboat Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130647	R. R. Foster	Ottawa	1912	Ottawa, Ont.	105 4	22 2	6 6	135	82	5 sc	Rideau Canal Supply Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
130951	Rakwana	Lunenburg	1912	Tancook, N.S	40 2	10 5	5 7	12	11	1 sc	Daniel Smith, M.O., Cross Island, N.S.
130649	Samson	Ottawa	1911	Portage du Fort, Que.	50 0	16 0	4 2	29	18	3 sc	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
130588	Sturgeon	Halifax	1912	Halifax, N.S.	33 5	9 0	5 3	10	8	1 sc	John F. L. Rone, Halifax, N.S.
130882	Swell	Victoria	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	70 0	19 0	9 0	85	42	19 sc	George McGregor, Victoria, B.C.
130920	W. No. 2	Vancouver	1912	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	53 0	15 0	5 2	35	24	3 sc	Peter Wallace, Vancouver, B.C.
†131021	W. No. 3	Vancouver	1908	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	40 0	12 2	4 2	18	12	2 sc	Peter Wallace, Vancouver, B.C.
‡131022	W. No. 4	Vancouver	1912	Seattle. Wash., U.S.A.	44 0	13 0	5 2	22	15	3 sc	Peter Wallace, Vancouver, B.C.
130644	Wabis	Ottawa	1911	Temiskaming, Que.	66 0	23 1	5 0	77	38	3 sc	The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
107688	William Armstrong	Prescott	1876	Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A.	105 0	31 0	9 4	318	225	90 sc	Prescott and Odgensburg Co., Prescott, Ont.

* Foreign name " Morning Star." † Foreign name " Advance." ‡ Foreign name "St. Nicholas."

TABLE II.—SAILING VESSELS REGISTERED—NAVIRES À VOILES ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig. — Gréement.	Built—Construit en.	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130956	Alfarata	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Mahone Bay, N.S.	103 0	25 8	10 3	92	Willis Ernst, M.O., Mahone Bay, N.S.
130988	Aviator	Chatham, N.B.	Schr—Glt	1912	Caraquet, N.B.	37 0	14 3	6 0	17	Peter S. Lanteigne, Caraquet, N.B.
130953	Cantow	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Blandford, N.S.	40 3	10 2	5 8	13	Elias Publicover, Blandford, N.S.
*100484	Clara M	Sydney, N.S.	Schr—Glt	1892	Lunenburg, N.S.	63 8	20 8	8 1	53	James D. McMillan, Sydney, N.S.
130954	Comet G.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1910	Tancook, N.S	40 2	10 6	5 0	11	Ainslie G. Allen, Indian Harbour, N.S.
130771	Drill Boat No. 5	Sault Ste. Marie	Drill boat	1907	South Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.	127 5	31 0	7 5	589	Soo Dredging and Construction Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
130781	Flora Matthews	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1912	Eastern Harbour, N.S.	46 9	12 2	7 4	16	Anselm Cormier, Point Cross, N.S.
130665	Fulta	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1912	Richibucto, N.B.	38 0	11 5	5 0	14	George H. Long, Richibucto, N.B.
130356	Gilbert B	Arichat	Schr—Glt	1912	Cape George, N.S.	45 8	12 1	6 0	13	Arthur Bauthillier, M.O., Halifax, N.S.
130782	Karina H.	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1912	Eastern Harbour, N.S.	57 0	14 3	8 2	21	Lubin S. Chasson, Eastern Harbour, N.S.
130784	Marie H. LeBlanc	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1912	Margaree, N.S	52 0	14 1	9 5	25	Gabriel LeBlanc, Margaree, N.S.
130639	New Brunswick No.2	St. John, N.B.	Dredge—Drague	1889	St. John, N.B.	61 2	19 3	5 4	56	The New Brunswick Construction Co., Ltd., Welsford, N.S.
130919	P. S. Co. XX.	Vancouver	Scow—Chd	1912	North Vancouver, B.C.	64 0	23 6	3 0	79	The Packers Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
130949	Titus McLeod	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1906	Lunenburg, N.S	39 8	11 2	5 2	11	James Berringer, West Dover, N.S.
130023	Winona	Vancouver	Sloop	...	Unknown, U.S.A.	27 0	8 5	2 8	5	Stanley Burke, Vancouver, B.C.
130783	Zambuck	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1912	Plateau, N.S.	47 5	13 1	7 2	17	Severn P. Lefort, Plateau, N.S.

* Formerly "Lavanda."

TABLE III.—STEAM VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—VAPEURS, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Cause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
111,448	Hercules	Ottawa, Ont	13	Broken up.	
94,922	Iona	Picton, Ont.	157	Burnt	18th May, 1912.
122,446	Kennebecasis	St. John, N.B	10	Broken up.	
103,574	Lilly May	Collingwood, Ont.	7	Dismantled.	
96,896	Mildred	Ottawa, Ont	13	Foundered	27th May, 1912.
100,030	Mink	Toronto, Ont	38	Dismantled.	
100,425	Samson	Ottawa, Ont	8	Broken up.	
	Seven vessels		246		

TABLE IV.—SAILING VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—NAVIRES À VOILES, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Cause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
103,804	James A. Stetson	Pictou, N.S.	71	Wrecked	31st October, 1911.
103,594	Warren W.	Charlottetown, P.E.I	79	Wrecked	9th May, 1912.
85,397	William A	Magdalen Islands, Que.	9	Out of existence.	
	Three vessels		159		

(OFFICIAL COPY.)

JULY, 1912.

SUPPLEMENT TO LIST OF VESSELS, 1911.

LISTS OF SHIPS (distinguishing STEAM and SAILING SHIPS) belonging to the Dominion of Canada, reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in respect of their Registry during the month of July, 1912.

A.—Ships for which Registers were opened;

B.—Ships whose Registers were closed in consequence of their having been wrecked, &c.

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

TABLE I.—STEAMERS REGISTERED—VAPEURS ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Built — Construit en	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es	Gross Tonnage. Tonnage brut.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	H. P. of Engines and Mode of Propulsion. Puissance des machines en c. v. et mode de propulsion.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130382	Active	Amherstburg	1904	Port Clinton, O., U.S.A.	54 9	12 5	.....	34	29	3 sc	John Fraser and Ida M. Hackett, Amherstburg, Ont.
130933	Adine II	Montreal	1910	Stamford, Conn., U.S.A.	55 6	10 9	6 8	21	14	4 sc	John K. L. Ross, Montreal, Que.
130773	B. C. L	Sault Ste. Marie	1911	Michipicoten, Ont	44 0	12 0	5 2	18	9	2 sc	H. F. Huxtable, Michipicoten, Ont.
130883	B. C. Express	Victoria	1912	Soda Creek, B.C	121 3	27 9	4 8	449	283	10 pa	British Columbia Express Co., Ashcroft, B.C.
131061	Bernice	Lunenburg	1912	Tancook, N.S.	40 2	9 8	5 0	11	10	1 sc	James Langille, M.O., Tancook, N.S.
130957	Cecil P. L.	Lunenburg	1912	Tancook, N.S.	41 4	10 4	5 5	12	11	1 sc	Vernon Langille, Tancook, N.S.
130589	Davis McNab	Halifax	1912	Mahone Bay, N.S.	68 6	17 5	8 7	53	34	2½ sc	McNab Resort Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
131028	Elgomar	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C	38 0	10 4	4 5	14	9	1½ sc	Herbert M. Burritt, Vancouver, B.C.
131073	Estey	Lunenburg	1912	Lunenburg, N.S.	43 8	10 8	5 0	11	10	⅜ sc	Nathan Silver, Lunenburg, N.S.
131143	Fredna	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	34 7	7 6	3 7	9	7	1 sc	Edna E. Cunningham, Vancouver, B. C.
131144	Gene	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	40 0	9 5	4 7	16	11	2 sc	Clarence Wakley, Vancouver, B.C.
131077	Hosie	Lunenburg	1912	Tancook, N.S.	40 0	10 0	5 0	11	10	½ sc	Steadman Wilneff, M.O., Tancook, N.S.
130431	John R. Stover	Sarnia	1911	Collingwood, Ont.	75 0	18 2	8 1	94	45	27 sc	Blind River Towing Co., Ltd., Blind River, Ont.
130499	Joyful	New Westminster	1912	New Westminster, B.C.	49 0	14 0	5 1	31	18	8 sc	Canadian Tug Boat Co., Vancouver, B.C.
126794	Kawasemi	Vancouver	1910	Steveston, B.C.	39 0	8 8	4 5	11	8	24 sc	Lemuel Freer, Vancouver, B.C.

31036	Kid	Vancouver	Unk.	Unknown, U.S.A.	28 8	9 0	3 7	9	8	⅛ sc	Edwin Emmerson, North Vancouver, B.C.
131102	Laval Ferry	Montreal	1912	Montreal, P.Q.	33 8	10 0	3 2	9	6	3 sc	Arthur Bonenfant, Bout de L'Isle, Que.
131065	Lois M. C.	Lunenburg	1912	Tancook, N.S.	40 4	10 2	6 0	13	12	1 sc	Alvin Cross, Tancook, N.S.
131051	Marina	Port Arthur	1891	Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.	310 5	39 1	21 3	2,410	1,578	154 sc	James Whalen, Port Arthur, Ont.
130927	Massachusetts	Montreal	1882	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	244 0	36 9	18 6	1,530	937	91½ sc	Franklin E. Hall, Montreal, Que.
130930	Merah II	Montreal	1912	Lachine, Que.	37 0	9 7	4 6	12	8	2	Cecil de Wolfe Reid, Lachine, Que.
130590	Oak Leaf	Halifax	1912	Bayside, N.S.	67 8	14 8	7 5	39	28	2 sc	Norman B. Fader, Bayside, N.S.
130248	Ocoba	Liverpool	1912	Liverpool, N.S.	30 8	8 2	4 5	15	11	1 sc	James C. Bartling, Liverpool, N.S.
131039	Pronto	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C.	36 0	8 2	3 6	5	3	2 sc	William Turner, Vancouver, B.C.
131040	Quathiaski No. 5.	Vancouver	1912	Steveston, B.C	52 7	13 3	6 4	37	25	4 sc	William E. Anderson, Quathiasks Cove, B.C.
130928	Rosalie L.	Montreal	1912	Sorel, Que.	61 4	15 7	8 7	74	38	28 sc	The Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
131141	St. Lawrence II.	Vancouver	1912	Vancouver, B.C	31 2	8 3	3 6	8	6	1 sc	William N. Hoyt, Vancouver, B.C.
130958	Shianne	Lunenburg	1912	Tancook, N.S.	47 2	13 0	7 0	23	21	1 sc	Lubin Duggan, et al., East Dover, N.S.
130989	Sir Douglas.	Chatham, N.B.	1912	Chatham, N.B.	45 0	11 0	4 8	18	12	6 sc	Charl Reinsborrow, Chatham, N.B
130884	Sombrio Queen	Victoria	1911	Victoria, B.C	36 0	8 6	4 6	8	4	1½ sc	John C. Pendray, Victoria, B.C.
122613	W. L. Forest	Goderich	1912	Goderich, Ont.	68 0	17 6	9 6	84	57	37 sc	William Birmingham, Goderich, Ont.
131121	W. L. Murphy	Ottawa	1912	Pembroke, Ont.	88 6	18 0	6 5	80	49	4 sc	John Ryan, Pembroke, Ont.

TABLE II.—SAILING VESSELS REGISTERED—NAVIRES À VOILES ENREGISTRÉS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Rig — Gréement.	Built—Construit en	Where Built. — Lieu de construction.	Length in feet and 10ths. Longueur en pieds et 10es.	Breadth in feet and 10ths. Largeur en pieds et 10es.	Depth in feet and 10ths. Profondeur en pieds et 10es.	Registered tonnage. Tonnage enregistré.	Owner or Managing Owner, and Address. — Armateur ou propriétaire gérant, et adresse.
130936	Angus W. Robertson	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1912	Montreal, Que	110 1	28 1	7 9	199	Michael J. Haney, et al., J.O., Toronto, Ont.
131066	C. W. Mason	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Lunenburg, N.S	42 8	10 6	5 2	11	Charles Mason, Eastern Points, N.S.
130939	D'Arcy Leamy	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1912	Montreal, Que	100 1	27 9	7 0	154	Michael J. Haney, et al., J.O., Toronto, Ont.
126936	Edward I	Quebec	Scow—Chd	1906	Toronto, Ont	103 0	28 2	7 6	193	La Compagnie Générale du Port de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Que.
126937	Edward II	Quebec	Scow—Chd	1906	Toronto, Ont	103 0	28 2	7 6	193	La Compagnie Générale du Port de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Que.
126938	Edward III	Quebec	Scow—Chd	1906	Toronto, Ont	103 0	28 2	7 6	193	La Compagnie Générale du Port de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Que.
126939	Edward IV	Quebec	Scow—Chd	1906	Toronto, Ont	103 0	28 2	7 6	193	La Compagnie Générale du Port de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Que.
126940	Edward V	Quebec	Scow—Chd	1906	Toronto, Ont	103 0	28 2	7 6	193	La Compagnie Générale du Port de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Que.
131011	Edward VI	Quebec	Scow—Chd	1906	Toronto, Ont	103 0	28 2	7 6	193	La Compagnie Générale du Port de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Que.
126880	Gyno	Digby	Sloop	1912	Meteghan, N.S	35 0	16 0	5 0	11	Edward Thomas, Westport, N.S.
126297	H. C. R	Canso	Schr—Glt	1911	Tancook, N.S	43 6	12 7	6 8	18	Harry Kavanagh, M.O., Canso., N.S.
130937	Hugh Quinlan	Montreal	Scow—Chd	1912	Montreal, Que	110 1	28 1	7 9	199	Michael J. Haney, et al., J.O., Toronto, Ont.
130785	J. S. M	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1912	Cap Rouge, C.B	45 0	12 2	7 8	16	Jean Semon, Cap Rouge, N.S.
130959	Leta J. Schwartz	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Lunenburg, N.S	106 8	26 3	10 4	95	John Schwartz, M.O., Lunenburg, N.S.
130666	M. G. Morgan	Richibucto	Schr—Glt	1912	Jardineville, N.B	36 0	12 0	5 0	12	Edward Scott, Jardineville, N.B.
131075	Margaret E	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Tancook, N.S	39 8	11 0	5 5	11	Neil Fleming, Ketch Harbour, N.S.

131064	Mattapex	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Tancook, N.S.	42	0	10	3	5 3	12 Charles Scott, Indian Harbour, N.S.
130938	Michael J. Haney	Montreal	Scow—Chd.	1912	Montreal, Que.	110	1	28	2	8 7	213 Michael J. Haney, et al., J.O., Toronto, Ont.
130940	Osoris	Montreal	Yawl—Yole	1912	Dorval, Que.	29	6	10	3	4 8	7 James B. Patterson, Montreal, Que.
130249	P. W. D. No. 7	Liverpool	Dredge—Drague	1872	Scotland, G.B.	130	0	20	0	11 0	47 The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.
131067	P. C. Mason	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	Lunenburg, N.S.	42	8	10	6	5 2	11 Phineas Mason and Charles Mason, Jr., Eastern Points, N.S.
131076	Plymouth Rock	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1912	Tancook, N.S	48	0	13	5	7 0	24 Otis Scott, M.O., East Dover, N.S.
131001	Provincial No. 1	St. John, N.B.	Dredge—Drague	1912	St. John, N.B.	70	1	26	6	6 1	168 The Provincial Development Co., Ltd., Beaconsfield, N.B.
130315	R. M. & S. Scow No. 2	Toronto	Scow—Chd.	1912	Morrisburg, Ont	70	0	20	2	4 3	44 Roger Miller & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
130786	St. Clements	Port Hawkesbury	Schr—Glt	1912	Eastern Harbour, N.S.	47	0	12	3	6 4	12 Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd, Halifax, N.S.
131142	T. 4	Vancouver	Scow—Chd.	1909	New Westminster, B.C.	60	0	22	0	6 2	102 Charles A. Thompson, Vancouver, B.C.
131101	Thorella III	Montreal	Sloop	1910	Dorval, Que	39	8	8	1	2 3	4 William C. Findley, Montreal, Que.
131062	Three Cousins	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1909	Tancook, N.S.	41	2	10	2	5 6	13 Henry Leslie, M.O., East Berlin, N.S.
130640	Vagabond	St. John, N.B	Sloop		Unknown, U.S.A	35	9	11	1	3 1	7 Alfred E. Everett, Saint John, N.B.
131063	Vernie S.	Lunenburg	Schr—Glt	1907	Tancook, N.S.	38	5	9	5	4 8	10 Albert Stevens, Tancook, N.S.

TABLE III.—VESSELS, STEAM REGISTERS CLOSED—NAVIRES A VOILES, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Cause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.

NIL.

TABLE IV.—SAILING VESSELS, REGISTERS CLOSED—NAVIRES A VOILES, REGISTRES CLOS.

Official Number. — Numéro officiel.	Name of Ship. — Nom du navire.	Port of Registry. — Port d'enregistrement.	Net Tonnage. — Tonnage net.	Cause assigned for Closing Register. — Cause de la clôture du registre.	Date of Loss, &c. — Date de la perte, etc.
100747	Rosa.....	Montreal, Que.....	150	Burned	Dec., 1911.

LIST OF STEAM VESSELS

OWNED IN CANADA, BUT REGISTERED ELSEWHERE, AND OPERATED ON THE GREAT LAKES.

NOTICE

The Department will be glad to receive notice of any errors, omissions or additions with respect to this list. Such information should be addressed to "The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada," and in Canada may be mailed free of postage.

ISSUED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.
OTTAWA, CANADA.
1912.

21*b*—32

List of Steam Vessels Owned in Canada, but Registered Elsewhere, and Operated on the Great Lakes.

Official Number.	Name of Ship.	Port of Registry.	Where built.	When built.	Built of.	Length in feet and 10ths.	Breadth in feet and 10ths.	Depth in feet and 10ths.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Horse power of Engine and how propelled.	Owner, Manager or Managing Owner. (+) signifies Manager. (M.O.) signifies Managing Owner.
114,449	A. E. Ames	Newcastle	Howden-on-Tyne.	1903	Steel..	246·2	37·0	21·6	1,637	1,020	217 screw.	The Canadian Ocean and Inland Navigation Co., Ltd., (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.
129,491	A. E. McKinstry	Glasgow	Port Glasgow	1910	" .	250·4	42·7	18·3	1,964	1,203	159 " .	Intake Transit, Ltd., (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.
124,258	Acadian	Glasgow	Port Glasgow	1908	" .	248·5	43·0	23·7	2,305	1,457	162 " .	The Mutual Steamship Co., Ltd., (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.
125,440	Beaverton	Newcastle	Hebburn-on-Tyne.	1908	" .	249·3	42·7	21·0	2,012	1,357	106 " .	Merchants' Steamship Co., Ltd., (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.
129,497	C. A. Jaques	Glasgow	Dumbarton.	1909	" .	249·0	43·0	22·7	2,105	1,590	212 " .	The Jaques Transportation Co. Ltd., (+) C. A. Jaques, 217 Common St., Montreal, Que.
125,427	Canadian	Newcastle	Newcastle	1907	" .	248·3	43·0	22·8	2,214	1,444	186 " .	Joseph W. Norcross, (M. O.) Toronto, Ont.
124,212	Carleton	Glasgow	Greenock.	1907	" .	240·0	41·0	14·2	1,351	830	152 " .	F. E. Hall, 14 Place Royal, Montreal, Que.
99,224	Corunna	Leith	Leith	1891	" .	230·0	34·1	19·7	1,269	792	99 " .	The Canadian Lake Transportation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
129,479	D. A. Gordon	Glasgow	Port Glasgow	1910	" .	249·3	43·0	23·7	2,301	1,434	162 " .	International Steamship Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que., (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.
123,950	Dunelm	Sunderland	Sunderland	1907	" .	250·0	43·2	23·5	2,319	1,481	230 " .	Dunelm, Ltd., (+) Jas. Playfair, Midland, Ont.
122,856	Edmonton	Newcastle	Hebburn-on-Tyne.	1906	" .	249·2	42·7	20·6	1,983	1,341	106 " .	Matthews SS., Ltd., Board of Trade Building, Toronto, Ont.
*125,443	Emprers of Fort William.	Newcastle	Wallsend	1908	" .	250·0	43·0	22·3	2,181	1,383	205 " .	(+) James Playfair, Midland, Ont.
125,428	Empress of Midland.	Newcastle	Wallsend	1907	" .	252·0	42·5	23·2	2,224	1,630	200 " .	James Playfair, (M.O.) Midland, Ont.
114,446	H. M. Pellatt	Newcastle	Port Glasgow	1903	" .	239·7	37·0	21·8	1,592	1,038	164 " .	The Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Co., Ltd , (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.
108,346	Imperial	London	Willington Quay	1898	" .	200·0	32·0	14·4	796	412	130 " .	Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
129,096	Impoco	London	Greenock.	1910	" .	242·0	40·1	18·8	1,683	943	225 " .	Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
125,442	J. A. McKee	Newcastle	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1908	" .	248·0	43·1	22·5	2,158	1,375	204 " .	Western Steamship Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
114,447	J. H. Plummer	Newcastle	Low Walker	1903	" .	246·0	37·0	21·8	1,582	992	210 " .	The Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Co., Ltd., (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.

*Formerly "Mount Stephen."

125,457	Kaministiquia	Newcastle	Wallsend	1909	"	.	250·0	43·0	22·6	2,173	1,401	205	"	. Western Navigation Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont.
125,459	Keyport	Newcastle	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1909	"	.	250·1	42·5	17·9	1,721	1,298	110	"	. The Keystone Transportation Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
129,749	Keystorm	Newcastle	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1910	"	.	250·0	42·5	17·5	1,673	1,037	173	"	. The Keystone Transportation Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
125,458	Keywest	Newcastle	Wallsend-on-Tyne.	1909	"	.	250·0	42·5	18·0	1,725	1,298	110	"	. The Keystone Transportation Co., of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
124,235	Kenora	Glasgow	Dumbarton	1907	"	.	249·9	42·6	20.5	1,955	1,275	161	"	. Chas. H. F. Plummer, Toronto, Ont.
128,218	Kinmount	Glasgow	Dumbarton	1908	"	.	249·0	43·0	21.8	2,112	1,598	170	"	. Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal Que.
97,990	Leafield	Newcastle	Sunderland	1892	"	.	249·0	35·2	16·6	1,454	922	150	"	. Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Ry. Co., (+) J. E. McLurg, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
123,961	Mapleton	Sunderland	Sunderland	1909	"	.	250·0	42·7	16·4	1,782	1,140	106	"	. Merchants' Steamship Co., Ltd., (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.
118,615	Meaford	Newcastle	Wallsend-on-Tyne	1903	"	.	248·6	42·0	20·6	1,889	1,201	225	"	. The Farrar Transportation Co., Ltd., (+) Geo. E. Fair, Collingwood, Ont.
118,618	Neebing	Newcastle	Low Walker-on-Tyne.	1903	"	.	247·6	42·0	21·8	1,879	1,187	200	"	. The Canadian Northwest Steamship Co., Ltd., (+) F. S. Wiley, Toronto, Ont.
95,225	Nevada	Leith	Leith	1890	"	.	230·0	34·1	19·5	1,276	794	99	"	. The Canadian Lake Transportation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
109,701	Paliki	Sunderland	Sunderland	1889	"	.	240·0	36·0	17·1	1,578	993	119	"	. The Algoma Central and Hudson Ry. Co., (+) J. E. McLurg, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
129,734	Port Colborne	Newcastle	Wallsend	1909	"	.	250·0	42·5	17·8	1,729	1,306	110	"	. Forwarders, Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
124,231	Regina	Glasgow	Dumbarton	1907	"	.	249·7	42·6	20·5	1,957	1,280	161	"	. Chas. H. F. Plummer, Toronto, Ont.
123,965	Saskatoon	Sunderland	Sunderland	1910	"	.	250·2	42·8	16·4	1,798	1,148	122	"	. The Merchants' Mutual Line, Ltd., (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.
105,718	Scottish Hero	Newcastle	Sunderland	1895	"	.	297·0	49·0	21·5	2,202	1,386	350	"	. The Canadian Ocean and Inland Navigation Co., Ltd., (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.
88,739	Sindbad	Newcastle	Scotswood	1883	Iron	.	216·2	31·2	13·5	897	539	99	"	. F. E. Hall, 14 Place Royal, Montreal, Que.
128,188	Tagona	Glasgow	Dumbarton	1908	Steel	.	249·6	42·6	21·1	2,004	1,299	161	"	. Charles H. F. Plummer, Toronto, Ont.
129,767	Toiler	Newcastle	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1910	"	.	248·2	42·5	17·3	1,659	1,334	70	"	. Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., Wallsend, Eng.
106,605	Turret Chief	Newcastle	Sunderland	1896	"	.	253·0	44·0	19·7	1,881	1,197	250	"	. The Canadian Ocean and Inland Navigation Co., Ltd., (+) J. W. Norcross, Toronto, Ont.
104,279	Turret Crown	Newcastle	Sunderland	1895	"	.	253·0	44·0	19·4	1,827	1,142	250	"	Turret Crown, Ltd., (+) C. W. Mitchell, Toronto, Ont.
87,342	Wexford	London	Sunderland	1883	"	.	250·0	40·1	23·7	2,104	1,340	200	"	. Western Steamship Co., Ltd., 72 Bay St. Toronto, Ont.
132,060	Yorkton	Sunderland	Sunderland	1911	"	.	250·0	42·1	16·4	1,772	1,136	157	"	. Mathews S.S. Co., Ltd., Board of Trade Building, Toronto, Ont.

Total Number of Vessels	41
Gross Tonnage	74,723
Registered Tonnage	48,973